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Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor*

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A Memo To Readers

THE MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW is interested in receiving, for possible publication, article manuscripts with subject matter relating to the general field of labor, industrial relations, and labor economics. The REVIEW circulates widely among top management and labor executives, in academic circles, and to public officials.

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The Labor Month In Review

MUCH of organized labor's attention during recent weeks has been directed to decisions and policy declarations of the National Labor Relations Board. The specific matters of interest include plant guard bargaining units, non-Communist affidavits, extent of Board jurisdiction, craft severance, and representation elections.

Early in November, the Board reversed a 1948 rule which permitted inclusion of plant guards working less than half time as such in bargaining units with other kinds of workers. Guards and watchmen thus must now be represented in homogeneous units.

In October, the Board canceled the certification of a Fur Workers' local union because one of its officers was convicted of falsely denying Communist Party membership and activities. The local had won a representation election. Later in the month, the Board published new rules covering similar cases. If a union has an officer under indictment charging a false non-Communist affidavit, the Board will withhold action on its petitions for representation elections unless a second union is involved or delay would prejudice the interest of a second union or the employer. But even if the union wins in such a case, certification will be held up pending disposition of the indictment. In the Am-O-Krome case cited above, the Board noted that certification was canceled because of false statements concerning activities as well as membership. Ben Gold, international president of the Fur Workers, is currently under indictment for a false affidavit. The union has petitioned in Federal Court to have the Board's new rules set aside.

Under the Taft-Hartley Act, the Board has broad authority to define its jurisdictional limits. The previous standards under which the Board exercised jurisdiction (these were promulgated in 1950) appear to be undergoing revision. For example, the 1950 precepts covered all public utilities regardless of size of character, but in a late October case, involving a rural electrical cooperative, the Board denied jurisdictional interest on the grounds that the cooperative's business did not have "sufficient impact upon interstate commerce to justify . . . jurisdiction."

The American Potash and Chemical Corp. case, now before the Board, deals with the practice of craft severance, and thus is of greatest immediate concern to unions. Three AFL unions have petitioned for separate representation for specific crafts engaged in the company's operations. A single union—the United Mine Workers—now represents most of the production and maintenance workers. The AFL Chemical Workers, which now seeks virtual plantwide representation rights, and the employer are contesting the petition. These parties and the CIO and many of its international affiliates have filed briefs arguing that the Board in this case should apply the principles it laid down in 1948 in the National Tube case. At that time, the Board denied craft severance in industries where the work of the craftsmen was found to be closely integrated with that of production workers in a plant, as in the basic steel, aluminum, and lumber industries.

A representation election of considerable magnitude is in the offing with the announcement early in November by the Board that it would consider the petition of the CIO Communications Workers to represent all production and maintenance workers (about 80,000) of Western Electric. The CWA now claims its contracts cover about half the total. Major competing unions are the AFL and CIO electrical workers. The Board proposed that the parties agree to a consent election to avoid the need for a hearing.

THE MAJOR TURNING POINT in the determined fight of the American Federation of Labor to be dominant in the port of New York over the Longshoremen's Union it expelled in September also hinged on NLRB action. The fundamental issue of representation will ultimatley be decided by an election. The date for it is in doubt. Both parties have refused a consent election and a hearing was scheduled for November 16. The AFL, which in mid-October appropriated $200,000 to carry on its organizing campaign, has publicly but

not officially challenged the eligibility of the opposition union to appear on a ballot, on grounds of "employer domination". Both unions were enjoined from striking the New York waterfront under a Taft-Hartley injunction. The Ryan union was under an injunction, requested by the NLRB, to refrain from "interfering" with the AFL organizing efforts. The employers in the case meanwhile were in somewhat of a quandary. The Labor Management Relations Act required them to attempt to settle with "the union" during the course of the 80-day injunction period; yet there had been no legal determination as to which union represented their workers. It appeared unlikely that the representation election would be held prior to the expiration of the no-strike period.

IN AN EFFORT to obtain for North American Aircraft workers wage rates equal to those of aircraft workers employed by automobile companies, the UAW–CIO on October 23 and 24 struck three of the company's plants. The company makes various types of military aircraft and employs about 54,000 workers. Upward of 30,000 employees struck. Negotiations had been opened September 1. A general 4-percent increase and other benefits, including some increases in skill differentials had been offered. The union had asked for a flat 23.4-cents-per-hour raise, maintenance of the union shop, and various other benefits. The outcome was generally considered to be influential on negotiations under way in other sectors of the industry. The strike was given prominent notice in the weekly newspaper of the AFL Machinists union, which has a mutual negotiations and strike assistance agreement with the UAW. The Machinists' paper pointed out that the IAM in its own negotiations was "rapidly approaching the crisis stage" with the Douglas, Lockheed, Consolidated Vultee, and Pratt and Whitney companies.

Negotiations between carriers and 15 unions representing nonoperating employees took a surprise turn when the employing roads sought a declaratory judgment in Federal court as to whether health and welfare plans and pass privileges are proper subjects for collective bargaining under the Railway Labor Act. The legitimacy of demands for improved vacation practices and holiday pay were not challenged. The suit was filed while the unions were taking a strike vote among their membership of approximately 1 million.

THE TRADE-UNION MOVEMENT, through its several organizational centers, expressed itself through formal statements on a variety of subjects this mid-autumn. It marked with eulogies the death of William L. Hutcheson, president emeritus of the AFL Carpenters, at age 79. Both the AFL and CIO took strong positions in favor of reciprocal trade agreements. The AFL pointed out that approximately 3 million workers in the United States depend on exports for their jobs. It advocated a "gradual" reduction in tariff schedules. The Teamsters organized an Eastern Conference (an organizational device similar to that employed by the union in the Midwest and West Coast States to centralize activities on industry rather than local lines). The Teamsters' announcement that it was paying per capita dues to the AFL on nearly 1.4 million members underscored a later statement by George Meany, Federation president, that the AFL membership was about 10.2 million.

THE Communist-controlled World Federation of Trade Unions held a congress in Vienna during October. There was no delegate from the United States. Participation in the congress was apparently not limited to delegates, whose representation was patently contrived. For example, of 196 delegates from the Western Hemisphere, 111 came from Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico. Africa was accorded 137. Held in the Russian sector of Vienna, the congress could muster only about 11,000 for a parade.

The Soviet Union announced to the International Labor Organization it intended to rejoin after an absence of 13 years, in an apparent effort to be on hand when the report on slave labor is discussed by the Governing Body.

Labor and International Affairs

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The three papers which follow in excerpt have a complementary contextual similarity. Two were read at the AFL convention in September; the third before a scholarly society 10 days earlier. Dr. Galenson offers a general critique of the part American unions play abroad, both independently and as represented on Government agencies. Messrs. Brown and Ferri-Pisani vigorously annotate free labor's continued activity in the political aspects of international relations. For further comment on this subject by the AFL and the Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, see page 1169 of this issue. Suspension marks to denote unused portions of text have been omitted in the interest of easier reading.*

The Foreign Policy Role of American Trade Unions [1]

LABOR'S ROLE in foreign affairs has been confined traditionally to direct participation in the international trade union movement. This has been overshadowed during the past decade by direct intervention of American unions abroad, partly because of the American Federation of Labor's refusal to join the World Federation of Trade Unions, partly because of the necessity of rescuing the war-shattered labor movements of Europe from the threat of communism. With the formation of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) in 1949, and the affiliation of both the American Federation of Labor and [the] Congress of Industrial Organizations with it, participation through the international labor movement is likely once again to constitute the paramount form of labor's international activity. Although the ICFTU is still a young organization, it is already playing a major role in world politics, particularly in the underdeveloped areas, where nascent trade unionism provides an easy prey for the blandishments of communism.[2]

Paralleling membership in the ICFTU, American trade unions are continuing to participate in the work of the international trade secretariats; in 1951, 12 out of the 18 secretariats had United States affiliates.[3]

The American trade union interests which are advanced by their permanent foreign representatives are mainly in the field of trade union and labor problems. [Both the AFL and CIO have representatives in Europe, and AFL representatives are also stationed in Asia and Latin America.] They include furnishing financial and other assistance to non-Communist trade unions; providing relief for needy trade union veterans; protesting against action of the United States officials abroad which contravene local labor ordinances; and protesting governmental and private policies which might tend to hamper the activities of trade unions,

[1] Excerpted from an address by Dr. Walter Galenson, Professor of Political Science, University of California, before a panel session sponsored jointly by the American Political Science Association and the Washington chapter of the Industrial Relations Research Association, Washington, September 12, 1953.

[2] For an account of the proceedings of the Third World Congress of the ICFTU, held in 1953, and a summary of the report of the general secretary of the ICFTU on its growth and operations during the 2 years preceding that meeting, see Monthly Labor Review, October 1953, (p. 1055) and this issue (p. 1191), respectively.

[3] See Monthly Labor Review, April 1952 (p. 422).

particularly in countries occupied or formerly occupied by United States military authorities.

These independent labor activities have often run counter not only to the policy of foreign governments, but to the policies of the United States Government as well. Acceptance of trade unionism as a permanent and beneficent institution is of relatively recent origin in this country, and in many parts of the world, including some countries of Europe, employers have not resigned themselves to collective bargaining with their employees.

The report of the AFL executive council to the 71st annual convention contained the following significant passage:

> In all these international activities, labor cannot make its full contribution, either at home or abroad—unless it plays a completely independent and distinct role, apart from the government. Though we consider this independent role as a *must*, we do not exclude cooperation with and help to our government and its various agencies in furtherance of some specific policy or objective with which we are in agreement. But the international policies of American labor, or of any other free trade union movement, need not and must not necessarily reflect or coincide with those of the government at any particular moment. Failure to recognize this truth has been the source of a great many mistakes, difficulties, and divisions in the international free trade union movement.

It is my opinion that labor's most important contribution to American interests abroad in the postwar period has been precisely within the area of independent action, in helping the democratic labor movements get on their feet again. Continued effectiveness in the future, particularly in underdeveloped areas, is likely to be conditioned to an even greater extent upon independence of government. To the extent that American trade unions and their representatives abroad become identified, formally or informally, with our government and its policies, they will lose their influence among workers whose governments are antithetical to trade unionism. Finally, despite the strong affirmation of principle quoted above, the American trade union movement has not yet thought through with sufficient clarity the appropriate pattern of its continuing relationships with the government in international affairs, and has not always maintained the careful distinction between temporary cooperation on specific issues and identification with general policy on a broad range of issues.

The principal representation enjoyed by the trade unions in governmental agencies concerned with foreign affairs has been in the form of the ECA–MSA Office of Labor Advisers, with its subsidiary labor divisions, and to a lesser extent in the State Department labor attaché program.[4] [With respect to MSA,[5]] both the Office in Washington and the country offices were staffed largely upon recommendation of the AFL and the CIO. The labor attaché program was established during the war for the purpose of providing competent reporting in the specialized field of labor economics and industrial relations. Most of the men originally appointed to the posts had either government or academic backgrounds, but during recent years there has been a tendency to appoint individuals with some trade union experience.

There is no question that the ECA–MSA labor setup served an important and useful purpose. It did much to overcome suspicion among European trade unions of the motives of the program, and at the same time provided many American unionists with a broader view of the European labor movement. Yet this form of labor representation is not without its drawbacks, if continued and emulated in future activities of the U. S. Government.

(1) From the point of view of organized labor, the device of the labor division may well serve to hamper, rather than to promote the influence of labor thinking in United States foreign policy formation. The ECA–MSA labor groups were restricted to a fairly narrow range of activities, and while individual trade unionists may have exerted influence on broader matters, it was more by accident than by design. Identification with a labor division stamps a man as "labor minded," and his views tend to be discounted accordingly in controversial matters where "labor thinking"

[4] I have excluded from consideration the important role played by labor personnel in the German and Japanese military government organizations, as being of short duration and of a highly unusual character.

[5] This agency was replaced by the Foreign Operations Administration.

really matters. Moreover, unfriendly administrators may be able to relegate labor advisers to the performance of secondary tasks, far removed from central policy problems.

Editor's note: On September 25, 1953, the American Federation of Labor convention voted that "henceforth all AFL members on the staff . . . of the FOA [no longer represent] the AFL . . ."

(2) From the point of view of public administration, too close identification of a particular branch of government with a single interest group in society may not be in the public interest. Just as corporate executives have been required to divest themselves of stockholdings which might impair their objectivity, so there should be some symbolic divestiture for labor union officials who enter government service. When in Great Britain prominent trade unionists, such as Walter Citrine and Lincoln Evans, were appointed to the governing boards of nationalized or controlled industries, they severed all their ties with the labor movement, for the British trade unions long ago made the decision that civil service and the retention of trade union ties were incompatible, even when a labor government was in power. Certainly there is need in the government for the temporary services of prominent trade union leaders as such—I have always thought it strange that no trade union leader has ever been appointed to represent the United States abroad as ambassador—but this is to be distinguished from service in positions where policy is formulated.

(3) Nor, in my opinion, does the present practice of the labor division in foreign affairs follow the fundamental Civil Service rule of insuring that positions be filled by the most meritorious individuals available. Experience as a trade union organizer or administrator is not necessarily a sufficient qualification for representing our country abroad, even in the labor field. Let us conceive the problem from the point of view of a foreign government sending a representative, or a group of representatives, to the United States for the purpose of influencing the attitude of the American workers and their organizations toward their policies, and away from those of a third, competing power. Assume that these representatives do not speak English; that they have never heard, or just heard, of the names Samuel Gompers, William Green, Philip Murray; that the struggle between craft and industrial unionism, the two-party system, labor's method of political action, labor legislation, were *terra incognita*. One would expect that the chances for successful fulfillment of the mission were slight. Yet this is precisely the situation in which the great majority of our labor representatives abroad have found themselves. This is a plea, of course, for the insistence upon more training for the people we send abroad in a technical capacity, whether they be in the labor or other specialized fields.

(4) Finally, again from the point of view of the labor unions, I would argue that too close an administrative identification with a major government program abroad, such as the Marshall Plan, may adversely affect the independent role that the labor movement should play abroad. A French or Italian worker may envy the status of the American trade unionist who attains high governmental position, but it may then be difficult to convince him that there can be genuine policy differences between the government and the trade unions.

The foregoing observations may be summarized in the following terms:

(1) The independent activities of American trade unions in Europe and Asia since the war have been of the utmost importance in preventing the complete capture by Communists of some foreign labor movements, particularly those of France and Italy. As conditions stabilize, and the need for emergency assistance declines, it is likely that these activities will tend to be channeled through the ICFTU, replacing the permanent foreign representative.

(2) The greatly increased interest of the American labor movement in foreign affairs is clearly in the national interest. However, if the trade unions are to make their views felt, something more than the adoption of resolutions at annual conventions is required. This is not to denigrate the yeoman work of the international secretaries of the AFL and the CIO, but simply to make the point that 1- or 2-man departments in as crucial an area as this are woefully inadequate. The

trade union movements have recently shown their awareness of the importance of expertise in domestic economic policy; their publications in this area are of a high order. There is the need for staffing the international affairs department so that issues can be investigated, explained more clearly not only to the leadership but to the rank and file as well, and acted upon with a greater degree of understanding.

(3) There is only one road if the labor point of view is to receive greater consideration at the level of policy formulation: men from the labor movement must be prepared to enter the government service on a permanent basis. Representation through the specialized labor division, while it may serve a useful purpose temporarily and provide the labor movement some convenient patronage, is a blind alley in the long run. In the field of foreign affairs, this means that labor-minded individuals must at a fairly early age enter the Foreign Service and the international affairs divisions of other government agencies, completely severing their formal ties with the labor movement in the process. The labor attaché program has been very useful in bringing into the Foreign Service an infusion of men and women of this type, but it suffers from the defect (a) of bringing most of them in on a temporary basis only, and (b) of confining them to work in the labor field, where their potential policy influence is limited. The American Foreign Service is open to the sons of trade union families to a far greater extent than that of almost any other country, including those that have had or have labor governments, and our system of free higher education enables them to secure the necessary educational background.

(4) Finally, from time to time it will be necessary for the government to call upon the labor movement for specialized personnel to engage in specific missions abroad. To the extent that there are available individuals who are trained generally in languages, economics, history, and the institutions of diplomacy, as well as in industrial relations, who can be detached temporarily from their union jobs, the labor movement will better be able to advance not only the interests of their membership, but of the nation as well.

European Developments and American Foreign Policy [6]

THIS entire orientation [the new Soviet peace offensive] has resulted in a spirit of relaxation which is being transformed into a policy of military retrenchment and diminishing interest in the NATO alliance. One could almost predict that any hope for a European Army or a united Europe is extremely remote.

Events in Germany reveal a different side of Europe and its potentials. The [June 1953] strikes in East Berlin and East Germany may some day be written up by future historians as the most important single factor in preventing the Soviets from having duped the entire free world.

This trade union challenge has put the Soviets before a great dilemma. To permit this free trade union development to continue jeopardizes the entire system of totalitarian power in Eastern Germany since it would mean the eventual overthrow or replacement of the government unions by those freely chosen organs of the workers. On the other hand, to pursue a policy of complete repression, which appears to be in the process, unmasks the entire international Soviet policy as a mere maneuver for tactical purposes.

In Western Germany the victory of the democratic forces was a terrific blow to both Fascist and Communist totalitarianism. The landslide victory of the Christian Democratic Party plus the increase of the Socialist vote meant that 75 percent of the German people voted for the two outstanding democratic parties.

The explosive June days in East Germany have been followed by the unexpected and spectacular dramatic August days in France where several million workers struck for over 3 weeks. With unexpected suddenness the French Government employees lashed out in a revolt against not only their adverse economic conditions but also against the present Government leaders whom they sus-

[6] Excerpted from an address by Irving Brown, European representative of the American Federation of Labor, before its convention in St. Louis, Mo., September 21, 1953.

pected rightly or wrongly as being determined to impose a reactionary program on the country. This combination of economic and political antagonisms brought about the explosion. Specifically, the Government's proposed laws on social security as well as the fact that the Government's reforms were first being directed against the workers was the spark which ignited the fire.

If those responsible for the leadership of France both in government and industry were conscious of the full implications of the recent strikes, they would have done everything in their power to end the strikes with a victory for the non-Communist trade union movement. It could have meant the beginning of the end of Communist supremacy in the French trade union movement. Such a result was important not only for France but for the entire free world. The Communists, who were kept out of all negotiations at the insistence of the Force Ouvrière and Christian trade unionists, were playing a very cagey game. It almost seemed as though the Communists were refraining from going too far and never really exploited to the full the strike potentialities. This may be in line with what is present Soviet foreign policy.

Another curious aspect of the strike in France was the prime minister's radio speech on August 17 which implied an almost anti-American line. In one sentence, the prime minister referred to the dependence of France on outside aid with the implication that this is a particularly undesirable situation and that his anti-strike policy is part and parcel of a larger national effort to become independent *vis-a-vis* the U. S. A. This came only a short time after the recent Malenkov speech hinting at the possibility of proposing a New Deal to the French at the expense of the West. There has also been an article in *Pravda* which states that new efforts must be made to liquidate the Indochina war now that the Korean issue has been handled.

Of course, any move on the part of the Soviet Union to transform its present support of Ho-Chi-Minh's military offensive into a political offensive is conditional on what deal the Soviets can make with France on Germany. It may be that the U. S. S. R. is now ready to make certain temporary concessions in Indochina in exchange for a French foreign policy in support of a weak, neutralized, and permanently disarmed Germany—in other words, a vacuum in the heart of Europe which Russia hopes to fill some day when it is completely ready both economically and militarily.

Turning to North Africa, we find one of the few areas in the Arab world where the great mass movements are ready and willing to be our allies in the present world conflict. American labor and the entire international labor movement have been a major factor in achieving this. For what we are doing in this area, especially in Tunisia, is decisive in determining whether or not the Western world can have sufficient allies to survive. For if it is necessary that Americans have allies in the resistance to totalitarian aggression, it is just as important that our allies, like France and England, have allies amongst the masses in the underdeveloped countries where Soviet communism is a greater threat and menace than in the more advanced, industrial countries of Western Europe and in the U. S. A.

These recent developments in the Soviet Union and Europe raise serious questions for America and especially for the American labor movement. The international-minded elements of American society have been supporting unconditionally an all-out American aid program to Europe and especially to France. Can they go on supporting such an aid program unconditionally? Furthermore, most of the policies of the Western Alliance in Europe, on such questions as European unity, European army rearmament, military aid, and NATO, now seem to be either dead or no longer correspond to reality.

In the light of these factors, it becomes imperative for America to reexamine and revise its policy abroad. It is even more important for American labor to press for such a revision so as not only to stop new appeasement of the Soviet Union but also to reexamine whether or not we should continue to be party to a policy which permits American economic and military aid to be used to reinforce a disastrous policy in the colonial world and one of neutralism, defeatism, and possible appeasement in Europe and Asia.

For money alone will not solve international problems. In the early postwar years a continent

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almost destroyed by war and occupation had first to be restored and rehabilitated. Today the nature of the European problem necessitates another approach with major emphasis on American leadership in the formulation, implementation, and execution of political policy.

In the light of this report and the problems and questions posed, I should like to suggest the following as guiding lines of policy for a program in Europe:

[Mr. Brown's points are herewith summarized.]

1. American aid to Europe must serve to reinforce the unity of the free nations in an Atlantic Community against the Soviet policy and tactics which seek to divide and conquer the free world.

2. The NATO organization must be expanded into a political-economic, as well as military, organization.

3. Agreements between America and European nations should not be primarily on the basis of bilateral negotiations but more and more on the basis of a collective relationship within an organized and united Atlantic Community.

4. Such an Atlantic Community—as NATO—must, however, become more responsive to the proposals of the free labor movement through top representation in the NATO organization. In all military programs the economic capacity of countries must be seriously taken into account, for economic capacity is not merely a technical, absolutist concept but a relative one in which the humane or morale factor is extremely important. Proper allocation of raw materials must be made so that price wars and inflation do not reduce workers' purchasing power.

5. A Franco-German military and economic rapprochement is indispensable to a functioning united Western economy within a strong Atlantic Alliance. The French burden in Indochina must be substantially relieved.

6. Free elections and evacuation of troops in Germany and all Europe is essential.

7. The free trade union world cannot go on supporting a policy in Western Europe which becomes either consciously or unconsciously the means for the repression of potential allies in the Middle East and North Africa. The strengthening of NATO as a concrete incarnation of the free Atlantic Community imposes upon us the necessity to follow a more liberal policy based upon the principles of social progress, free trade unionism, and eventual national freedom.

8. The American aid program in its economic and military aspects should be based at least in part on the principle of rewarding those who have demonstrated their will and capacity to resist.

9. Constant exposure of the Soviet regime as reactionary, oppressive, and conspiratorial.

The Political Problems of the Free French Labor Movement [1]

No one can conceal the fact that in spite of a basically sound economy, in spite of a geographic and historic position which shows clearly where its national interests lie, France has not managed to elaborate a policy.

France tends to stagnate in empty quarrels, where vain words play the basic role, or else she is torn by insoluble conflicts between threatened self-interests. Individual recriminations against everybody else and the resultant atmosphere of widespread discontent render the nation powerless. It is on facts such as these that Communist hopes are founded. Past masters in the play of ideas, they [the Communists] paralyze many of those whom Europe strangely terms "intellectuals," while their inhuman realism is discovering and exploiting all slogans evoking elementary impulses.

It is to American intervention that we owe the recovery now evident in the free world. If that intervention was not in every case the immediate cause, it was at least the condition necessary to making that recovery possible.

It is impossible to tell what the French labor movement would have become after 1948 had it not been for the unconditional and constant backing of the American Federation of Labor. It is difficult to believe that an isolated movement, trying to build itself up in a country dominated by the monstrous Communist machine, could have attained any permanence or influence.

In any case, the maritime and longshoremen's unions that I have the honor of representing would not have been able to carry on their struggle with any chance of success. In stating this clearly, I wish not so much to repeat the gratitude of the free seamen and longshoremen as to show the virtues of close cooperation among trade unionists

[1] Excerpted from a translation from the French of an address by Pierre Ferri-Pisani, chairman of the Mediterranean Committee, International Transportworkers Federation, before the American Federation of Labor Convention, St. Louis, Mo., September 22, 1953.

who have established a community of views and freely arrived at decisions.

In addition, I have another more serious reason to go over evidence that may seem unnecessary to you. Some take up, with hardly any change, the absurd calumnies fabricated by our common enemies, lies which are often hurled at themselves. Others seek to hide, as if by modesty, the aid they beg and receive from you as if it were a shameful object. You would be justified in believing that Communist propaganda had hopelessly warped the judgment of a people which is permeable to anti-American sentiment.

Between 1948 and 1951 the job of the Mediterranean seamen's and longshoremen's unions was hard but simple. It was to work toward a mutual understanding of the non-Communists, toward the coordination of their forces in the main common drive, toward a lessening of their divergencies on secondary problems. More especially, it was to liberate the merchant marine and the ports from the dictatorial Communist organization.

The game was rapidly won. Just when Moscow was ever more impatiently demanding that its agents stage a campaign which would spread from the Mediterranean ports to the North Sea and the Baltic, the Communists, who had been all-powerful a little earlier, were incapable of provoking incidents and soon gave up the attempt.

I shall not say that all the credit for this success should be attributed to us. Only miracle workers—which we are not—could have done without generally favorable conditions and numerous spontaneous or organized expressions of aid.

Often enough we have heard a slogan which is the source of innumerable sophisms and which is an outward sign of either hypocritical cleverness or thorough stupidity. This slogan is: "Anti-Communism is not a policy."

Active, systematic resistance to a mortal evil, which is both invader and invading, is certainly not a policy; but no policy is conceivable which would not organize the defense of its successive accomplishments. Man's mission, and therefore his policy, is not to devote himself to the defense of frontiers, nor to the fight against crime, nor to periodic vaccinations. But no nation thinks of abolishing its army, police force, or antitoxins.

To use this slogan, one must either be Communist or be deaf and blind to the spectacle of the immeasurable suffering of millions of men oppressed by excessive production quotas, tortured in prisons, and left bereft of their human characteristics in concentration camps.

It is a fact, however, that some—for reasons not difficult to understand—pretend to regard communism as nothing but one ideology among many others. They argue for "neutrality between the two blocs" and sometimes show a marked indulgence for the one which they would like, in spite of all experiences, to hold in an absurd ideological kinship.

The free French labor movement, which was relatively homogeneous from a defensive point of view during the first years of its reestablishment, has not been able to protect itself from insidious contamination.

Today, things have become complicated in proportion to the ability of changing Russian policy to deceive the innocent or to furnish the the pious hypocrites of pacifism with seemingly serious arguments. An inextricable network of particularisms is spreading through the fabric of our supposedly regained security. This period, which might have seen the liquidation of all threat of war, now runs the risk, through the inconsistency of certain democratic forces, of witnessing the weakening of our overall defensive system and the strengthening of the means of aggression of a new Stalin who will have had time to get a new grasp on his dictatorship.

It is impossible to remake the past. In spite of apparently similar terminology, the American and French labor movements are of different types. The latter was paradoxically based on a contradiction, but a contradiction so well accepted that it did not even seem to be one, between theory and practice.

This is the cause of its basic weakness, of the precariousness of its influence over the workers, of its crumbling, of its inferiority to the Communists in a field where the only rule for success seems to be the outbidding of competitors. That is the explanation of its anemia. Its relations with the workers have not been built up through a solid common endeavor but through spasmodic

shocks. Because of a lack of the logical bonds—common interests to manage together—there is a desperate overuse of outmoded verbalism, the desiccated remains of a childish ideology, in an attempt to create an illusory sentimental or mystical bond.

That is the real reason for the public's scorn of a labor movement which refuses to take on real responsibilities, and for the political parties' will to subordinate trade unions to themselves. The inferior position of the unions within the nation suits the employers.

At a time when the State has largely taken the place of inadequate private investment capital, at a time when American aid is still indispensable to us, at a time when our prices have difficulty competing on the foreign market, and at a time when the great employer that is the State (no matter which political party represents it) does not provide the same salary levels as private enterprise to its employees, some persist in advocating, through demagogy, innocence, or weakness, a social remedy in over-simple and naive rearrangements of the distribution system. Soon they will promote the Communist thesis of eliminating the burden of national defense.

Here again appears the need for French trade unionists to overcome an evil, which is above all intellectual and moral. Here too is evident the interest offered by American labor for trade unionists who are forced by events to think in terms of profound institutional reforms.

The Seventy-second Annual Convention of the AFL

NELSON M. BORTZ*

AN air of change, combined with a reaffirmation of objectives and an awareness of responsibilities, characterized the seventy-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor held in St. Louis, September 21–25, 1953.

Within the Federation, death late last year had removed from the convention rostrum its long-time leader, William Green, who had served since the passing of the AFL's first president, Samuel Gompers, in 1924. The schism in labor's ranks, existing since 1935, moved somewhat nearer solution with convention approval of a "no-raiding" pact with the CIO. Expulsion of an affiliate of 60 years' standing—the International Longshoremen's Association—emphasized the AFL's opposition to racketeering within the labor movement.

Externally, the delegates and officers of the AFL voiced their criticism of certain actions taken by the national administration which had entered into office earlier in the year. They listened attentively to representatives of the administration—Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, and Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Oveta Culp Hobby—and to its critics—Senators Wayne Morse, Stuart Symington, and Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. Their response, and the resolutions which were finally adopted reflected many misgivings as to the current course of events at home and, to a lesser extent, abroad.

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Labor Unity. During the past year, the delegates were advised, "fresh, firm, and rewarding steps" had been taken toward eventual unification of the American labor movement. The steps culminated in the "no-raiding" pact developed by a joint AFL-CIO committee. This agreement, approved unanimously and without discussion by the delegates, will become effective January 1, 1954—if concurred in by the CIO at its forthcoming convention. It will expire December 31, 1955.

The agreement is designed to eliminate raids, for purposes of organizational or representation advantage, of affiliates of one federation upon the other. It would apply only in those instances where there currently exists an established collective bargaining relationship between an AFL or CIO union and an employer. The agreement will be binding upon national and international affiliates which voluntarily undertake to subscribe to its provisions.

The Federation's Resolutions Committee, in recommending adoption of the plan, characterized it as "the first and indispensable step toward the achievement of organic unity between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations." The committee also pointed out that, in devising the terms of the agreement, the parties were conscious of the need to establish a workable procedure whereby jurisdictional differences could be resolved within the trade union movement itself, thereby avoiding government interference in these matters. The agreement provides for the appointment, jointly by the presidents of the AFL and CIO, of an impartial umpire, who will have the power to render final and binding decisions upon any issues over which disputes may arise under the terms of the pact.

A closely related convention action was approval of the establishment of a special committee to devise procedures for the more effective settlement of jurisdictional disputes among AFL affiliates. Over the years the failure to adjust some of these knotty inter-union controversies has led to serious dissatisfaction and occasional disaffiliation of a union from the Federation.

One such instance was the temporary withdrawal, about a month before the convention, of

the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, which felt aggrieved by AFL inaction on some of its jurisdictional complaints. The withdrawal was short-lived. After conferences with AFL leaders, George Meany and Maurice A. Hutcheson, president of the Carpenters, issued a joint statement on September 8 announcing the return of the union. It was agreed in this joint statement that the AFL should adopt some policy "definitely designed to prevent raids within our own organization." The first step, it was further agreed, would be the submittal of a recommended course of action by the executive council to the forthcoming St. Louis convention. The convention, in turn, authorized the executive council to set up a Special Committee on Jurisdictional Disputes to formulate "the best methods of adjustment and adjudication of jurisdictional disputes within the American Federation of Labor." A report within 6 months was requested, with the additional proviso that, if the proposed procedures met with the approval of the affiliates, the executive council was empowered to put the plan into effect prior to the 1954 convention for those unions accepting it. The day after the convention ended, the council appointed the following five AFL vice presidents to this committee: Charles J. MacGowan (Boilermakers); Dan W. Tracy (Electrical Workers); William C. Birthright (Barbers); George M. Harrison (Railway Clerks); and Al J. Hayes (Machinists). In commenting on this action, President Meany observed that the procedure outlined provided the opportunity "to examine the problem as a problem, not as a contest of the moment" between two or more international unions. As a further indication of progress in this area, President Hayes of the Machinists and President Hutcheson of the Carpenters announced during the sessions that they were planning direct negotiations to attempt to settle their longstanding jurisdictional conflicts.[1]

Expulsion of Longshoremen. After 60 years as an AFL affiliate, the International Longshoremen's Association was expelled by the convention—by a 79,079 to 736 roll-call vote. This action was based upon the recommendation of the executive council, which at first had proposed suspension but later, on the eve of the convention, urged expulsion of its 64,200 member affiliate.

The resolutions committee and the executive council, in a detailed report, reviewed the developments in recent years, which had resulted in "the penetration of irresponsible, corrupt, and criminal elements" into the dockworkers' union. The committee declared:

> We cannot escape the conclusion that the International Longshoremen's Association has failed to live up to its trade-union responsibilities and obligations and to give longshoremen and dock workers within its membership the stewardship and the service to which these workers are entitled. The ILA has permitted gangsters, racketeers and thugs to fasten themselves to the body of its organization, infecting it with corruption and destroying its integrity, its effectiveness and its trade union character.

The committee then reiterated the AFL's basic philosophy:

> Our national and international unions are self-governing and autonomous. We emphasize the independent and autonomous responsibility of such unions to deal with their own internal problems. But we must also affirm the right of the American Federation of Labor to refuse to associate with those who fail to meet the standards of good citizenship and sound trade unionism. For such, there is no place in the ranks of the American Federation of Labor.
>
> We also wish to stress that it is not the responsibility of our Federation to exercise the police power over the con-

[1] In commenting broadly on the subject of labor unity President Meany, in his opening address to the delegates, spoke forthrightly of this problem: "We are thinking of labor unity; we are thinking of this division in the trade union movement; we are thinking of all the steps that can be taken by this organization to end this division, to end the civil war in the ranks of labor, both inside and outside of the American Federation of Labor. We have intelligence enough to know that this organization was not formed as a battleground for competing trade unionists, that there is a tradition in this organization, that in union there is strength, and that it is the duty of the strong union, if it possibly can do so, to help the weak union in another trade—not to destroy the weak union. There is no excuse for competition for a few members on the part of organizations that have tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands of members and no excuse whatsoever for squandering trade union money in a battle over a few members on the ground that the principle of jurisdiction is involved."

President Dave Beck of the Teamsters' Union also commented on the problems of jurisdiction and labor unity in a talk to the St. Louis Teamsters Joint Council. Mr. Beck stated in part: "Now, from time to time there is going to be misunderstanding; jurisdictional disputes and other matters when not resolved through the processes of conference and under the laws of the American Federation of Labor may temporarily drive us into militancy of action that will bring us some criticism and definite comment. This is a militant organization that we are trying to develop. We do not intend to be shoved around by anyone. We want to play the law and game according to the constitutional rule book of the American Federation of Labor. In any instance of jurisdictional dispute we are ready to lay our case before the constituted tribunal of authority within the American labor movement, and carry it through its processes of appeal to its final decision of the convention. But we do not intend and we will not permit anyone to act in contradiction to any laws and still retain the friendship of this International Union.

". . . I believe in the principle of unity as it has been enunciated by the conferences between the CIO and the AFL and I sincerely trust and hope that the day is not too far distant when that principle will be carried to include the United Mine Workers as well and all of the labor movement of this country. I say to you that we will go very careful, however, in analyzing our problem before we become a signator. . . . So we want sufficient time to analyze our problem and then we will take our place alongside of every other organization fighting for unity and for the preservation of the interests of all."

duct of its members. Crime and lawlessness must be dealt with by the duly constituted law enforcement agencies of the local, State, and Federal governments and adjudicated in courts of law.

The American Federation of Labor must not and will not lend the cloak of trade unionism to organized lawlessness or to dignify with its affiliation persons and practices alien inimical to our movement. Nor can the Federation tolerate conditions shown to be prevailing in the ILA or to permit their existence to cast doubt and suspicion on our movement as a whole.

Although not responding directly to the charges leveled against his organization, Joseph P. Ryan, ILA president since 1927, pleaded for less drastic action. He expressed willingness to vest supervision over his union's affairs in a specially appointed AFL committee so that the ILA might thereby retain its certificate of affiliation. Except for a few scattered supporters, this plea went unheeded. Instead, the delegates overwhelmingly endorsed the officers' proposal that the AFL "select a committee of five outstanding trade union officials to be charged with the responsibility of supervising and guiding [a] new [AFL] International Union [of longshoremen] for at least 1 year." On the final day of the convention President Meany presented a charter to a group of longshoremen, most of whom were vice presidents of the former ILA. The new organization, "The International Longshoremen's Association, AFL" will be supervised by the following trustees: William C. Doherty (Letter Carriers), Dave Beck (Teamsters), Al J. Hayes (Machinists), Paul Hall (Seafarers), and President Meany.

Memorial Service for Mr. Green. An hour was set aside on the fourth day of the convention for a memorial service to the late President Green. Eulogies were delivered by President Meany, Vice President Woll, Reverend John H. Shanley (the pastor of Mr. Green's home-town church in Coshocton, Ohio), and Harry S. Truman, former President of the United States.

The delegates also approved establishment of a William Green Memorial Fund through voluntary contributions of AFL affiliates. Payments from the fund, it was stated, would be made to worthy causes for the purpose of "relieving human needs and furthering human betterment."

Other Internal Matters. An alltime membership peak of 8,654,921—based upon actual per capita tax received from AFL affiliates—was reported as of June 30. This figure was revised upward during the sessions, by Secretary-Treasurer William F. Schnitzler, to a current, but still incomplete, total of 9,570,207.[2]

Several amendments to the AFL's constitution were adopted. One of these increased the salaries of the president and secretary-treasurer by $10,000 a year—to $35,000 and $33,000, respectively. Another provided for an increase from 13 to 15 in the number of vice presidents. A third provided for the selection of convention cities 2 years in advance.

A new article providing for the optional retirement at half-pay of the president or secretary-treasurer after reaching the age of 65 was added to the constitution. Finally, it was agreed that changing conditions had outmoded many provisions of the AFL's constitution, and the executive council was instructed to make a careful review and to present its recommendations for "clarification and modernization" to next year's convention.

Mr. Meany, who was named AFL president by the executive council on November 25, 1952, following the death of Mr. Green, was continued in that post by unanimous vote of the delegates. Prior to assuming the presidency last year, Mr. Meany had served as AFL secretary-treasurer since January 1, 1940. Mr. Schnitzler, president of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union of America, was likewise unanimously elected the Federation's secretary-treasurer, a post in which he had succeeded Mr. Meany on January 1, 1953.

Withdrawal of the Carpenters' Union on August 12, 1953, left a vacancy in the office of first vice president of the AFL—a post which had been held for a number of years by the union's president emeritus, William Hutcheson.[3] In accordance with the AFL's traditional procedure, the other vice presidents were each advanced to the next highest vice-presidency, with Matthew Woll, the senior member, becoming first vice president. The executive council, which was in session at the time of the Carpenters' withdrawal, thereupon elected Mr. Beck, president of the International Brother-

[2] A substantial portion of this increase undoubtedly reflects a change in the practice of some affiliates which in the past paid per capita tax representative of only a portion of their total actual membership. For example, the president of the Teamsters' Union stated that his organization would remit per capita tax on 1,360,000 members. This compares with per capita payments for 650,000 members in fiscal years 1952 and 1953.

[3] Mr. Hutcheson died on October 20, 1953.

hood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, to fill the existing vacancy in the 13th vice-presidency. All incumbent vice presidents were reelected by the convention, which also authorized two additional vice-presidencies—the fourteenth and fifteenth—to which Mr. Hutcheson, president of the Carpenters, and Mr. Hayes, president of the Machinists, were elected.

Los Angeles was selected as the convention city for 1954. In another departure from past practice, so as to afford greater time to make adequate arrangements, the delegates also chose their 1955 convention site—Chicago.

Attitude on Domestic Problems

As in preceding years, the Federation reviewed many national economic and political developments. This year, however, these developments, and the issues they engendered, were cast in a somewhat different light than had been the case for the past two decades. Attention was focused upon changes in emphasis and direction of the executive and legislative branches of the Government resulting from the 1952 national election. An air of concern pervaded many of the convention speeches and utterances of union spokesmen. This feeling was heightened by the resignation, 10 days before the convention, of Martin P. Durkin as Secretary of Labor over administration policy for revision of the Taft-Hartley Act. (Mr. Durkin resumed the presidency of the Plumbers' Union.)

The President of the United States, Dwight D. Eisenhower, in an effort to allay the Federation's misgivings, requested Vice President Nixon to deliver personally his message as well as to reassure the delegates that the administration's overall objectives were designed to protect the security and well-being of American wage earners. The Vice President, after a review of specific actions, summarized these objectives in the following words: " . . . we are attempting to develop a program which will justify our going before the people—which will prove to the man and the the woman who works for a living in America that he has had life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness guaranteed him by this administration more effectively than ever before in his life."

The President observed in his message that "while judgments on labor problems may frankly and forcefully differ on specific ways and means at specific times, they are honest judgments held by men of good will as to what will best serve labor's interests." Such differences, the President continued, "are healthy and constructive so long as the final goals are always kept in view—a vigorous and free trade union movement, a healthy and thriving industry, and the betterment of all the people."

Taft-Hartley Amendments. With reference to revisions of the Taft-Hartley Act—the issue which led to Mr. Durkin's resignation—Mr. Eisenhower repeated his conviction that although experience under the act had confirmed its "essential soundness," a number of "defects" had also been revealed. These defects, the President stated, have been the subject of critical study by his administration. The objectives of this study were described as follows: (1) to remedy defects which cause concern on the part of working men and women over possible results or uses of the act to their detriment; (2) to insure administration of the act in the manner that is efficient, speedy, and impartial; (3) to allow freedom for the healthy growth of trade unions, while respecting the legitimate rights of individual workers, their employers, and the general public; (4) to work to the end that there be less rather than more Government interference in labor-management affairs.

The President assured the delegates that the advice of AFL leaders would be sought in the formulation of recommendations which, Mr. Eisenhower declared, would be sent to the Congress at the opening of its session in January.

Later in the convention, the AFL's opposition to the Taft-Hartley Act was reaffirmed by passage of a resolution which called for "revision" and "correction" of the law. The Federation stressed that the "controversial 19 proposed amendments . . . do not meet the objectives of the labor movement and have no AFL sanction or approval." At the same time the delegates praised Mr. Durkin for his efforts in attempting to secure some measure of legislative relief and accorded him a rising vote of appreciation.

Economic Situation. The executive council in its report noted that "economic activity has been maintained at a high level in recent months," but it also noted that "an increasing number of

danger signs" had appeared on the economic horizon. Singled out for mention was the decline in farm prosperity, reduced production of various consumer goods, and a softening in retail sales.

These developments in themselves, the council continued, do not justify general alarm; what is alarming "is the adoption of governmental policies which, instead of remedying the maladjustments, are bound to aggravate them." Thus, criticism was leveled at fiscal measures producing higher interest rates or a so-called "hard money" policy. Similarly, policies designed to achieve a balanced budget without regard to the need for adequate expenditures for national security and essential public welfare were questioned. The reduction in the Federal housing program and elimination of rent controls except "in a handful of defense areas" was deplored, as was the plight of the shipbuilding industry.

Among the "many elements" which must be included in an economic program assuring "stable growth, full production and full employment," three are of particular inportance, the executive council reported: (1) maintenance of a high wage income sufficient to keep pace with rising productivity; (2) realistic budget, fiscal, and monetary policy, the test of such policies being their effect upon the economy as a whole, which should be applied in the case of proposals to revise the tax load, to alter the level of interest rates, or to modify arrangements of the national debt; and (3) strengthening of the entire social security program by Congress and the State legislatures so that it can "more effectively provide for the needs of our senior population."

International Affairs

The worldwide activities of the AFL in combating communism and supporting free, democratic trade unions were again strongly evident. They were manifest in reports to the delegates from the Federation's representatives in Europe, Latin America, and the Far East. They were likewise reflected in the speeches of fraternal delegates from Great Britain and Canada, as well as those of trade union representatives from Italy, Israeli, and the Mediterranean transport workers.

Address by the Secretary of State. Recognition of the AFL's work and a tribute to its accomplishments was also given by the Secretary of State in addressing the convention. Expressing an awareness of the Federation's work in the struggle to win peace and security, Mr. Dulles told the delegates "You and your leaders have been in the struggle where it has been most intense. You have gained an experience and a wisdom which indispensably supplements that of government . . . You have done more than any other single body to explode the Communist myth . . . In so doing, you have made a great contribution both to the glory of America and to the safety of America."

In concluding his comprehensive review of American foreign policy and objectives, Mr. Dulles declared:

> In the past the most dependable defense of our Nation has been the good will created abroad by what was called "the Great American Experiment." Today we need to have a great military establishment. But it would be disastrous if we made the mistake of looking on that as an all-sufficient defense. The greatest asset of our Nation has always been, still is, and always will be, not military force, but that same "Great American Experiment," in which the free labor movement is such a dynamic force.

President Meany, in expressing his appreciation for Mr. Dulles' "most interesting and instructive address," stated that the AFL was going "to continue to cooperate" in every possible way in this field. The Federation, he added, will make its "full contribution to the cause of world peace in complete association with the activities of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions."

Principal AFL Proposals. In a major policy action the convention approved a 9-point program to meet the "critical international situation." The principal proposals called for a top-level policy conference of the democracies to evaluate the "post-Stalin" activities of the Kremlin, together with more effective measures for consultation and collaboration among the democratic allies and the inclusion of Italy in discussions; rejection of appeasement and the development of joint defense machinery powerful enough to discourage and defeat all aggressors; admission of Italy, Germany, and Japan to the United Nations; a UN-conducted plebiscite to resolve the Trieste controversy, and revision of the UN's charter to eliminate abuse of the veto power, to assure more effective functioning of its specialized agencies which include labor representation, and to equip it as an agency to main-

tain world peace in view of the development of the atom and hydrogen bomb. With respect to this latter point, which Mr. Dulles had described to the delegates as "an ultimate in peril which mankind has never had to face before," the AFL urged redoubled efforts toward effective international control and inspection of all weapons of mass destruction.

Developments in Germany. The June revolts of workers in East Germany and other areas behind the Iron Curtain were hailed by President Meany as destroying two Soviet "myths"—their "invincibility" in an occupied country and their characterization of Communist lands as a "workers' paradise." The inspiring struggle of the workers in Eastern Germany, the delegates were told, puts upon the people of Western Germany, and particularly upon its labor movement, "a very great and urgent responsibility." The AFL pledged its continued close cooperation with the German Trade Union Federation and with the ICFTU to help the free trade union movement of Germany maintain its complete independence and unity and become "an ever powerful force for democracy, social justice, and peace." West German workers were also urged to resist all efforts to split their union along political and religious lines or to "subject it to direct or indirect, but none the less dangerous, State control."

Other Areas and Activities. Few troubled areas of the world escaped the searching review of the AFL. The Chinese Communist "usurpers" were castigated, and mutual security pacts between the United States and the Republic of Korea and Nationalist China were advocated. Colonial imperialism in Indochina, Tunisia, and Morocco was condemned in favor of American support of international efforts designed to further self-government and the development of democratic institutions in these and other similarly affected countries. No further aid of an economic or military nature, the Federation declared, should be extended to the "Peronist and military dictatorships now inpoverishing or oppressing the people of Latin America." Throughout its report, the Federation's Committee on International Affairs stressed its "full solidarity with and active support of" the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and its Western Hemisphere branch, the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT). Hand in hand with these organizations, the AFL's great interest and concern with international affairs was expressed in these words:

"We cannot emphasize too strongly that wherever there is poverty, oppression, and social injustice, there freedom-loving American labor has an enemy to defeat. No nation, no country, no race is beyond the concern of the A. F. of L. in its desire and endeavor for a better world. This is the motivating force of all our activities in the realm of international affairs and in the ranks of world labor. This is true humanitarianism, good Americanism and genuinely progressive free trade unionism. In this spirit do we seek to promote the cause of free trade unionism as a bulwark of freedom, prosperity and world peace."

Occupational Wage Relationships in Manufacturing, 1952–53

Toivo P. Kanninen*

Percentage differences in pay between skilled and unskilled jobs in manufacturing have narrowed over a long period of years. During late 1952 and early 1953, skilled maintenance workers averaged about 37 percent more than men janitors, according to an estimate [1] based on community wage surveys made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 20 large labor markets. In 1945–47, the difference was 55 percent between the skilled and the unskilled occupational rates; and, for earlier periods, estimated percentages were as high as 65 in 1937–40, 80 in 1931–32, and 105 in 1907.[2]

A tendency to readjust occupational differentials by granting added or larger wage increases to skilled workers has recently become widespread. An outstanding example is, of course, the provision of additional 10- and 20-cent hourly pay increases to various groups of skilled workers in the automobile industry—a practice by no means confined to this industry. It is estimated that approximately one-third of the wage settlements since the end of wage stabilization in February 1953 were of such a character as at least to maintain relative skill differentials. Many of the wage settlements have involved a range of cents-per-hour increases or flat percentage increases.

In the course of its wage survey work over a period of years, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has become aware of the increasing systematic interest of management and labor in occupational-composition and rate-structure problems. During the past decade, and influenced particularly by two periods of Government stabilization or regulation of wage rates, more and more interest has been evidenced in the "formalization" of methods of wage payment and rational administration of established rate structures. Increasing attention has been devoted to methods or systems of job evaluation or the rating of occupations on the basis of skill, experience, responsibility, etc., within the hierarchy of positions included in a company's occupational structure. These developments have led to greater inquiry in, and analysis of, *differences* in rates paid to employees in certain occupations as related to other jobs. Analysis has extended not only to rate differences which exist within a plant, but also to differences among establishments within a given area, as well as, more broadly, within the several regions of the United States as a whole.

Until the development of the present series of annual community wage surveys, Bureau studies of wages were confined typically to rigidly defined industries within major industry categories, such as manufacturing. These surveys provided data for analysis of occupational wage relationships within particular industries, and a number of such studies were undertaken.[3] However, they afforded little opportunity to analyze the earnings relationships for a comparable cross-section of jobs in a single area or group of areas at approximately the same time. Under the present community wage program, such studies can be developed.

The method adopted for this examination of occupational wage relationships among plant jobs in manufacturing is as follows: in each establishment included in the analysis, the average hourly earnings for men janitors was used as a base (100); average hourly earnings for men workers in other occupations were converted to a percentage of that base. Janitors were selected because they are employed in most plants and in greater number than most of the other jobs studied. Because of their position at or near the bottom of the wage scale, the percentage *differentials* between wages

*Of the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

[1] The estimate relates to the median in an array of citywide average differentials between 12 skilled jobs and janitors.

[2] For additional data for early periods, see Occupational Wage Differentials, 1907–1947, Monthly Labor Review, August 1948 (p. 127). Methodology in the current study differs somewhat from that employed in the earlier analysis.

[3] In 1945 and 1946, occupational wage relationship studies were published for 11 industries, including machinery, foundries, electric light and power, cotton textiles, and wood furniture. Methodology in these studies differed somewhat from that employed in the present analysis.

TABLE 1.—*Occupational average hourly earnings [1] as percentages of averages for men janitors in manufacturing in 20 labor markets, late 1952–early 1953*

Occupation [2]	Median establishment percentages in—									
	New England		Middle Atlantic				South			
	Boston	Providence	Buffalo	Newark-Jersey City	New York	Philadelphia	Atlanta	Baltimore	Dallas	Memphis
Maintenance and powerplant										
Carpenters	135	130	130	137	142	136	144	133	133	149
Electricians	141	136	133	141	152	143	150	144	148	155
Engineers, stationary	145	140	131	139	155	137	(3)	144	149	153
Firemen, stationary boiler	126	117	117	123	123	118	120	124	(3)	115
Helpers, trades	115	111	111	111	117	112	122	116	124	116
Machine-tool operators, toolroom	137	(3)	133	142	155	135	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Machinists	141	140	134	142	150	142	159	154	145	153
Mechanics, automotive	132	121	130	135	141	131	153	142	150	(3)
Mechanics	138	128	131	138	147	141	155	134	141	151
Millwrights	131	132	130	137	143	138	(3)	137	(3)	153
Oilers	112	111	110	112	115	112	107	116	114	130
Painters	128	121	125	125	136	129	145	127	(3)	138
Pipefitters	134	127	130	137	137	135	143	138	(3)	148
Sheet-metal workers	133	(3)	130	137	146	135	(3)	142	(3)	(3)
Tool-and-die makers	153	172	145	157	165	156	(3)	163	(3)	(3)
Custodial, warehousing, and shipping										
Guards	106	105	109	109	106	108	(3)	109	(3)	114
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (women)	94	95	97	93	94	96	90	94	100	94
Laborers, material handling	106	103	104	104	106	105	100	105	105	103
Order fillers	110	(3)	110	111	110	111	110	112	122	110
Packers, class A (men)	123	(3)	117	114	118	118	(3)	119	(3)	(3)
Packers, class B (men)	107	106	105	105	106	108	107	113	(3)	106
Packers, class B (women)	94	97	90	94	101	101	(3)	100	(3)	(3)
Receiving clerks	116	118	114	118	121	118	138	124	124	113
Shipping clerks	125	123	116	120	120	126	157	132	132	135
Shipping and receiving clerks	117	119	117	115	137	134	131	119	173	143
Truck drivers, light (under 1½ tons)	115	124	111	116	(3)	119	111	115	112	109
Truck drivers, medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)	118	113	115	124	137	126	108	126	116	112
Truck drivers, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)	122	(3)	(3)	133	(3)	121	(3)	126	124	(3)
Truckers, power (fork-lift)	114	108	112	112	118	110	111	113	110	111
Truckers, power (other than fork-lift)	111	(3)	110	111	118	109	(3)	114	(3)	(3)
Watchmen	104	103	101	102	102	100	104	104	105	104

Occupation [2]	Middle West						Far West			
	Chicago	Cleveland	Kansas City	Milwaukee	Minneapolis-St. Paul	St. Louis	Denver	Los Angeles	Portland	San Francisco-Oakland
Maintenance and powerplant										
Carpenters	137	131	134	134	139	140	128	135	129	134
Electricians	146	135	136	142	143	148	138	141	129	138
Engineers, stationary	145	139	142	140	139	150	152	136	136	130
Firemen, stationary boiler	123	120	123	122	124	124	(3)	121	(3)	121
Helpers, trades	117	111	119	114	115	118	111	113	110	113
Machine-tool operators, toolroom	148	133	(3)	136	(3)	149	(3)	146	(3)	(3)
Machinists	149	136	136	140	140	155	141	143	136	138
Mechanics, automotive	137	129	128	136	129	131	(3)	135	132	132
Mechanics	142	134	139	139	137	136	132	136	129	132
Millwrights	138	131	131	136	133	133	(3)	132	(3)	(3)
Oilers	112	112	115	114	115	115	115	111	107	112
Painters	131	127	128	128	128	130	(3)	128	129	131
Pipefitters	136	129	131	135	136	135	(3)	132	(3)	131
Sheet-metal workers	140	127	130	133	(3)	139	(3)	133	(3)	(3)
Tool-and-die makers	163	144	152	147	154	172	(3)	151	(3)	155
Custodial, warehousing, and shipping										
Guards	106	108	111	106	108	107	(3)	107	(3)	105
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (women)	95	92	95	91	97	97	(3)	97	(3)	100
Laborers, material handling	104	104	105	106	104	104	109	107	103	106
Order fillers	109	111	110	114	107	111	113	106	(3)	109
Packers, class A (men)	116	116	(3)	115	117	(3)	(3)	112	(3)	116
Packers, class B (men)	108	110	106	108	107	103	(3)	108	(3)	(3)
Packers, class B (women)	98	100	(3)	99	94	105	(3)	97	(3)	(3)
Receiving clerks	123	116	119	115	118	119	(3)	120	(3)	115
Shipping clerks	129	122	119	125	120	120	116	121	132	116
Shipping and receiving clerks	125	116	120	119	(3)	119	(3)	118	118	121
Truck drivers, light (under 1½ tons)	125	112	116	113	120	112	119	111	120	118
Truck drivers, medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)	134	115	120	121	119	121	120	118	116	123
Truck drivers, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)	146	126	(3)	120	(3)	126	(3)	120	(3)	(3)
Truckers, power (fork-lift)	112	111	113	113	109	112	115	113	110	112
Truckers, power (other than fork-lift)	109	112	(3)	109	107	111	(3)	110	(3)	109
Watchmen	102	100	100	103	102	101	100	100	100	100

[1] These percentages show the relationship between straight-time average hourly earnings (excluding premium pay for overtime and nightwork) for selected plant occupations in manufacturing industries. In each establishment covered the average hourly earnings for men janitors was used as a base (100); average hourly earnings for other occupations were converted to a percentage of that base.

[2] Data limited to men workers except where otherwise indicated.

[3] Number of establishments employing workers in the occupation (and in the janitor category) too small to justify comparisons.

for janitors and jobs averaging higher pay can be readily obtained by subtracting 100 from the percentages shown in the accompanying tables.

In order to obtain a basis of comparison for each area and industry grouping, the median or midpoint in an array of establishment relatives for the same occupation was selected.[4] Measures of variation in wage-setting practices among establishments are provided in the accompanying charts in the form of "middle ranges" within which one-half of the establishments fell.[5]

Tool-and-die makers were the only workers studied whose earnings averaged more than 50 percent over the janitor pay level in most of the manufacturing establishments covered. Even for this job, however, the median percentages were below 150 in Buffalo, Cleveland, and Milwaukee (table 1); they were highest in Providence and St. Louis (172), New York City (165). and Baltimore and Chicago (163).

Although the relative position of other skilled trades varied somewhat among areas when ranked according to median percentages, the wage structures in the 20 areas nevertheless had many points of similarity. Machinists, stationary engineers, and electricians, for example, generally averaged somewhat more than the other skilled trades studied. A majority of the city medians for each of these 3 jobs fell in the 10-point range, 135–144, whereas medians for carpenters, mechanics, millwrights, pipefitters, and sheet-metal workers tended to group at the 130–139 level and most of the painter medians were concentrated in the 5-point range, 127–131.

Helpers in the maintenance trades held a position in the wage scale midway between the rates paid to janitors and painters. This relationship existed among areas with widely different structures. Painters in Providence and Atlanta averaged 121 and 145 percent of janitor pay; the corresponding median percentages for trades helpers were 111 and 122. The pay position of oilers tended to be either at or just below that of trades helpers, whereas medians for firemen tending stationary boilers ranged from 115 to 126, or slightly higher than the helper group.

Among the 31 job categories analyzed, those requiring only a short period of training showed the least variation on an intracity as well as intercity basis. For such occupations, the range of percentages within which nearly all city medians fell were as follows: fork-lift operators (110–114); guards (105–109); laborers, material handling (103–107); watchmen (100–104); and janitresses (93–97). By contrast, light-truck drivers ranged from 109 to 125, and shipping clerks from 116 to 157 percent of the janitor level. Receiving clerks, whose overall range was from 113 to 138, showed a greater concentration, however, with half of the medians falling within a 5-point range.[6]

Regional Differences in Wage Relationships

Average hourly earnings for workers in the maintenance trades in manufacturing plants in southern cities compared favorably with prevailing levels in other cities, but unskilled labor rates were substantially lower in the South. Men janitors in manufacturing averaged $1.09 an hour in Memphis, $1.17 in Atlanta and Dallas, and $1.28 in Baltimore; among the other 16 cities, the averages ranged from $1.23 in Providence to $1.64 in San Francisco-Oakland. Averages for electricians were $1.88 in Baltimore, $1.93 in Dallas, and $2.04 in Atlanta and Memphis; and in 5 of the remaining cities averages were below and in 11 above the Atlanta-Memphis level, ranging from $1.72 in Providence to $2.28 in San Francisco-Oakland. Thus, cents-per-hour differentials between janitors and electricians were also somewhat greater in the South: 95 cents in Memphis, 87 cents in Atlanta, 76 cents in Dallas, and 71 cents in Baltimore compared with only 49 cents in Providence. Regional differences in wage structures thus account in part for the dispersion noted when city medians were arrayed.

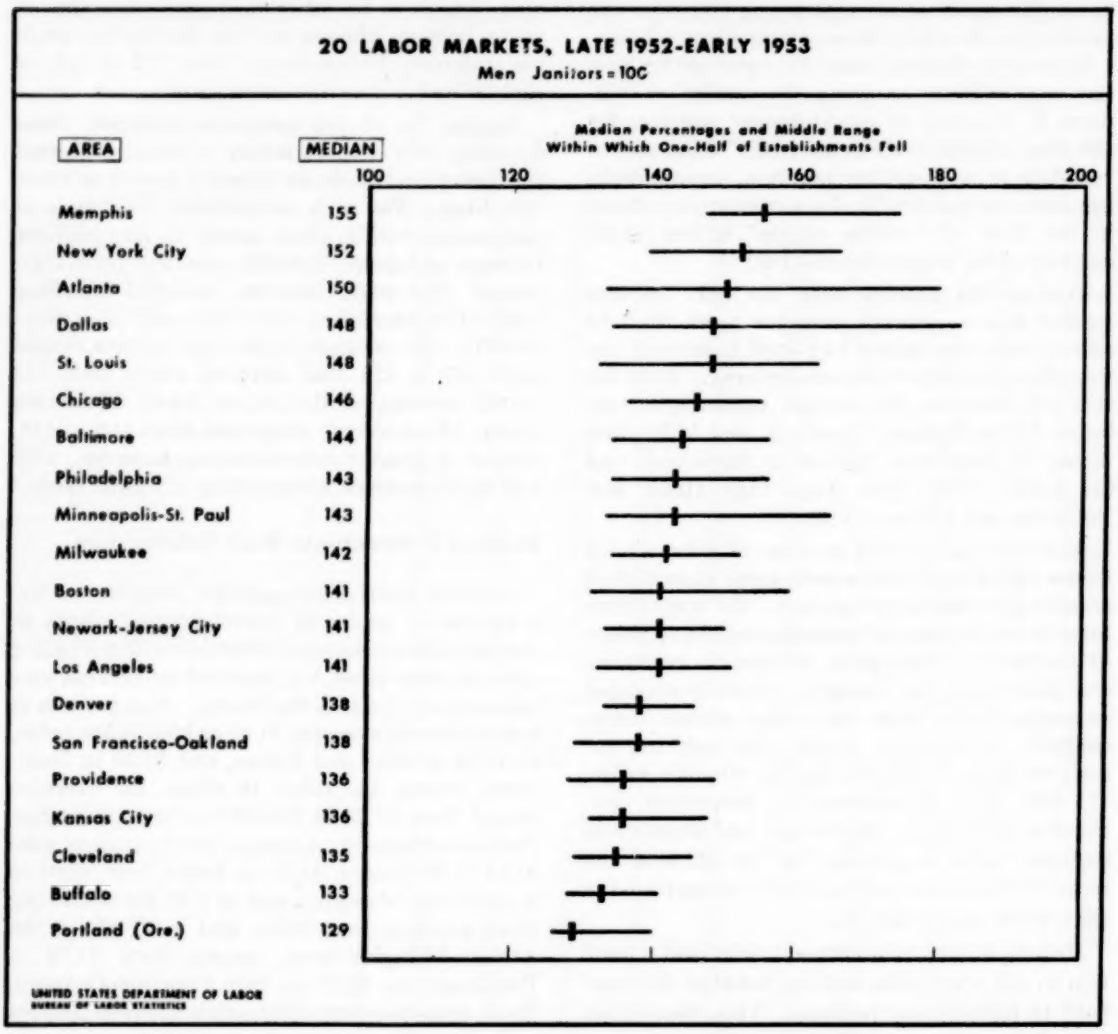
Highest city medians for machinists, mechanics (automotive and other), and painters were found in Atlanta and for carpenters, electricians, and pipefitters in Memphis. Highs for stationary engineers and sheet-metal workers, however, were in New York City, and the greatest wage spread

[4] The approximate wage relationship between any two occupations shown for the same area and industry grouping may be computed by using the percentages shown as absolute numbers. For example, if the median percentages for maintenance carpenters and trades helpers are 138 and 116, respectively, the average wage of carpenters will be found to be 119 percent (138/116 x 100) of the trades helpers' rate.

[5] The middle range as used here is the central part of the array, excluding the upper and lower fourths of the establishments.

[6] The greater dispersion of wage relationship percentages for some of the jobs may reflect, at least in part, less uniformity among establishments in those elements of the job which are considered to be most important in determining its level for pay purposes.

Chart 1.—Relationship between earnings of men janitors and maintenance electricians in manufacturing



between tool-and-die makers and janitors was recorded in Providence and St. Louis. Among 10 skilled trades, Dallas ranked among the 3 highest-percentage cities only in the case of automotive mechanics, and differentials in Baltimore were also somewhat lower than in New York.

Percentagewise, occupational wage differentials between skilled and unskilled groups tended to be narrowest in Providence, Cleveland, and Buffalo. They were also relatively narrow for certain skilled jobs in other areas: Denver (carpenters), Portland (electricians), and the San Francisco Bay Area (stationary engineers). A comparison of intraregional and interregional variations in wage differentials is indicated below for 2 trades that are particularly important from the standpoint of employment.

	Lowest and highest city medians	
	Electricians	*Machinists*
Northeast (New England and Middle Atlantic)	133–152	134–150
Middle West	135–148	136–155
South	144–155	145–159
Far West	129–141	136–143

It can be seen that the only matching of regional ranges of city medians that will not show an overlap is that between the South and Far West. In other words, for both electricians and machinists, the highest city medians in the West were less than minimum differentials which were found to prevail in the South. The lack of a clearcut regional pattern of relationships is also suggested in chart I.

Intracity Variation in Wage Relationships

Differences in wage relationships among manufacturing establishments located in the same city were generally greater than among city medians for the same jobs. The highest establishment percentage for electricians exceeded the lowest establishment percentage for the job by more than 75 points in each area. By way of contrast, city medians for electricians ranged from 129 (Portland) to 155 (Memphis) and thus differed by only 26 percentage points. A summary of the middle ranges within which half of the establishment percentages fell revealed that for the 15 maintenance and power plant jobs as a group, more than half represented a spread that exceeded 15 percentage points. By and large, the highest degree of uniformity in wage differentials was noted in the large West Coast cities and the lowest degree was found in the South.

Size of establishment, as measured by total employment, did not appear to be a significant factor in the spread of differentials between selected skilled and unskilled jobs in a city. For each city, median percentages were computed for large plants (over 1,000 workers), medium-size plants (251–1,000 workers), and small plants (less than 250 workers). A comparison of the size-group medians with the city all-manufacturing medians showed no consistent pattern of differences. Wage differentials in large plants were somewhat narrower than in the small-plant groups in Cleveland, Milwaukee, and St. Louis; the reverse relationship was noted in the San Francisco Bay Area. For all cities combined, 30 percent of the large-plant medians were identical with city all-manufacturing medians and the remainder were nearly equally divided above and below that point.

Variations in wage relationships within a particular establishment-size group were also about equal to those noted in the citywide data. Average point spreads in middle ranges for electricians were: all plants, 21; medium-size plants, 20; and large plants, 21. Corresponding averages for machinists were 20, 23, and 18. Because of the persistence of this degree of variation in wage relationships among manufacturing plants in the same labor market, an examination along industry lines was also made.

TABLE 2.—*Occupational average hourly earnings[1] as percentages of averages for men janitors in selected manufacturing industries, late 1952–early 1953*

Industry	Standard Industrial Classification Code[2]	Median establishment percentages for—					
		Carpenters, maintenance	Electricians, maintenance	Engineers, stationary	Machinists, maintenance	Mechanics, maintenance	Painters, maintenance
Meatpacking, wholesale	2011	134	138	146	138	134	128
Bakery products	205	133	137	148	137	132	128
Malt liquors	2082	171	171	160	167	[3]	170
Broad-woven fabric mills (cotton, wool, silk, and synthetic fiber)	223	138	149	[3]	144	[3]	132
Household furniture	251	[3]	143	[3]	145	150	[3]
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	261	130	130	139	134	130	128
Paperboard containers and boxes	267	[3]	160	[3]	153	156	[3]
Newspapers	271	166	189	160	179	198	153
Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	130	128	129	130	124	120
Industrial organic chemicals	282	127	135	134	130	127	126
Drugs and medicines	283	141	145	[3]	147	144	140
Petroleum refining	291	130	133	141	127	131	127
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	331	144	151	147	154	150	139
Iron and steel foundries	332	130	136	[3]	137	132	[3]
Tin cans and other tinware	341	128	142	[3]	147	137	[3]
Machinery (except electrical)	35	135	141	137	142	136	128
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	361	133	144	137	146	134	131
Communication equipment and related products	366	141	149	138	150	140	137
Motor vehicles and motor-vehicle equipment	371	129	132	135	133	133	126
Aircraft and parts	372	130	138	134	141	135	125

[1] These percentages show the relationship between straight-time average hourly earnings (excluding premium pay for overtime and nightwork) for selected plant occupations in individual manufacturing industries. In each establishment covered, the average hourly earnings for men janitors was used as a base (100); average hourly earnings for men in other occupations were converted to a percentage of that base.

[2] As defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Volume I, Manufacturing Industries, 1945 edition, prepared by the Bureau of the Budget.

[3] Number of establishments employing workers in the occupation (and in the janitor category) too small to justify comparisons.

Interindustry Variation in Wage Relationships

Several of the areas studied were major centers for particular types of manufacturing activity. These leading industries, however, are apt to be comparatively more important in terms of workers employed than in the total number of manufacturing establishments in the area. Typically, the industrial profile of any of the larger labor markets includes representation of a wide variety of manufactures. Since in this examination of occupational wage relationships equal weight has been given to each establishment regardless of employment, citywide occupational wage relationships represent composite estimates that are readily influenced by interindustry differences in wage differentials.

Twenty major industries, together accounting for nearly half of the manufacturing employment in the United States, were selected for analysis of industry levels of wage relationships between 6 skilled trades and the janitor job (table 2). By grouping the data for these industries from all areas studied, an examination of interindustry as well as intraindustry variations in wage differentials was possible. Some of the selected industries—e. g., bakeries, meatpacking, newspapers, machinery manufacture, and paperboard containers and boxes—are found in all large cities. Although the analysis was necessarily limited to plants included in the occupational wage survey samples, only the chemicals, textiles, pulp and paper, petroleum refining, and tinware industries were represented by less than half of the areas.[7]

Differences in median wage relationships between industries were found to be substantially greater than differences in medians between areas surveyed. For the 6 skilled maintenance and power plant jobs for which the range of industry medians is indicated below, the highest median exceeded the lowest median by more than 40 percentage points in all except the engineer job. The maximum differences among city medians for the same jobs ranged from 21 to 27 points.

	Range of industry medians		
	Low	*High*	*Point-spread*
Carpenters	127	171	44
Electricians	128	189	61
Engineers, stationary	129	160	31
Machinists	127	179	52
Mechanics	124	198	74
Painters	120	170	50

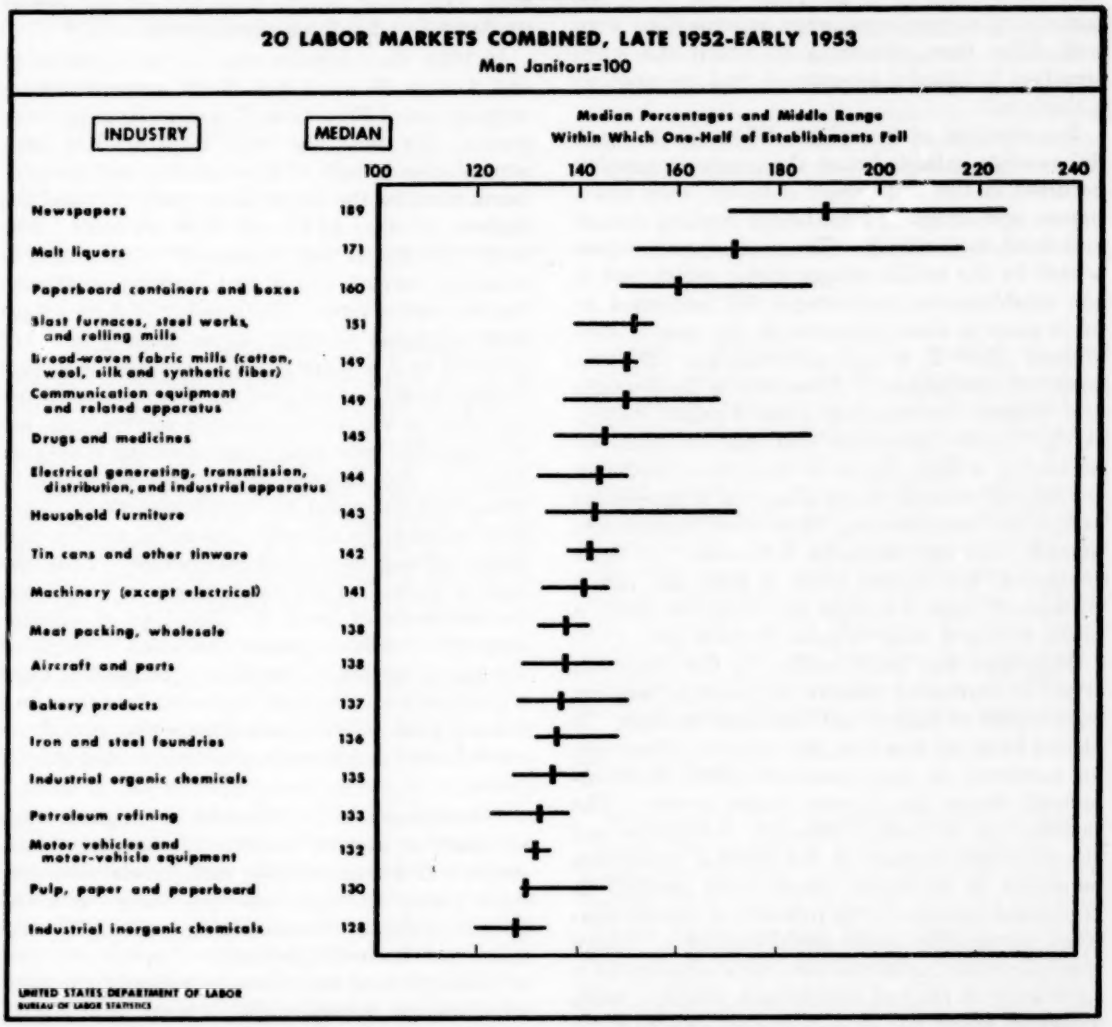
The lowest median for carpenters was in the industrial organic chemicals industry (127) and for machinists in petroleum refining (127), with lows for the other jobs found in industrial inorganic chemicals plants. The greatest spreads (over janitors) were recorded in the newspaper industry for electricians, machinists, and mechanics, and in the malt liquor industry for carpenters and painters. Most of the industry-occupational medians were concentrated in the lower half of the scale as defined by the lows and highs. Other than in newspapers and malt liquors, median differentials that exceeded 50 percent of the janitor's earnings were found only in the basic steel industry and the paperboard container and box industry, and these exceptions were confined to electricians, machinists, and mechanics.

Among 7 metalworking industries, occupational wage differentials were smallest in the motor vehicle and motor-vehicle equipment industry and greatest in the communication-equipment industry. Medians for the latter, for example, exceeded those for motor-vehicle production by as much as 17 percentage points for electricians and machinists. Differentials in iron and steel foundries and aircraft manufacture were slightly above the level in motor vehicles but below those in the machinery, tinware, and the electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus industries.

The comparatively wide spread in the wage structure of the newspaper and malt liquor industries is a result of the industries' practice of paying workers in the skilled maintenance trades substantially higher rates than those prevailing in other manufacturing industries in the locality. A comparison of electricians' pay levels in newspaper establishments with those for all manufacturing in the same locality showed that in half of the newspaper establishments the averages were more than 60 cents an hour above the area level for all-manufacturing and in most of the remainder, the wage advantage was from 30 to 60 cents. Wages of electricians in malt-liquor establishments tended to be only slightly lower than in the newspaper industry. For janitors in both of these industries, average hourly earnings in individual establish-

[7] Due to limitations of the data with respect to geographic coverage, the measures of wage relationships presented for individual industries are necessarily subject to greater error than those pertaining to individual areas studied. Industry percentages or ranking, particularly where only minor differences are indicated, should be viewed with this qualification in mind.

Chart 2.—Relationships between earnings of men janitors and maintenance electricians, selected manufacturing industries



ments were about equally divided above and below the all-manufacturing averages.

A high proportion of the manufacturing establishments in the wage studies were operated under terms of labor-management agreements. In some of the industries listed in table 2, labor-management agreements are commonly negotiated by a single union which acts as the bargaining agent for all wage earners, including indirect labor, in the particular establishment. In other industries, and to some extent in all of the industries listed, more than one union acts as bargaining agent and jurisdictional lines are often set on the basis of occupational categories, e. g., maintenance workers may be covered by a union (or unions) other than that which covers the production workers. In printing, for example, virtually each major craft is represented by a separate union. Malt liquor establishments also generally have agreements with several unions.[8] Where an employer nego-

[8] A majority of the workers were covered by labor-management agreements in all except one of the establishments covered in the newspaper and malt liquor industries. Three-fourths of the newspapers and nearly half of the malt liquor establishments had agreements with 5 or more unions. In a few unionized establishments (principally in newspapers), janitors were among small groups of workers that were excluded from coverage by these agreements.

tiates with several unions, each of which bargains only for a segment of the plant work force, the pattern of occupational wage relationships may well differ from situations in which the wage structure is initially determined, and adjusted, as a single unit.

Examination of interplant differences in wage differentials indicated that the greatest variation occurred in the malt liquor industry, with newspapers and drugs and medicines ranking second and third, respectively. The point spreads represented by the middle ranges within which half of the establishment percentages fell amounted to 50 or more in these industries in the case of electricians (chart 2) as well as machinists. By contrast, middle ranges for these jobs in the automotive industry covered only 5 and 9 points, respectively. Other industries that can be described as having a high degree of interplant similarity in wage differentials, when measured in percentage terms, are meatpacking, basic steel, machinery, aircraft, and the chemicals industries. In these industries, the typical plant is large and has a formalized wage structure providing for either a single rate or a range of rates for each job.

Reference was made earlier to the long-term trend of narrowing relative differentials between wages paid to skilled and unskilled workers. It should be noted, however, that *absolute* differences, as measured in cents-per-hour terms, have increased during the decades under review. The introduction of mass-production techniques and the attendant increase in the number of workers employed in individual plants have resulted in the establishment of large numbers of new occupations, particularly at the semiskilled level. Many manufacturing industries have thus experienced a narrowing of relative differentials within a wage structure which has become increasingly complex by the addition of more pay levels to accommodate new occupations. The implications in any continuance of the trend toward narrowing of relative differentials in wages within the wage structure can be seen by examining a particular situation found in a large metalworking establishment.

As is common in manufacturing, this establishment has a formal wage structure that provides an established range of rates for each occupation.[9] Plant jobs were grouped into 10 labor grades in 1943 with provision made for automatic 5-cent-an-hour increases every 16 weeks until the maximum of each labor grade was reached. The number of such wage steps ranged from one for the lowest grade to four for the highest grade.

In 1943, the minimum rates for labor grades 10 and 1 were 75 cents and $1.25, respectively—a wage spread of 50 cents or 67 percent between these grades. By 1952, the wage structure had been expanded to include 17 labor grades, and the minimum rates for the lowest labor grade (17) and the highest (1) were $1.41 and $2.06 an hour. The wage differential had increased to 65 cents in absolute amount, but it had declined to 46 percent in relative terms. The number of 5-cent wage steps available in 1952 ranged from 1 in labor grade 17 to 5 in labor grade 1. Measured in percentage terms, the value of the 5-cent adjustments accruing to the worker through service with the company had been nearly halved during the 9-year period.[10] Any increase in the wage increment to reestablish the value percentagewise would, however, increase the already substantial overlap that existed among labor grade rate ranges. Thus, the rate of $2.06, the minimum of grade 1 was also the maximum of grade 5. This type of overlapping of 3 or 4 labor grades was noted throughout the pay structure. The history of general wage adjustments in this plant indicated that most but not all such adjustments during the period reviewed were made on a uniform cents-per-hour basis.

Maintenance of a balanced or aligned wage structure is also of concern to those establishments with a single rate for each job classification. Such plans, although not confronted with the specific problems of maintaining meaningful wage increments according to length of service or merit, nonetheless need to review periodically the basic relationships between the several job grades. Here, too, differentials may become unduly compressed or may otherwise vary with the passage of time and a series of wage adjustments. Problems of recruitment, training, or worker morale may likewise prompt a reconsideration of the basic components of their wage structure.

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[9] A summary of wage plans in 40 labor markets studied by the Bureau in 1951–52 indicated that, for manufacturing industries, the areas were nearly equally divided between those in which single rates predominated and those in which rate ranges were most prevalent. See Monthly Labor Review, January 1953 (p. 22).

[10] The first increase amounted to 6.7 percent and 4.0 percent for the lowest and highest grades in 1943; by 1952, the amount of the adjustments had declined to 3.5 and 2.4 percent, respectively.

Workmen's Compensation in the United States

VII—Problems of Administration

PAUL E. GURSKE*

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*Previous articles in this series on workmen's compensation gave an appraisal of legislative and administrative progress, and discussed appeals, Federal legislation, occupational diseases, medical services, and accident prevention. The final article will deal with rehabilitation.*

ALL WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION JURISDICTIONS, whether operating through State funds or private insurance carriers, face essentially the same kinds of administrative problems. These fall into two broad types: the procedures and practices attendant to hearings, and the day-to-day operating matters. While most of the discussion in this article relates specifically to the experience of the Oregon State Industrial Accident Commission, the general applicability to other situations will, I hope, prove useful.

Authority and General Procedures for Hearings

The authority of the workmen's compensation commission to conduct hearings is usually contained in the general powers given to the commission to administer the provisions of the workmen's compensation act. Under the same grant, the commission can appoint assistant commissioners, experts, clerks, etc. In Oregon, each of the three Commissioners and the assistants is given authority to hold sessions at any place within the State, to administer oaths, and to provide for the service of subpenas (to which the State circuit courts are empowered to compel obedience and to punish any disobedience), for the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers, accounts and testimony, and also, generally, for taking of testimony and for recording of proceedings.

As in many other States, the Oregon legislation does not prescribe particular rules for hearings, and the Commission's procedures and practices have been developed under its broad general authority. Simplicity is the essence of good hearings technique, and the Oregon Commission has always adhered to a simplified procedure. We believe that the general law of administrative procedure, which protects the rights of all concerned, gives us ample authority to proceed without prescribing and publishing definite rules of procedure. It is our experience that definite rules only serve to complicate what should be an entirely simplified and orderly procedure. Therefore, we endeavor to eliminate all unnecessary technicalities from our hearings, and this philosophy governs the procedures used in the different kinds of hearings conducted by the Commission.

Types of Hearings

Whenever a fatal industrial accident occurs in Oregon, we conduct a hearing immediately, not necessarily for the purpose of fixing blame or responsibility, but in order to preserve the facts and to determine the safety factors involved, with a view toward prevention. Similar hearings are conducted in connection with safety factors involved in other injuries to workmen, especially where the circumstances are unusual. In such hearings we usually subpena the employer and witnesses to the accident, and the testimony is taken under oath.

Compensation hearings are held under the provision of the Oregon law that a workman who is dissatisfied with the Commission's action on his claim may, within 60 days, petition the Com-

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mission for a "rehearing." The claimant's application for rehearing must set forth in full detail the grounds upon which he considers the Commission's order, decision, or award unjust or unlawful, and it must include every issue to be considered by the Commission, as well as a general statement of the supporting facts upon which he relies. The claimant shall be deemed to have waived all objections, irregularities, and illegalities concerning the matter upon which rehearing is sought other than those specifically set forth in his application. Pursuant to decisions of the Oregon Supreme Court, such petitions need not be couched in formal legal language, but nearly all are actually prepared by attorneys.

Upon receipt of the petition, the Commission immediately fixes a time and place for the hearing. Notice is sent not only to the workman and his counsel, who usually makes an appearance, but also to the employer.

"Rehearing" Procedures

The procedure followed at rehearings reflects the fact that we treat them more as administrative investigations than as judicial trials. Technically, the Oregon Commission has quasi-judicial functions, but it is of the opinion that a board or commission, being an administrative agency, should not act as a court. Therefore, strict rules of evidence, such as are applied in the courts, are not adhered to, and great latitude is given to claimant and counsel in presenting evidence. Further, other than the simplified petition for rehearing already described, no papers are required to be filed by the claimant under Oregon law—no motions or demurrers, nor any written answer. If it should appear that any matter concerning the claim is jurisdictional, this can be stated in the hearing. In short, in striving for a simplified procedure, we try to subordinate the forms and rules to the substance of what should be accomplished. Our rehearings procedure has not been questioned over a period of many years, and we have been continuously advised that it is entirely in accordance with law (and specifically with the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without the due process of law).

We also realize that our compensation hearings can be conducted fairly only by officers who are unbiased, experienced, and qualified in administrative hearings procedure, nor will we permit politics to interfere with the impartiality of our rehearings. Hearings officers, selected on the basis of these criteria, are called referees, and they are instructed to conduct hearings in a completely impartial manner and as informally as possible. The commissioners themselves, either individually or as a group, occasionally conduct hearings, especially important ones. Five assistant attorneys general who are assigned to the Commission are available upon request to sit in on cases where it appears that a legal problem is to be presented which would require their immediate advice. Most often, however, the only persons present are the referee, claimant, his attorney, and the reporter. The act does not require the claimant to be represented at hearings by counsel, however, and he may represent himself if he wishes.

In some States, it is deemed entirely proper for the hearings officer to conduct the preliminary examinations of the claimant and other witnesses, giving opportunity to claimant's counsel to question or cross-examine those who testify. Such a procedure does save time and also assures that all essentials of a complete hearing are presented, but it is used only occasionally in Oregon, where it is not generally favored by attorneys. Our more usual procedure is for the referee, at the outset of the hearing, to invite counsel for claimant to state for the record his position on the issues; this is especially helpful to the Commission when there are complicated issues. Counsel for claimant may also introduce as exhibits such medical reports and other documentary evidence as would be of aid, without the need for formal identification or authenticating testimony.

At some hearings, of course, the employer wishes to register objections. Under the Oregon law, employers' contributions vary according to the hazard of the industry in which they are engaged, such as one rate for logging and another rate for construction. (One cent per day is deducted from the workman's wage.) This base rate can be reduced up to 50 percent if the employer has a favorable experience with respect to accident costs over a specified period of time. If, however, his accident costs exceed 70 percent of his contribution, then the favorable experience rating is lost. Hence, the employer is interested in rehearings or appeals for increased compensation. He may

either appear personally or be represented by agent or by counsel and has the privilege of questioning the claimant and his witnesses.

At the conclusion of the hearing, if it appears desirable because of the claimant's physical condition or other circumstances, the referee may arrange for immediate further medical examination. In many cases, too, the hearing is followed by an informal, off-the-record discussion between the referee and the counsel for claimant. This saves unnecessary record and is a great aid to the Commission in resolving the issues and helping the parties to reach a satisfactory agreement. Immediately after the end of the proceedings, the referee dictates to the reporter his recommendations to the Commission and his impressions of the claimant and the entire proceeding. The record is forwarded at the earliest practicable time to the main office of the Commission for review; following this, the petition is either denied, or the claim is reopened for appropriate action, e. g., for further medical care, for increased compensation, or for arranging with claimant's counsel some other amicable adjustment.

Other Protections for the Worker

If the workman is dissatisfied with the Commission's action upon the rehearing, within 30 days thereof he has the right to appeal to the State circuit court. In that appeal he is limited to such issues of law or facts as were properly included in his petition for rehearing. The appeal is tried *de novo*, and the claimant is entitled to a jury trial, as in other civil actions. The rules of evidence, as in civil actions, apply to these appeals.

Throughout these rehearings or court appeals, fees for attorneys who represent the injured workmen are contingent upon their securing an increase in compensation. Fees are based upon an agreement between the Commission and the Oregon State Bar Association, which calls for 20 percent of the increase, with a maximum of $750. Fees are payable only as and when compensation is paid to the claimant.

The worker is also protected by the fact that the Commission's simplification of procedures extends to the prehearings stage of claims processing. For instance, if, when an injured workman files his claim with the Commission, we were required to ask him to adhere to strict court rules of evidence, it is conceivable that we would have to hire a huge staff of investigators and legally trained people, as well as asking for the assignment of additional assistant attorneys general. Under such a procedure, the processing of claims would be interminable, and the workman would be sadly neglected at a critical time when he needs aid. We feel that our legislature never intended this to happen, and hence we act on reasonable and reliable information, especially where the employer and the first medical doctor furnish acceptable proof showing the relationship of the accident to employment and of the injury to the accident.

Over and above all these protective measures, the Oregon act provides that an injured workman who has filed a valid claim may, within 2 years of the first closing order, reopen his claim for further benefits in the event his condition becomes aggravated. Following the 2-year period, the Commission may reopen any claim on its own motion for additional benefits if the treating doctor advises the Commission that the workman has developed further disability which has a causal connection with the worker's original accident. Thus, the door of the Commission is always open to the injured workman and to his counsel and to his employer to assist the Commission in accomplishing speedy justice to the injured workman and to his ultimate rehabilitation.

Operating Problems

For many workmen's compensation administrators the extent of the pay lag is the most persistent and omnipresent problem. Its causes, in turn, embrace many of the problems encountered in the benefits or claims payment section—such as claims flow, filing, accounting procedures, and personnel utilization.

Pay Lag. Herbert W. J. Hargrave in Michelbacher's "Casualty Insurance Principles" (McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York and London, 1930) states: "The highest duty of the claims man is so to organize his department that compensation benefits will be paid with exact promptitude, as the desired effect of the legislation is lost if the injured does not receive the benefits until a considerable period after the time he is entitled thereto."

This promptitude, or rather, the lack of it, is

called pay lag in the field of workman's compensation and is defined as the period between the date of accident and the date of first payment. Pay lag can be broken down into three periods: (1) from the date of accident to the date of receipt of the claim form; (2) from the latter date to the date upon which enough information is supplied to permit positive action on the claim; and (3) from the time action can be taken to the date of payment. Each contributes to the extent of time lag, and at first glance it would seem that the administrator can do little except reduce the third period. In Oregon, the administrator has little or no direct control over the greater part of the time lag since it occurs prior to actual processing of the claim.

That period between the date of injury and the date of receipt of claim in many cases is unnecessarily lengthy, with the major part of the lag directly traceable to either the employer or the treating physician, each being required, in Oregon, to fill out one section of the workman's claim. Too often, the usual aversion of physicians to "paperwork" is reflected in withheld claims, sketchy and insufficient data regarding type and extent of injury, and tardy reports. Oregon attempted at one time to improve this situation by paying a premium for the first call by a doctor if his report was submitted in 48 hours. However, administrative problems created by the tide of partially completed claim forms, i. e., the doctor's section only, and the attendant confusion created by misspelled names, soon necessitated changes in the procedure under which the premium was paid. Claims are delayed by the employer to a much lesser degree. In those States where a statutory time limit, with penalties for late filing, is placed upon the employer for reporting an injury to a workman, very little time lag is noted.

Because of the utterly impersonal system peculiar to a State fund, proper and complete filling out of the claim forms is vital in the determination of the time-loss payment due the injured worker. Although Oregon's "three way" claim form clearly states that all questions should be answered, nearly 14 percent of all claims presented in Oregon require additional information prior to validation or payment. Workmen are prone to omit such highly important data as date, time, and place of accident, the mechanics of the accident, and other information which would help the underwriter to establish the validity of the claim. Also the marital and dependency status and period of time loss, both of which are required to determine the rate and amount of compensation, are frequently ignored. These omissions may be due to inadvertence or carelessness, or they may be intentional. Perhaps they can be attributed to the average American citizen's passion for privacy, i. e., a "that's none of your business" attitude, or to fear of an imagined "bureaucracy bent on denying rightful benefits." Correspondence to obtain information which should be contained on the claim form is both time-consuming and expensive, even when confined to form letters, and pyramids an unnecessary addition upon already high costs. This problem is especially complicated in Oregon because of the unique "no waiting period" provision of the law, which generates a greater percentage of time-loss claims than normally found in States that have a waiting period.

An extensive educational program, involving the cooperation of the press, labor and management periodicals, labor organizations, medical professional groups, and the safety committees of employer and employee groups, is essential in eliminating these contributory causes of excessive pay lag.

That part of the time lag which occurs after all information needed to process the claim is in the hands of the Commission, while shorter than the two periods previously discussed, is the most important to the administrator, for it is the one over which he has nearly complete control. Continual scrutiny of the whole claims processing operation can result in many savings of time, and consequently, costs.

Claims Flow. As an example, we have found that transportation of claims in the course of processing them, while seemingly insignificant, presents a very real problem, and one which can benefit from minute inspection. The location of sections, and of personnel within the various sections, is dependent upon the flow of claims, and a thorough initial study of the problem must be made and the results perused frequently.

The average employee works most accurately and speedily in the morning. He also works better with a relatively small amount of work

always ahead of him; if his desk is piled high with work, a peculiar feeling of frustration slows him down. Thus, we deliver only moderate amounts of files, and the deliveries are more frequent in the morning than in the afternoon. Further, we have noted that the performance of successive steps in claims processing at adjacent desks eliminates the need of personnel for delivery and actually stimulates employee efficiency when proper supervision is applied. Such a procedure requires stringent personnel screening to insure that employees in the "chain" have nearly equal productive capacity in order to avoid a "pile-up" of claims. In addition, of course, personnel must be selected with a view to eliminating personality conflicts as far as possible and to stimulating a friendly rivalry for attained efficiency among the employees, a condition not difficult to foster in a continuous flow procedure. The one drawback to this procedure—the obvious tendency of employees to engage in excessive extraneous conversation—can be kept at a minimum through careful supervision.

Filing System. Filing, regarded by many persons only as a necessary evil, is the very backbone of an administration's efficiency, because without an accurate and easily accessible filing system, the myriad pieces of mail which are received daily on current and closed claims could not be processed properly. Further, under the Oregon law, claim files (or microfilms thereof) must be kept indefinitely, because the Commission may reopen a claim at any time regardless of the period of time which has elapsed since the date of injury, because of aggravation of the worker's physical condition if, in the opinion of medical advisers, there is sufficient causal relationship to the original injury.

After experiencing considerable difficulty because of the unavailability of files, Oregon adopted a procedure which insures that all claims, except those actively being processed, are in file and which, therefore, enables personnel to file mail and other documents and to pull claims for action far faster than formerly. Before the change, department heads, wanting to insure possession of files upon which action was pending, started departmental filing systems as an expedient. The filing system soon was composed of a little-used main file and many small departmental files, which increased the time required for filing and hindered the free flow of needed claims. Our partial solution of the problem was to move the general files to a more central location in the Claims Division, flatly abolish the little departmental files, and require the department heads to request only those files needed for current processing, which were to be returned to the general file immediately upon completion of processing and not held while action was pending. This prohibition of departmental files aids materially in reducing the time lag.

Checking and Accounting Procedures. The actual processing of a claim is a relatively standardized procedure, and very little can be done to speed up the method. Certain questions on the claim form must be answered properly before the claims can be processed. However, the very fact that the same questions—in the same location on all claim forms—must be answered on every claim led us to consider a new system of checking. Why not construct a cut-out card for each claims man to place over the claim form which would blank out all items except those to be checked by him, thus blotting out all distractions for each job in the chain of processing? One minor drawback to this ingenious device is the periodic receipt of claims on forms issued many years ago, which cannot be processed in this way. Application of the procedure is also hindered for a time following any change in the claim form which, in any event, requires that all employers, doctors, and employee groups be circularized explaining the new form, instructed to destroy old forms, and furnished a supply of the new form, which is a somewhat costly operation. This method requires much planning, research, and reallocation of work among processing personnel, but may be a key to attaining greater efficiency.

The production of checks for claimants, doctors, hospitals, and other medical auxiliaries [a problem only for State fund jurisdictions] was very time-consuming until we installed a complete punch-card system, because the allocation of costs to each employer's account, to each rate class, as well as to each claim, created a huge clerical problem. Now, not only does the fund more quickly produce checks for all types of payments, but the accounting department can give more prompt notifications of claim costs chargeable to an employer's account,

of contributions due, or of contributions received. Also, the resummarization of all claim costs paid and contributions received and allocation to the various rate classifications and periods involved is a fast, almost automatic process. And, inasmuch as the computations are an adjunct of the cash received and the claim costs paid or awards setup, all statistical byproducts of the system can be balanced. The change also settled the argument between the accounting and actuarial divisions regarding priority of processing and information, because the production for each was nearly simultaneous. It also brought the funds to full use of punchcard equipment for all accounting, both fiscal and administrative. Although the step is a very great one, we would recommend that other State funds investigate the advantages of changing to machine accounting.

Personnel. We realize that without proper, well-trained personnel, all the administrative and educational panaceas go for naught. It is a subject about which all administrators can moan in unison.

Much of the difficulty encountered by a State workmen's compensation administrator can be traced directly to relatively low personnel utilization which results from low personnel standards or high personnel turnover, or both. Legislators are prone to regard workmen's compensation as just another governmental function requiring the usual run of clerical employees, whereas it is a highly specialized field of casualty insurance, requiring experienced, well-trained personnel. In many instances, compensation administrations have become free training schools for private enterprise, because many exemplary workers, after they have become proficient, have been induced to leave public employment for the more adequate salaries paid by private business. Most of those remaining fall into the categories of either dedicated public servants or marginal employees. The solution of this problem also lies in an educational program—one directed to the public and to the legislators who control the purse strings either through appropriation or budget review.

One sidelight of the general problem of personnel utilization is the definite tendency for interviewers who listen to the complaints of injured workmen over a long period of time to become so calloused that they lose their perspective and objectivity in judging the facts presented. Oregon has solved the problem by periodically shifting the interviewers to other jobs for which they are qualified. This policy has improved our public relations with claimants by assuring a sympathetic but objective hearing, and has increased the efficiency of the employees involved.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

State Labor Legislation in 1953

THE LEGISLATURES of 44 States and the 3 Territories met in regular session in 1953, and a substantial number of labor laws were enacted,[1] as shown in the accompanying table. Among the changes resulting in improved standards were laws raising workmen's compensation benefits in Alaska, Hawaii, and 31 States; the adoption of occupational disease coverage in Kansas and Oklahoma; a new act to regulate private employment agencies in Alaska; a New York child-labor amendment raising standards in street trades; and laws in Alaska and Kansas to prevent discrimination in employment on account of race, creed, or national origin. Statutory minimum wage rates were raised in New Hampshire and Hawaii for men, women, and minors, and in Nevada for women and minor girls. Laws were enacted in California, Nevada, and Oregon authorizing the State labor departments to enter into reciprocal agreements for the collection of wage claims.

Workmen's Compensation

All but 5 of the jurisdictions with legislatures meeting in 1953 amended their workmen's compensation laws. Kansas and Oklahoma both adopted occupational disease coverage for the first time. All workmen's compensation laws, except those of Mississippi and Wyoming, now include coverage of some or all occupational diseases: Full coverage in 26 States, Alaska, Hawaii, and the Federal laws; schedule coverage in 20 States and Puerto Rico.

Following the trend to higher benefits under workmen's compensation laws, benefits of one or more types were raised in Alaska, Hawaii, and 31 States.[2] Maximum weekly benefits for temporary total disability, the most common type of disability, were raised in 21 States. Most of these increases amounted to $3 a week, with the largest increase ($10) in South Carolina, where the weekly maximum benefit was raised to $35. Four States—Connecticut, Idaho, North Dakota, and Wisconsin—raised such benefits to $40 or more a week. Alaska, which formerly had no maximum weekly limit for this type of disability, adopted a maximum of $75 a week. Altogether, 11 workmen's compensation laws now provide maximum weekly benefits of $40 or more for temporary total disability.

The maximum percentages of wages to be used in computing weekly benefits were raised from 66⅔ to 80 percent in North Dakota, from 70 to 80 percent in Nevada, from 50 to 60 percent in Connecticut, and from 50 to 66⅔ percent in Colorado. Funeral benefits were raised in 12 States and 2 Territories, and maximum medical benefits were increased in 5 of the 18 States that place a limit on such benefits.

Coverage under the laws was extended in 11 States and Alaska. Massachusetts adopted compulsory coverage for nonseasonal agricultural and domestic workers, retaining elective coverage for agricultural and domestic workers who are casual or seasonal employees. In Oregon, logging and sawmilling on a farm, when performed by workmen other than those regularly employed on the farm, is now covered by the act. Voluntary unpaid workers in State institutions were added to coverage in Minnesota; firemen and policemen under certain conditions in Indiana; employees of cities, towns, and villages in Texas; reserve members of State police while on active duty in Nevada; officers and executives of corporations

[1] A State-by-State analysis of labor laws passed in 1953 will be given in a forthcoming Bureau of Labor Standards bulletin: No. 171, Annual Digest of State and Federal Labor Laws, 1953.

[2] California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

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in North Carolina; road commissioners in Vermont; employers actively engaged in their own businesses in Colorado; Department of Social Welfare employees whose employment is extra hazardous in Kansas; and employees of certain welfare districts in Massachusetts. Alaska extended coverage to employees of employers having 1 or more, rather than 3 or more, employees. In Washington, the Director of Fisheries was authorized to procure compensation insurance for additional protection of employees who are engaged as peace officers.

The Second Injury Fund provision was amended in Oklahoma, Wisconsin, and Hawaii. Oklahoma provided for lump-sum payments from the Second Injury Fund, formerly prohibited. Hawaii broadened the application of the Second Injury Fund by providing that any injury resulting in permanent partial disability is compensable under the Fund when, combined with a previous disability, it causes permanent total disability; formerly, payments from the Fund were made only in case of loss of a hand, foot, or eye when the employee had previously lost a member. Wisconsin provided

State labor laws passed in 1953, by jurisdiction and subject

Jurisdiction	Workmen's compensation [1]	Industrial health and safety [1]	Wage standards	Industrial relations	Child labor and school attendance	Hours of work	Emergency relaxations	Private employment agencies	Discrimination in employment [1]	Departments of labor [1]	Industrial homework	Time off for voting	Payment for physical examinations	Temporary disability insurance [2]	Unemployment insurance [2]
Alabama				X											X
Arizona	X			X											X
Arkansas		X	X	X		X									X
California	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		X	X
Colorado	X														X
Connecticut	X	X	X			X									X
Delaware	X				X										
Florida	X		X		X										X
Georgia															X
Idaho	X														X
Illinois	X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X				X
Indiana	X				X		X		X						X
Iowa	X								X						X
Kansas	X	X		X					X						X
Kentucky [3]															
Louisiana [3]															
Maine	X				X	X							X		X
Maryland	X														X
Massachusetts	X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X		X		X
Michigan	X	X													
Minnesota	X	X	X		X									X	X
Mississippi [3]															
Missouri	X							X				X			
Montana	X												X		X
Nebraska	X	X			X	X									X
Nevada	X	X	X	X		X				X					X
New Hampshire	X	X	X		X										X
New Jersey	X		X	X						X				X	X
New Mexico	X	X													X
New York	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X
North Carolina	X						X	X							X
North Dakota	X	X	X	X									X		X
Ohio	X				X	X	X								X
Oklahoma	X	X													X
Oregon	X	X	X	X				X							X
Pennsylvania	X	X						X			X				X
Rhode Island										X				X	X
South Carolina	X					X	X								X
South Dakota	X														X
Tennessee	X	X	X			X						X			X
Texas	X		X			X									X
Utah	X	X		X											
Vermont	X	X													X
Virginia [3]															
Washington	X	X	X			X									X
West Virginia	X														X
Wisconsin	X	X									X				X
Wyoming	X		X												X
Alaska	X							X	X						X
Hawaii	X	X	X					X		X					X
Puerto Rico			X												

[1] Committees were created or continued in 16 States to study workmen's compensation, safety laws, State organization, or problems of discrimination in employment. The 16 States were: Calif., Colo., Conn., Ill., Kans., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mont., Nebr., N. Y., N. Dak., Ohio, S. C., Utah, Wash.

[2] Unemployment insurance and temporary disability insurance laws not discussed in article.

[3] No regular session during 1953.

that the Second Injury Fund shall apply only when the injury involves payment of benefits for 250 weeks, instead of 150 weeks as formerly.

A Disabled Workmen's Relief Fund was created in Ohio, from which persons whose workmen's compensation benefits are less than $25 a week may be paid the difference between the benefit amount and $25. Such disabled persons are to be designated by the Industrial Commission.

Workmen's compensation laws in 4 States and Alaska provided for, or broadened provisions relating to, vocational rehabilitation. The Alaska Industrial Board was authorized to provide vocational rehabilitation by making cooperative arrangements with insurance carriers, private organizations, and Government agencies, the expense of retraining to be paid from the portion of the Second Injury Fund that exceeds $10,000. Maximum benefits of $50 a month were provided for maintenance, with a $3,000 limitation on payments for rehabilitation, maintenance, and transportation.

Minnesota created a Bureau of Workmen's Rehabilitation under the control of the Division of Workmen's Compensation. The bureau was directed to give prompt study to the possibilities of rehabilitation for each injured worker, to inform the worker of facilities and services available, and to notify the Vocational Rehabilitation Director in the Department of Education of the case.

Maximum benefits payable to the dependents of an injured worker during his rehabilitation were increased from $15 to $25 a week in North Dakota. A Florida amendment provided that, if the Industrial Commission determines that an injured worker can be rehabilitated and if the worker refuses, without reasonable cause, to undertake the recommended training or educational program, the commission may suspend, reduce, or limit the benefits otherwise payable. The Industrial Commission of Ohio was authorized to expend up to $25,000 a year for the operation of the State rehabilitation center.

A Wisconsin amendment specified that an employer's failure to reasonably enforce compliance with safety laws or orders by the employees shall constitute noncompliance on the part of the employer. This will make the employer liable for additional compensation payments to an employee injured because of the noncompliance.

Private Employment Agencies

A new act regulating private employment agencies was passed in Alaska; it applied to all private employment agencies, including contractors and subcontractors, except certain nonprofit organizations. The act required each agency to obtain a license from the Commissioner of Labor after meeting specified requirements and posting bond between $1,000 and $10,000. It authorized the Commissioner to set a maximum schedule of fees, to issue rules and regulations, and to enforce the act. Further, the act prohibited specified practices, such as splitting fees, sending out applicants without a bona fide request, and placing children in violation of the child-labor laws.

The Oregon private employment agency law was repealed, and a new one enacted. The new act retained coverage for labor contractors; added a definition of "labor contractor" as a person who, for a charge for service, employs anyone to work for a third person; and defined "charge for service" to include, for example, such charges as the difference between the amount received and the amount paid to farm laborers. The act omitted the former schedule of maximum placement fees, requiring instead that fee schedules be filed with the Commissioner. Included in the act was a list of prohibited practices similar to those in the Alaska act.

Child Labor

Over 100 bills directly affecting child labor were introduced in the State legislatures this year but only a few passed.

A New York act raised from 12 to 14 years the minimum age for boys in street trades, retaining the present minimum of 12 for carrier boys. The act also set a maximum of 4 hours a day for employment in street trades outside school hours on schooldays, and 5 hours on days when school is not in session.

An amendment to the New Hampshire child-labor law reduced the minimum age from 14 to 12 years for work as golf caddies and for boys delivering newspapers after 5 a. m. The Florida minimum age was reduced from 12 to 10 years for nonfactory work outside of school hours. Another Florida act authorized the Industrial Commission to grant waivers of any provision

of the child-labor law which bars employment of minors between 12 and 16 years of age outside school hours or minors between 16 and 21 at any time, if necessary for the minor to help support himself or his family.

California, Delaware, and Florida amended the workmen's compensation provisions covering benefits for minors injured while illegally employed. A California amendment prohibited an employer from insuring against his liability for the additional benefits due a minor under 16 years of age who was injured while illegally employed. Under the Florida law, which formerly required double compensation, the employer is to pay such additional compensation as the Commission may determine, but not more than double. Delaware extended its workmen's compensation law to cover illegally employed minors. They are to receive the same compensation as if legally employed; formerly, illegally employed minors were excluded from the act.

Four States—Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, and New Hampshire—strengthened their compulsory school-attendance laws by tightening the exemptions under which children may leave school.

Discrimination in Employment

Two new laws were passed this year to prevent discrimination in employment on account of race, creed, or national origin. Alaska passed a law of the mandatory type, defining unlawful employment practices and authorizing the Department of Labor to enforce the law. In Kansas, an Antidiscrimination Commission was created to use the educational approach to this problem. This makes 4 States—Colorado, Indiana, Kansas, and Wisconsin *—that have the educational type of law; and 9 jurisdictions—Alaska, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Washington—that have the mandatory fair employment practice acts.

An amendment to the Indiana law defined certain unfair labor practices, authorized the Commissioner of Labor to appoint a director of fair employment practices, and exempted employers of fewer than 6 persons.

* Since this article was prepared, information has been received that the Wisconsin Industrial Commission has issued a determination as to what constitutes violations under the act.

Wage Standards

The statutory minimum wage was raised in Hawaii, New Hampshire, and Nevada. In Hawaii and New Hampshire, the laws apply to men, as well as to women and minors. The minimum in Hawaii was raised from 40 to 65 cents an hour in the City and County of Honolulu, and to 55 cents an hour in other counties, and the provision permitting lower rates for children 14 years of age and under was deleted. The New Hampshire minimum was raised from 50 to 60 cents an hour, with a minimum of 50 cents set for theater ushers and pinboys in bowling alleys, and the minimum for learners and handicapped persons raised from 35 to 45 cents an hour. The minimum wage rate in the Nevada law, which applies only to women and girls, was raised from 50 to 75 cents an hour for experienced workers, and from $3 to $5 for an 8-hour day for workers during a 3-month probationary period.

A Massachusetts amendment removed from its minimum wage law the provision which exempted employees of nonprofit or charitable organizations, as well as casual help and ushers not coming under the recreational minimum wage order.

A Connecticut law, permitting wage deductions for union dues under a collective bargaining contract, was amended to permit such deductions also when authorized by the individual employee, and to legalize deductions for initiation fees under the same conditions. The Connecticut equal-pay law was amended to permit employers to consider length of service and merit ratings as factors in determining wage or salary rates.

A new development in wage-claim legislation during 1953 occurred in California, Nevada, and Oregon. Labor departments in these States were authorized to enter into reciprocal agreements for the collection of wage claims when claims arising in one State are to be collected in another. Under another California law, the Labor Commissioner was authorized to take assignments of claims for workmen's compensation awards. A Connecticut law authorized the Labor Commissioner to take assignments of wage claims in cases of wages due under the equal-pay law.

Emergency Relaxations

Illinois, North Carolina, and South Carolina revived laws authorizing emergency relaxations that had been in effect during World War II. Ohio, Indiana, New York, and Massachusetts extended or made permanent acts previously passed to authorize emergency relaxations.

One Illinois law that was revived authorizes the Department of Labor to grant emergency permits to employers permitting a 10-hour day and 54-hour week for women, for 10 weeks in any one year; the other authorizes a 7-day week, rather than a 6-day week for men and women, but not for more than 2 consecutive weeks or for more than 8 weeks in any one year. These two laws are to remain in effect until the termination of the present national emergency. The new North Carolina act is the same as its former Emergency War Powers Act of 1943, and is effective until March 1, 1955. It provides that the Governor, when the General Assembly is not in session, may suspend or modify laws concerning labor and industry, subject to specified conditions. In South Carolina, the Labor Commissioner is authorized, during the present national emergency period and subject to the same conditions provided in the 1942 act, to issue permits for Sunday work in textile plants or in other industries engaged in producing or processing goods for national defense under Government contract.

An Ohio act—extended for 2 years—sets a minimum age of 18 for certain hazardous occupations, suspends the 10 p. m. to 6 a. m. nightwork prohibition for girls between 18 and 21 years of age, permits girls 16 and 17 to work until 9 p. m., and suspends certain standards for women. Indiana made permanent its relaxation provision permitting girls 16 and 17 years old to work until 9 p. m. New York and Massachusetts each extended for 1 year their acts authorizing relaxations of certain labor laws during emergency periods. Massachusetts, however, changed the application of its law from women and **all minors to women and** minors 16 years of age and over. The New York law has applied to persons 16 years of age and over since its passage.

Industrial Health and Safety

In Hawaii and 6 States—Nevada, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, Vermont, and Wisconsin—the duties of agencies administering certain industrial health and safety laws were expanded.

A Nevada law specified that the Labor Commissioner shall act in an advisory capacity to the Industrial Commission in its formulation of safety standards and that he shall enforce these standards. Oklahoma approved an occupational disease reporting program to be administered by the State Commissioner of Health, who is also authorized to join with the Commissioner of Labor and with industrial and employee organizations in detecting and preventing health hazards. The Oregon Industrial Accident Commission was authorized to post notices prohibiting further use of unsafe machines or premises.

A revision of the public health code in Utah authorized the State Department of Health to issue sanitary regulations for factories and workshops. Formerly, authority for such regulation was limited to industrial, labor, or construction camps.

The Wisconsin Industrial Commission was authorized to inspect refrigerator plants, elevators, and dumbwaiters in addition to boilers, and to examine building plans for factories, mercantile buildings, warehouses, and other types of buildings. In Vermont, the authority of the Commissioner of Industrial Relations was extended to include inspection of hospitals, schools, institutions, and other places of business where persons are employed, for the purpose of examining the methods of safety protection for employees. Formerly, inspection was limited to factories, mills, and workshops. Hawaii granted to the Commissioner of Labor and Industrial Relations rulemaking power on explosives.

Among measures providing greater protection against specific hazards were the following: An Arkansas amendment requiring the State Fire Marshal to make fire inspections of factories where 10 or more persons are employed; a Minnesota law prohibiting use in dusting molds of material containing silica dust; a Washington

law prohibiting attachment to utility poles of advertising signs or other objects which might endanger electrical workers; a New Hampshire law establishing certain requirements for scaffolding; a California law requiring trucks for transporting workmen to be equipped with seats securely fastened to the vehicle, a railing at least 30 inches above the floor, and steps so that the vehicle may be safely mounted and dismounted.

Industrial Relations

More bills affecting industrial relations were introduced in the legislatures during 1953 than in the past several years. "Right-to-work" bills were introduced in 15 States; but only one, in Alabama, was enacted into law. This was the second "right-to-work" act to be passed since 1947, the year the majority of such laws were enacted. Altogether, 14 States [3] prohibit closed shops, union shops, and maintenance-of-membership agreements in private industry.

A number of States passed new acts or amended former acts in other fields of industrial relations legislation. A North Dakota act repealed former provisions governing representation or strike elections and requiring unions to file financial and other information with the secretary of state. In addition, it set up a procedure for mediation of labor disputes by tripartite labor dispute boards appointed by the Governor upon the request of the Labor Division of the Department of Agriculture and Labor. An Oregon law created a Division of Labor Elections, headed by a labor examiner to be appointed by the Governor, to conduct representation elections and to investigate complaints of unlawful practices under the act; it repealed the 1947 law which authorized the Commissioner of Labor to hold strike elections. Acts regulating picketing were passed in Arkansas, North Dakota, and Oregon.

Other Significant Legislation

Two States, Montana and North Dakota, made it unlawful for an employer to require an employee or applicant to pay for a medical examination required as a condition of employment. Such laws are now in effect in Alaska and 20 States.[4]

One new State, Tennessee, was added to the list of those providing time off from work to vote. California and Missouri amended their laws to reduce the time that might be taken for this purpose without pay.

Laws regulating hours of work for women were amended in 8 States. Three of the States added exemptions: California, laboratory technologists and technicians in hospitals; Tennessee, women in telephone offices; and Texas, women in banks. Connecticut clarified the exemption for executives in retail stores, and Maine, the exemption for executives' office assistants. In Nebraska, the application of the law was changed from employers in metropolitan areas to employers throughout the State who employ more than 25 persons. New York authorized the Labor Commissioner to permit women over 21 to work between midnight and 6 a. m. in multiple-shift factories; and Nevada reduced from 24 to 13 the spread of hours in which women may be employed 8 hours.

Clerical work done in a home was exempted from coverage of the New York industrial homework law. Illinois, on the other hand, increased coverage of its homework law by adding the processing of metal springs and the processing of any other article determined by the Department of Labor to be injurious to the health of the homeworker or which would make difficult the enforcement of labor standards for factory workers in the industry.

In addition, study committees were created or continued by legislative action in 16 States. These committees are to study workmen's compensation laws, safety laws, State organization, or problems of discrimination in employment.

—Beatrice McConnell
Bureau of Labor Standards

[3] Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

[4] Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Operations of the ICFTU During 1951–53

"PERHAPS the most striking feature in the international free trade-union movement" during the 2 years ending in mid-1953 was "the generous response to the appeal for contributions" to the special regional activities fund of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), according to the general secretary's report to the 1953 ICFTU congress.[1] Largely owing to the fund, ICFTU operations in the various regions expanded sharply—both in size and in scope. Having emphasized gathering of information and planning in the 1949–51 period, the regional program was "characterized by a wide range of practical organization measures" in 1951–53. In keeping with this development, the role of the regional organizations broadened greatly. Established primarily to permit maximum decentralization, these bodies undertook major programs to "organize the unorganized" in underdeveloped areas as well as action at the regional level on economic and social problems. Thus, the general secretary noted, the regional activities had reached the point where a "tentative approach started in 1949 has developed from the experimental stage into an integral part of the ICFTU's structure."

Organizational Growth

Expanded regional operations brought the ICFTU many new affiliations—almost exclusively from underdeveloped areas. Financial resources, which had been such a limiting factor that the 1951 congress had both increased dues and established the special regional fund, also rose sharply.

A total of 23 organizations claiming well over 3 million members joined the ICFTU between the Milan congress in July 1951 and the Stockholm congress in July 1953.[2] Growth in the claimed membership of organizations previously affiliated further raised the international's total membership by more than a million. This was a substantially greater increase than that between the founding congress in December 1949 and July 1951, when the ICFTU added 18 new affiliates and about 2 million members. During both periods, however, member organizations in individual countries merged into stronger single federations, so that the net increase in number of affiliates was somewhat smaller than the number of new organizations (see table 1). The net 1951–53 addition to claimed membership was also lessened by the withdrawal in 1952 of two Mexican federations claiming nearly 400,000 members—the only withdrawals since the international's founding. (They amalgamated with two other organizations to form a new federation which maintained friendly relations with the ICFTU.)

TABLE 1.—*ICFTU membership, December 1949–July 1953*

Period	Organizations	Approximate claimed membership [1]	Countries or territories
		Millions	
December 1949	67	48.0	51
July 1951	[2] 83	50.1	66
July 1953	102	54.2	77
Net increase:			
December 1949–July 1951	16	2.1	15
July 1951–July 1953	19	4.1	11

[1] Figures are the most recent available at the date indicated.
[2] Excludes the Confederation of Mexican Workers, claiming over a million members at that time, which was accepted in 1951 (and included in ICFTU membership figures) but failed to put its affiliation into effect. It affiliated in 1952.

Only 4 of the 23 new affiliates claimed more than 100,000 members and nearly half had less than 10,000. Their addition broadened the ICFTU's contacts substantially, however, for they included organizations from 11 countries or territories in which the ICFTU previously had had no affiliate. All but 2 were from the underdeveloped regions. The vast majority were Latin American or Caribbean organizations, reflecting the effectiveness of the activities of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT); a few were from Africa or the Middle East, but only 1 was from Asia.

The rise in number and size of affiliations accounted for some of the increase in ICFTU funds during the period under review, and part was due to the 25-percent increase in dues. Far more important, however, was the regional activities fund.

[1] General Secretary's Report and Financial Reports to the Third World Congress of the ICFTU, Brussels, May 1953. ICFTU activities carried out between July 1951 and May 1953 are described, as well as plans for future operations. For discussion of the 1951 and 1953 congresses, see Monthly Labor Review, September 1951 (pp. 265 and 270) and October 1953 (p. 1055), respectively.

[2] For both 1951 and 1953, membership figures include organizations accepted into affiliation at the July executive board meeting immediately preceding the congress as well as those listed in the general secretary's report.

As of March 31, 1953, affiliates in 14 countries and 13 International Trade Secretariats (ITS) had contributed or pledged more than enough to meet the $700,000 goal for the fund's initial 3-year operation. The CIO was one of the major contributors to the fund and was represented on the committee set up to manage it; the AFL had not yet contributed, although its Free Trade Union Committee, which itself maintained representatives to assist unions in other countries,[3] had given a small amount. The fund's importance to the ICFTU can be judged by comparing it to the organization's regular income: this totaled approximately $430,000 for the calendar year 1952.

Coordination of Activities

The relationship between the ICFTU and its regional bodies in Europe, Asia, and the Americas no longer presented the serious problems—centering on the degree of autonomy to be exercised by the latter—which it had at the time of the Milan congress. Some frictions between the ICFTU and individual affiliates were indicated but in only one instance were they serious: these were differences of opinion which arose with the AFL in 1952; consultations were held and it was hoped that they would lead to complete understanding. Problems also still existed in connection with coordination of ICFTU and ITS activities, although the two groups cooperated much more closely than before.

The mechanics of ICFTU operations were somewhat complicated, owing to the unevenness of trade-union development in the various regions in combination with the rapidity of the internaticnal's organizational development and its policy of decentralization where possible. Activities of the secretariat and each regional body were coordinated, but there was no sharp dividing line and a given activity might be performed either individually or jointly. "Given the relative newness of the regional machinery," the general secretary commented, "it is a noteworthy fact that there has been no friction between the ICFTU and its regional organizations with regard to the delineation of functions . . . This is not to say that moot points and the danger of overlapping have been completely absent; but they have been overcome quickly."

Apart from the differences with the AFL cited, difficulties encountered in relations with affiliates were partly due to lack of "money and manpower," partly to the fact that many member organizations were young and small and could not yet adequately supply the material requested by the ICFTU nor fully use the information supplied them. Individual affiliates complained, for example, of the space allotted news about their countries in ICFTU publications and, in some instances, of the type of information supplied them; on the latter point, the general secretary emphasized that the ICFTU could only supply the "raw material" which each affiliate would then have to adapt to its own use. In addition, activities by affiliates and associated organizations on lines similar to those carried out under the regional activities fund caused the ICFTU to formally request that it be kept informed of such operations. "The ICFTU has to respect the autonomy of affiliated organizations," but "overlapping on the one hand and divergent policies on the other" should be avoided.

As a means for closer coordination between the ICFTU and the ITS, a special liaison committee was appointed. The committee tried to ease such frictions as those created by the ICFTU policy of affiliating national unions in countries where no countrywide federation exists, and ITS admission of organizations not considered bona fide by the ICFTU. Committee recommendations were not always implemented by the ITS, and not all the ITS invited ICFTU delegates to their congresses as had been agreed. On the other hand, the ITS made arrangements for the ICFTU to act on their behalf at the meetings of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), and the ICFTU made clear that it would participate actively in the industry committees of the International Labor Organization (ILO) only when the concerned ITS requested ICFTU support. The ITS increasingly made use of ICFTU offices, and the Confederation gave them the "maximum possible publicity" in Confederation publications, urged national unions to join them, and initiated action to establish an ITS for the petroleum industry. Finally, the general secretary cited a number of instances of collaboration in regional work—over and above the ITS' contributions to

[3] See p. 1179 of this issue.

the regional activities fund and their representation at the regional fund committee's discussions. These were, however, "little more than a beginning."

General Activities

Working with intergovernmental bodies at the international level was a major function of the ICFTU secretariat. The ICFTU staff also performed a variety of other functions for the international as a whole—keeping abreast of world conditions, doing special studies as a basis for policy decisions, issuing publications, and supplying data on educational techniques, as well as making administrative arrangements for meetings of ICFTU governing bodies.[4] Some progress was made, during the period covered by the report, in decentralizing certain of these activities, but for most the secretariat of necessity continued to handle the bulk of the work.

Work With Intergovernmental Bodies. Once policy on economic, social, and political questions had been set by the congress or the executive bodies, the major ICFTU action was to work in support of this policy with the appropriate intergovernmental agency. (The ICFTU's stand on specific issues is not summarized here, having been described in connection with the 1953 congress; see Monthly Labor Review, October 1953, p. 1055.)

The ICFTU addressed the UN General Assembly directly on several occasions during the period under review (by sending letters to all delegates, since nongovernmental organizations are not given consultative status with the Assembly). It also maintained informal contacts with Assembly delegations, particularly those having labor representatives. Having consultative status with the ECOSOC, however, the ICFTU addressed numerous statements to the 1951 and 1952 sessions of that body and various of its commissions and committees and succeeded in getting particular points accepted in several instances. For example, coverage of economic, social, and cultural rights (as well as civic and political) by the Covenant on Human Rights was initially advocated only by the ICFTU but eventually accepted in principle by the General Assembly.

The ICFTU maintained regular contacts with the ILO in various ways, particularly with the Workers' Group of the ILO Governing Body: the Geneva ICFTU representative did the administrative work for the Workers' Group and acted as its liaison with the ICFTU, the ITS, and trade-union organizations in ILO member states; the ICFTU, in turn, made various recommendations to the Workers' Group, most of which were supported by the Group during the period covered. This close working relationship was one of various channels through which the ICFTU planned to effect its current program to strengthen the ILO.

Cooperation between the UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and trade-union representatives had been "constant and fruitful" at the international level, according to the report, but labor representation on the national commissions—through which much of the UNESCO's work is carried on—left "much to be desired." Particularly significant was the ICFTU's regular representation at the meetings of the UNESCO Advisory Committee on Adult Education, which invited it to help plan the International Center of Workers' Education. The Center, located in France, was in operation for 3 summer months in 1952 and for part of that time was put at the disposal of certain nongovernmental organizations, including the ICFTU. Other achievements noted in the report were (1) some indication that UNESCO might concentrate on supporting, rather than conducting, educational activities, as recommended by the ICFTU, and (2) awarding of a large proportion of UNESCO workers' travel grants and fellowships to members of ICFTU affiliates.

Information and Education. The information program of the ICFTU headquarters staff increased markedly during the 1951–53 period. In addition to taking part in UNESCO activities, the staff also worked in the educational field, mostly with outside help, however. A growing awareness—both in the ICFTU and among

[4] Between the two world congresses, the executive board met five times and the emergency committee twice; the general council held its first and last meeting, being abolished by the 1953 congress.

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affiliates—of the importance of these two programs caused the ICFTU to hold a special conference on each in 1952.

Apart from the publications of its regional bodies, the ICFTU issued three recurring publications and was planning a fourth; regularly circulated a special airmail news bulletin to the general and trade-union press in underdeveloped areas and produced a folder and a poster about the ICFTU in 17 different languages currently used there; produced or started work on several pamphlets; and was planning a series of small brochures for the use of the younger trade-union movements. The main difficulty in expanding and improving the ICFTU publications program, the general secretary stated, was the limited personnel available at headquarters.

The ICFTU also produced or started three documentary films and a film strip series (in the languages of Western European countries and their overseas dependencies) and established an institute to coordinate the work of various groups in this field. The principal radio networks continued to receive and use ICFTU information, and material for special programs was supplied to several stations. Included were those in Paris and Rome, which were broadcasting regular ICFTU features directed to workers behind the Iron Curtain. The general secretary reported some progress in decentralizing ICFTU information services; before long, he commented, "a simultaneous release of important statements to the press in all five continents of the world" might be possible.

The ICFTU's 1951 summer school for European unionists was followed by an international summer school in 1952 and preparations for another in 1953. Illustrating the necessity of outside help for such undertakings, the general secretary pointed out that the 1953 school was made possible by assistance from UNESCO, not only in providing facilities at its Center in France but also in awarding travel grants to overseas students. Additional work by the headquarters staff consisted mainly of facilitating the development and exchange of information on educational techniques. Expansion of activities depended on the ICFTU's obtaining increased help from affiliates, ITS, and intergovernmental organizations, and a foundation was established to handle special funds for educational activities.

Regional Operations

The progress of the Asian, Inter-American, and European regional organizations during this period varied considerably. The organization of labor still was not sufficiently advanced in Africa and the Middle East to warrant formal regional machinery, although an Information and Advisory Center was opened for West Africa and another was to be established in Lebanon. Similar centers were opened in both Asia and Latin America, and the ORIT established a Caribbean Area Division (table 2).

TABLE 2.—*Offices of the ICFTU and its regional bodies, July 1953* [1]

Region and city	Type of office	Maintained by
Europe:		
Brussels	ICFTU headquarters	ICFTU.
Geneva	ICFTU branch office	ICFTU.
Paris	ICFTU branch office and headquarters of European Regional Organization (ERO).	ERO, with contribution by ICFTU.
Western Hemisphere:		
New York	ICFTU branch office	ICFTU, AFL, CIO, and International Transportworkers' Federation (ITF).
Mexico City	Headquarters of Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT).	ORIT, with loan from regional fund.
Barbados	Office of ORIT's Caribbean division.	ORIT and regional fund.
Rio de Janeiro	Information and Advisory Center.	Regional fund.
Asia:		
Calcutta	Headquarters of Asian Regional Organization.	Largely regional fund.
Tokyo	Information and Advisory Center.	Regional fund.
Singapore	Information and Advisory Center.	Regional fund.
Africa:		
Accra	Information and Advisory Center.	Regional fund.

[1] While no office had yet been opened in the Middle East, an Information and Advisory Center was scheduled for Beirut; its establishment had been authorized under the regional fund, but the ICFTU had to date been unable to find a suitable person to act as its representative there.

Asia. Barely established at the time of the 1951 congress, the Asian Regional Organization encountered a variety of difficulties in getting under way—as suggested by the almost total lack of new affiliates from that area. Some of the problems were administrative, such as the lack of accommodations in Colombo and the consequent shift of headquarters to Calcutta. But, in addition, the general secretary reported "misunderstandings" about the nature of the ICFTU in several Asian countries.

The organization's major accomplishment was the opening in November 1952 of a trade-union

college in Calcutta, first of its kind in Asia. Closely related to the college was a workers' education center in the Calcutta dock area. Plans were also under consideration for brief courses in Singapore for Southeast Asian trade unionists and short sessions in individual countries. In addition, a regional publication was started early in 1953.

Work with individual labor movements was largely limited to Japan. "Grave divisions" in the trade-union movement, political shifts, and "continuous misrepresentations" concerning the ICFTU had led the major Japanese trade-union federation to vote against ICFTU affiliation.[8] A special ICFTU representative spent several months there; as a result, a weekly trade-union newspaper was begun and the Tokyo office was opened in April 1953. It was hoped that reopening of the Singapore office (in June 1953) and scheduled missions to several countries would eliminate other misunderstandings in the area.

Western Hemisphere. In contrast, the ORIT (which includes North American as well as Latin American and Caribbean members) not only added a number of new affiliates but also tightened up its structural framework in a way very similar to that in which the 1953 congress subsequently strengthened the overall ICFTU structure. These improvements were particularly noteworthy in view of the activities of the Peronist forces, which formed a new Latin American labor organization late in 1952. The general secretary doubted whether the Peronist organization had lived up to its founders' expectations and described the third regional body—a branch of the Communist World Federation of Trade Unions—as "singularly inactive." Nevertheless, he noted the continuing danger that the Communists and Peronists would join forces to destroy the free trade-union movement of Latin America.

In Latin America as in Asia, the ICFTU gave education a high priority: the ORIT established a 5-month trade-union training course, in conjunction with the University of Puerto Rico and the Point IV administration. It also continued to issue two regular publications. But the main activity was assistance to trade unions in individual countries—through advisory missions, aid in publishing newspapers, etc. An ICFTU representative spent considerable time in both Mexico and Brazil, helping in the latter country to bring about legislative action permitting Brazilian organizations to affiliate internationally. The subsequent affiliation of the major Brazilian organizations and the strong Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM) enhanced the international's prestige throughout the area substantially. Advisory missions and/or direct aid had been sent to or scheduled for the labor movements of between 10 and 15 other countries or territories.

Europe. In Europe, with its long history of trade unionism, the problems were essentially different, and the ICFTU concentrated more on trying to solve the postwar economic, political, and social problems than on organizational matters. The general secretary stated that the European Regional Organization (ERO) had performed a "valuable role" for the ICFTU in connection with such problems, which, because of their "profound international repercussions," demanded "the closest interest" of the international as a whole.

The ERO participated actively in the European Coal and Steel Community and to a lesser degree in the work of the various other institutions formed to bring about the economic integration of Western Europe. Both the ICFTU and the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions (CISC) had been recognized as representing the workers' interests when the Community was created. They therefore collaborated in selecting candidates for the seats reserved to trade unions on the Community's governing bodies. An ICFTU nominee was appointed as a member of the High Authority, while a CISC representative sat on the Court of Justice. In making appointments to the Consultative Committee's 17 workers' seats, the Council of Ministers deviated considerably from the ICFTU-CISC proposals but scheduled a hearing on the question when its action was protested.

An organizational program was, however, undertaken in France, "where totalitarian forces have seriously hampered the development of the free trade-union movement." A series of intensive 10-day courses were held for French trade unionists, and "concrete organizational measures" more

[8] A number of this organization's affiliates have, through a coordinating council, continuously belonged to the ICFTU.

directly concerned with reinforcing French trade-union bodies were under consideration. Also scheduled were a similar effort in Italy and a training program in Greece, which ICFTU representatives had visited several times.

Africa and the Middle East. ICFTU missions in both the Middle East and Africa reported little or no trade-union organization in most countries—the major exception being Turkey.

An ICFTU representative spent considerable time in Turkey throughout the period covered, helping local leaders in the formation and initial operations of a national federation; founded in September 1952, the federation voted to affiliate with the ICFTU (subject to the required Government approval). Other Middle Eastern countries to which ICFTU missions went included Egypt, the Sudan (where the trade-union movement was then hostile to the ICFTU), and Iran. As recommended by these missions, one of the first actions scheduled for the planned center in Beirut was a regional training program.

Some of the recommendations of the various missions to Africa had already been carried out. Not only had the Accra center for West Africa opened and started a monthly publication, but two 1-month training courses had been held, with assistance from the University College of the Gold Coast. These were for trade unionists from English-speaking countries in the region; a similar course for unionists from French-speaking countries there was also scheduled. In North Africa, arrangements were made for experienced Tunisian leaders to visit Libya, but they were unable to get exit permits from the French authorities; however, a fortnight's training course, for both Tunisian and Libyan trade unionists, was to be held in Tunisia in September 1953. Action in East and Central Africa was largely limited to maintaining regular contacts with the major labor groups. This led, however, to several affiliations.

Manpower Resources in Chemistry

THE emphasis on advances in military technology which has characterized the current program of partial mobilization has led to a greatly increased demand for scientific personnel and helped to bring about manpower shortages in many scientific specialties. It has also focused attention on the need for more adequate information regarding the Nation's resources of trained personnel in the sciences, such as is provided by the surveys of various scientific fields conducted by the National Scientific Register. This article presents the major findings of the Register's survey of chemists and chemical engineers.[1]

Fields of Specialization

Most industrial applications of chemistry are in the field of organic chemistry, and almost one-half of the 51,000 professionally active chemists in the survey cited this as their field of highest competence.[2] Much smaller numbers classified themselves as specialists in other branches of chemistry, as follows: analytical chemistry, 13 percent; inorganic chemistry, 9 percent; physical chemistry, 8 percent; agricultural and food chemistry, 6 percent; biochemistry, 6 percent; and pharmaceutical chemistry, 4 percent. A small group, 3 percent, were scattered among other specialties, and the remaining 5 percent were classified as general chemists.

[1] Manpower Resources in Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 1132, 1953; prepared in cooperation with the National Scientific Register.

A parallel report, Manpower Resources in Physics, 1951, was also prepared by the BLS in cooperation with the Register (published by Federal Security Agency, Office of Education, National Scientific Register, 1952; Scientific Manpower Series No. 3). BLS is presently preparing reports on mathematicians, earth scientists, and biological scientists in cooperation with the National Science Foundation, which in January 1953 took over the functions of the National Scientific Register.

Information on the characteristics of selected groups of highly qualified scientists and engineers is contained in two other BLS reports prepared in cooperation with the Department of Defense: Employment, Education, and Earnings of American Men of Science (Bulletin 1027, 1951); and Employment, Education, and Income of Engineers, 1949–50—A Survey of Engineering Society Members of Full Professional Grade (processed report, 1952).

[2] The questionnaire survey which provided the basic data for this study was conducted in mid-1951 by the National Scientific Register in cooperation with the American Chemical Society. About two-thirds of the respondents were members of that society.

The 51,000 professionally active and 700 retired chemists included in the survey comprised over half the profession in mid-1951. In addition, the survey included over 13,000 chemical engineers, roughly one-third of all those in the country, and approximately 6,000 graduate students of chemistry and 1,000 graduate students of chemical engineering. These students represented about two-thirds and one-third, respectively, of all those enrolled in chemistry and chemical engineering during the academic year 1950–51.

There are no well-defined subdivisions of chemical engineering. A chemical engineer may specialize, however, in terms either of a particular industry or product or of a particular type of operation. Of the chemical engineers in this study, close to 5,700 reported that their field of highest competence was one of the operational specialties listed on the questionnaire (such as heat transmission and phase change separation). A smaller group (under 2,700) indicated that they were specialists in a product (e. g., rubber or petroleum) rather than in an engineering process. The remainder (approximately 5,000) classified themselves as general chemical engineers.

Age, Military Status, and Education

Chemical engineers are one of the youngest professional groups in the country. The median age of those in the 1951 survey was 32 years, compared with 35 years for chemists. Likewise, a 1946 survey of the engineering profession showed the median age of chemical engineers to be about 32, considerably lower than that for mechanical engineers (36 years), the next youngest group.[3]

A sizable proportion of the Nation's chemists and chemical engineers would be affected by a general callup of reservists. Among the men included in the 1951 survey, nearly 1 out of every 6 chemists and 1 out of every 4 chemical engineers were members of the reserve forces at that time. In addition, about one-fifth of the graduate students of chemistry and one-fourth of those in chemical engineering were reservists.

Although emphasis on graduate training has increased in these as in many other professions during the past few decades, the bachelor's degree is still the highest degree held by the majority of chemists (54 percent of those in the survey) and by most chemical engineers (71 percent). Relatively few of the respondents (5 percent of the chemists and 2 percent of the chemical engineers) had achieved their professional status without a college degree. Considerably larger groups in each field (17 percent and 20 percent, respectively) had obtained but not gone beyond the master's degree. And finally, 24 percent of the chemists and 7 percent of the chemical engineers had obtained doctorates. It should be noted, however, that the proportion of Ph. D.'s was higher among the scientists in the survey than among all members of their professions; it is estimated that no more than 15 percent of the Nation's chemists and only about 3 percent of all chemical engineers held Ph. D.'s at the end of 1950.

Fields of Employment

Usually, it is easier for a chemical engineer to work as a chemist than for a chemist to enter chemical engineering. Of the respondents who identified their field of highest competence as chemical engineering, 7 percent were employed in chemistry. In contrast, only 1 percent of those most competent in chemistry were employed in chemical engineering. There were also a few respondents in both fields who were employed outside the chemical professions. Nevertheless, more than 9 out of every 10 chemists (95 percent) were employed in chemistry, and nearly as large a proportion of the chemical engineers (90 percent) held jobs in that field. The following information on employment and income is based only on this last group of respondents; it does not cover the small numbers with jobs in other branches of engineering or science or in nonscientific occupations.

Manufacturing industries employed a large majority of the chemists (67 percent) and an even higher proportion of the chemical engineers (84 percent). The percentages employed in other industries were as follows:

	Chemists	*Chemical engineers*
Education	14	4
Government	8	4
Other nonmanufacturing industries	11	8

The chemicals industries, chiefly organic and inorganic chemicals, employed 53 percent of the chemists in manufacturing. In 1941, the proportion was less than 45 percent, according to a survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.[4] This comparison reflects the tremendous expansion of the chemicals industries over the past few years.

Manufacturing industries are particularly important as a source of employment for scientists without graduate training. Three-fourths of the surveyed chemists with only bachelor's degrees

[3] Unpublished data from survey conducted by Bureau of Labor Statistics. See Bulletin 968, Employment Outlook for Engineers, 1949, for full report on the survey.

[4] Bulletin 881: Factors Affecting Earnings in Chemistry and Chemical Engineering (p. 17).

were employed in this field in 1951, compared with three-fifths of those having master's degrees and half of those with doctorates. Educational institutions, on the other hand, employed a much greater proportion of the chemists with Ph. D.'s than of those with less advanced training.

Functions Performed

Although chemists and chemical engineers employed in manufacturing may work side by side, the functions they perform are frequently different. The functions most often carried out by chemists were research and development (the primary function of 45 percent of the respondents in this profession) and analysis and testing (18 percent). Among chemical engineers, almost as large a proportion were in production work (28 percent), as in research and development (31 percent), and a relatively high proportion were engaged in design (12 percent, compared with only 0.4 percent of the chemists). The study also showed that certain functions—management, teaching, and consulting—are characteristically carried out by men over 35 years of age, and that the younger men are predominantly in research and development, analysis and testing, and production work.

Income

The median annual professional income of the surveyed chemists was $5,500 and that of the chemical engineers $5,600 in mid-1951. These are total annual income figures, including bonuses, fees, royalties, and other professional income, as well as salaries.

Differences in income levels between the two professions were widest in the older age groups, as indicated by the following figures:

	Median annual income of—	
	Chemists	*Chemical engineers*
All ages	$5,500	$5,600
Under 25 years	3,400	3,700
25–29 years	4,100	4,600
30–34 years	5,400	5,900
35–39 years	6,500	7,300
40–44 years	7,000	8,100
45–49 years	7,300	9,800
50–54 years	7,800	11,000
55–59 years	7,900	11,400
60–64 years	7,400	11,700
65 years and over	6,800	Over 15,000

Education is another important determinant of income. Of the chemists in the survey, the Ph. D.'s had a median income of $6,900, compared with $5,400 for the masters and $4,900 for the bachelors.

The study also showed, as have many others, that scientists in private industry tend to have considerably higher earnings than those working for other types of employers. Among chemists, those employed in private industry had a median income of $5,800, compared with $5,000 for government employees, and $4,900 for educators.

—HELEN WOOD

Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics

Earnings of Communications Workers in October 1952

NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES in major branches of the communications industry had average hourly wages of $1.61 in October 1952—an increase of 11 cents, on the average, since the previous study of October 1951.[1] Most of the increase over the year resulted from general wage adjustments negotiated through collective bargaining.

About 584,000 nonsupervisory employees [2] were reported on the payrolls of interstate communications carriers at the time of the 1952 study. This was an increase of about 23,000, or 4 percent, over the preceding year. Virtually all of this increase occurred in the telephone industry; only minor changes occurred in the total numbers of radiotelegraph and ocean-cable employees, and the employment level of wire-telegraph operations decreased slightly.

[1] Data were collected by the Federal Communications Commission as required by the amended Communications Act of 1934. Interstate communications carriers covered were class A telephone carriers (those having annual operating revenues exceeding $250,000) and wire-telegraph, radiotelegraph, and ocean-cable carriers with annual revenues exceeding $50,000. Under a cooperative arrangement, the Bureau of Labor Statistics tabulates and publishes the payroll data. More detailed reports, similar to those published in previous years, are available on request to the Bureau.

The earnings data contained in this article were computed by dividing weekly scheduled compensation by weekly scheduled hours. The figures, therefore, include premium pay for any regularly scheduled overtime.

See January 1953 Monthly Labor Review (p. 36) for 1951 data.

[2] Excluded from the report are officials and managerial assistants; professional and semiprofessional, sales, and nonclerical business-office employees; and those working outside the continental United States, except the territorial employees in the telephone industry.

Class A Telephone Carriers

Hourly earnings for about 544,000 workers in the predominant communications branch averaged $1.61 in October 1952. During the previous year, almost all of the telephone carriers had negotiated flat weekly pay raises, which generally ranged from $2 to $7. The upward reclassification of some town and city wage schedules also contributed to the rise in average hourly earnings. The combined effect of all types of wage adjustments after October 1951 resulted in an average increase of 10 cents an hour.

Western Union Telegraph

The hourly earnings for about 31,000 wire-telegraph employees of Western Union Telegraph Co., excluding messengers, averaged $1.64 in October 1952—a 12-cent increase over the average for the previous year. This increase also stemmed from a combination of adjustments, including wage increases and workweek reductions. Effective September 1952, a general increase of 10 cents an hour was granted employees scheduled to work 40 hours a week and hired after November 1941. At the same time, the workweek of some employees was reduced from 45½ to 40 hours without any reduction in weekly wages. The job average for 7,000 foot and bicycle messengers, largely part-time workers, rose from 85 to 87 cents an hour as a result of a 5-cent hourly increase given those with 3 months or more of service.

Individual earnings of wire-telegraph employees ranged from 85 cents to over $2.50 an hour. The majority received between $1 and $1.80. Those paid less than $1 were employed primarily as messengers, route aides, or operators in training. Among the major occupational groups of nonsupervisory employees—jobs primarily filled by men—the highest job averages reported were $1.75 for Morse operators, $1.87 for linemen and cablemen, and $2.01 for subscribers' equipment maintainers. For the occupational group with the largest number of women—experienced telegraph operators (other than Morse operators)—earnings averaged $1.43 an hour. Most of the other women employees in the wire-telegraph industry were classified as nonsupervisory clerical workers, with average hourly earnings of $1.56, or telephone operators, $1.44.

A change in work hours of about half the wire-telegraph workers resulted in a decline in average weekly scheduled hours from 39.9 to 37.9. Among the major occupational groups which had notable decreases in the workweek were foot and bicycle messengers, Morse operators, and linemen and cablemen. Overall employment in the industry

TABLE 1.—*Class A interstate telephone carriers:* [1] *Average hourly earnings* [2] *of employees in selected occupations, by region, October 1952*

Occupation	United States		Average hourly earnings [3] in—								
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	New England	Middle Atlantic	Great Lakes	Chesapeake	Southeastern	North Central	South Central	Mountain	Pacific
All employees [4]	543,881	$1.61	$1.65	$1.69	$1.66	$1.61	$1.42	$1.45	$1.49	$1.43	$1.73
Cable splicers	9,682	2.18	2.42	2.30	2.24	2.20	1.97	1.90	2.06	1.89	2.24
Cable splicers' helpers	7,783	1.37	1.65	1.33	1.33	1.29	1.29	1.26	1.42	1.31	1.49
Central office repairmen	26,228	2.12	2.37	2.18	2.11	2.13	1.95	2.10	1.94	1.81	2.20
Draftsmen	413	2.16	1.84	2.22	2.07	1.44	1.88	----	2.03	2.84	1.91
Exchange repairmen	10,856	2.23	2.39	2.22	2.25	2.34	1.58	2.23	2.15	2.08	2.28
Experienced switchboard operators	165,070	1.35	1.38	1.44	1.38	1.35	1.15	1.20	1.24	1.26	1.47
Laborers	270	1.26	----	----	1.44	1.10	.79	1.40	1.04	----	1.54
Linemen	17,575	1.72	1.91	1.94	1.86	1.42	1.40	1.49	1.62	1.48	1.89
Mechanics, building and motor vehicle service	2,376	2.03	2.08	2.09	2.14	1.66	1.79	2.01	1.92	1.77	2.17
PBX and station installers	21,279	2.04	2.23	2.08	2.12	1.87	1.55	2.14	1.90	1.84	2.19
Test-board men and repeatermen	9,940	2.31	2.45	2.41	2.29	2.28	2.17	2.15	2.17	2.13	2.32

[1] Covers telephone companies with annual operating revenue exceeding $250,000.

[2] Includes premium pay for any regularly scheduled overtime work.

[3] Also includes long-lines employees and class A telephone company employees in the territories.

Excludes officials and managerial assistants, professional and semi-professional employees, nonclerical business-office employees, and sales employees.

NOTE: For purposes of this study, the regions for which separate data are presented include: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Chesapeake*—District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southeastern*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee; *North Central*—Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *South Central*—Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas (except El Paso County); *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho (south of Salmon River), Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas (El Paso County), Utah, and Wyoming; *Pacific*—California, Idaho (north of Salmon River), Oregon, and Washington.

TABLE 2.—*Western Union Telegraph Co.: Percentage distribution of wire-telegraph employees, by average hourly earnings [1] and selected occupations, October 1952 and 1951*

Average hourly earnings [1] (in cents)	All employees [2]		All employees [2] except messengers		Experienced telegraph operators (except Morse)				Laborers		Lineman and cablemen	
					Commercial department		Traffic department					
	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951
80 and under 90	14.0	23.1										
90 and under 100	8.0	1.4	0.4	1.3	(3)	0.9			1.1	1.3	0.1	0.1
100 and under 120	12.2	15.6	13.8	17.7	31.3	50.0	3.7	5.4	8.7	8.9	.1	.2
120 and under 140	14.4	15.4	17.1	20.5	40.5	37.1	9.9	20.4	16.8	16.0	.4	3.2
140 and under 160	13.7	20.7	18.0	28.0	20.4	11.5	33.2	73.1	46.2	62.4	5.5	20.8
160 and under 180	15.8	10.8	21.3	14.7	7.3	.4	52.0	1.1	22.3	11.4	27.3	51.8
180 and under 200	9.3	6.0	12.5	8.2	.4	.1	1.2		4.9		35.8	23.8
200 and under 225	5.7	4.7	7.7	6.4	.1						30.7	.1
225 and under 250	4.2	1.4	5.6	2.0							.1	
250 and over	2.7	.9	3.6	1.2								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	34,390	34,821	25,657	25,582	3,634	3,496	2,997	3,156	184	237	959	1,055
Average hourly earnings [1]	$1.49	$1.39	$1.64	$1.52	$1.30	$1.21	$1.57	$1.44	$1.50	$1.43	$1.87	$1.70

Average hourly earnings [1] (in cents)	Mechanics, building service		Messengers, foot and bicycle		Messengers, motor		Morse operators		Subscribers' equipment maintainers		Telephone operators	
	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951
80 and under 90			65.2	99.7								
90 and under 100			34.8	.3	6.6	12.0						0.4
100 and under 120	1.0	1.0			47.9	77.5					18.6	21.5
120 and under 140	4.8	3.3			39.2	9.9	1.0	6.2	0.1	0.4	23.3	37.4
140 and under 160	6.3	14.8			5.9	.6	6.5	40.0	.5	8.5	30.8	40.5
160 and under 180	28.5	43.7			.4		40.1	53.5	17.8	27.3	27.0	.2
180 and under 200	17.9	32.9					52.1	.3	23.8	62.9	.3	
200 and under 225	37.6	2.9					.3		56.7	.9		
225 and under 250	1.0	1.4							1.1			
250 and over	2.9											
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	207	210	7,366	8,055	1,367	1,184	1,048	1,133	748	755	2,522	2,484
Average hourly earnings [1]	$1.89	$1.75	$0.87	$0.85	$1.17	$1.11	$1.75	$1.59	$2.01	$1.83	$1.44	$1.33

[1] Includes premium pay for any regularly scheduled overtime work.
[2] Excludes officials and managerial assistants, professional and semiprofessional employees, telegraph office superintendents and managers, and sales employees.
[3] Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE 3.—*Principal radiotelegraph carriers: [1] Percentage distribution of employees by average hourly earnings [2] and selected occupations, October 1952 and 1951*

Average hourly earnings [2] (in cents)	All employees [3]		Marine coastal station operators		Mechanicians and maintenance technicians		Messengers, foot and bicycle		Radio operating technicians		Radio operators		Teletype-multiplex operators	
	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951
75 and under 80	(4)	(4)						0.2						
80 and under 90	5.2	13.4					38.5	96.7					0.2	
90 and under 100	9.5	2.6			10.3	10.5	60.2	.6						
100 and under 120	8.9	7.8	0.8		33.2	17.9	.9	2.1					.5	1.7
120 and under 140	8.4	8.6	4.7	1.9	8.8	9.8			0.3				1.9	10.8
140 and under 160	9.9	15.1	6.3	4.8	7.5	11.5	.4	.4	3.7	2.6	1.2		21.5	33.0
160 and under 180	12.4	12.8	21.3	14.3	9.0	8.3			4.3	6.5	.3	.9	21.3	34.9
180 and under 200	12.5	13.7	11.8	17.1	6.0	17.9			5.2	13.4	6.6	37.7	44.0	15.3
200 and under 225	13.2	13.1	18.9	22.9	16.2	14.8			21.1	27.5	37.5	49.3	8.9	4.1
225 and under 250	11.6	7.8	28.3	27.6	8.8	9.0			34.5	43.8	52.0	10.9	1.7	.2
250 and over	8.4	5.1	7.9	11.4	.2	.3			30.9	6.2	3.6			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	[5] 4,246	[5] 4,032	127	105	532	400	551	534	327	306	304	329	418	418
Average hourly earnings [2]	$1.77	[5] $1.69	$2.05	$2.05	$1.54	$1.57	$0.90	$0.87	$2.29	$2.18	$2.23	$2.08	$1.78	$1.67

[1] Covers radiotelegraph carriers with annual operating revenue exceeding $50,000.
[2] Includes premium pay for any regularly scheduled overtime work.
[3] Excludes officers and assistants, professional and semiprofessional employees, office or station superintendents and assistants, and sales employees; also excludes 996 employees working for radiotelegraph carriers outside continental United States.
[4] Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.
[5] Includes a few workers not covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act and not included in the distribution above.

decreased slightly, although the total number of women employees was somewhat higher than a year earlier.

Radiotelegraph Carriers

Hourly earnings of the 4,200 nonsupervisory employees of radiotelegraph carriers in October 1952 averaged $1.77—an increase of 8 cents over the previous year. Radio operators registered the largest hourly wage increase (15 cents) and foot and bicycle messengers the smallest (3 cents). Radio operating technicians and teletype-multiplex operators had average hourly increases of 11 cents over the 12-month period.

Men outnumbered women in all major occupational groups. Hourly earnings for numerically important classifications averaged 90 cents for foot and bicycle messengers, $1.54 for mechanicians and maintenance technicians, $1.78 for teletype-multiplex operators, $2.23 for radio operators, and $2.29 for radio operating technicians.

Ocean-Cable Carriers

Average hourly earnings of $1.79 in October 1952 were reported for a group of 1,200 employees of ocean-cable carriers within the country. (Excluded from the study were about 4,000 employees working outside continental United States.) The wage level for October 1952 exceeded that for October 1951 by about 5 cents an hour; industry employment during the two periods was approximately the same.

Exclusive of messengers, most ocean-cable employees earned from $1.20 to $2.50 an hour, about 42 percent of whom earned between $1.40 and $2. Lowest-paying jobs were those of foot and bicycle messengers (90 cents), building service employees ($1.37), and junior operators ($1.42). Average earnings of major occupational groups (in additon to the messenger group) were $1.74 for nonsupervisory clerical employees, $1.73 for teletype-multiplex operators, and $2.29 for cable operators.

—JEAN A. WELLS
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

TABLE 4.—*Principal ocean-cable carriers:*[1] *Percentage distribution of employees by average hourly earnings*[2] *and selected occupations, October 1952 and 1951 (including ocean-cable employees of Western Union Telegraph Co.)*

Average hourly earnings (in cents)	All employees[3]		Cable operators		Messengers, foot and bicycle		Teletype-multiplex operators	
	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951
80 and under 90	16.0	16.1	.....	.....	90.9	92.4	.....	.....
90 and under 100	.1	.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100 and under 120	2.2	5.6	.....	.....	6.1	7.1	.....	.....
120 and under 140	9.8	6.1	.....	1.5	2.5	.5	6.2	.....
140 and under 160	10.5	9.1	.....	1.5	.5	.....	25.8	24.8
160 and under 180	10.3	15.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.5	43.5
180 and under 200	21.8	22.7	.....	12.0	.....	.....	44.3	31.7
200 and under 225	9.3	11.9	.....	65.5	.....	.....	6.2	.....
225 and under 250	15.0	8.7	100.0	19.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
250 and over	5.0	4.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	[4]1,202	[4]1,172	115	133	197	198	97	101
Average hourly earnings	[4]$1.79	[4]$1.74	$2.29	$2.14	$0.90	$0.87	$1.73	$1.65

[1] Covers ocean-cable carriers with annual operating revenue exceeding $50,000; includes ocean-cable employees of Western Union Telegraph Company.
[2] Includes premium pay for any regularly scheduled overtime work.
[3] Excludes officers and assistants, professional and semiprofessional employees, office or station superintendents and assistants, and sales employees; also excludes 4,014 employees working for the ocean-cable carriers outside continental United States.
[4] Includes a few workers not covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act and not included in the distribution above.

Wage Chronology No. 5: Chrysler Corp.[1]

Supplement No. 2

THE United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW–CIO) and Chrysler Corp., on May 27, 1953, amended their 5-year agreement, which terminates on August 31, 1955. The supplement was signed 5 days after the union and General Motors had agreed to new terms. An agreement of March 6, 1951, provided that at any time either party could initiate discussions concerning changing from the BLS Consumers' Price Index (1935–1939=100) to the BLS Interim Adjusted Consumers' Price Index.[2]

The amendment to the Chrysler agreement provided for incorporation of a substantial part of the existing cost-of-living allowance into the basic rate structure, a 1-cent increase in the annual-improvement-factor adjustment, and conversion

[1] See Monthly Labor Review, April 1949 (p. 411) and April 1951 (p. 407) or Wage Chronology Series 4, No. 5.
[2] For further explanation of the events leading up to the supplemental agreements, see Monthly Labor Review, August 1953 (p. 845).

to the revised series Consumer Price Index. Wage increases were also provided for skilled workers, and pension benefits were increased. In addition, the revised pension plan permitted retired workers to buy hospital and surgical insurance (Blue Cross and Blue Shield) at group rates.

The 1950–55 agreement is brought up to date by the following additions.

A—General Wage Changes

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
June 1, 1952 [1]	4 cents an hour increase	Annual-improvement-factor adjustment.
June 2, 1952	1 cent an hour decrease	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
Sept. 1, 1952	3 cents an hour increase	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
Dec. 1, 1952	1 cent an hour decrease	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
Apr. 13, 1953	1 cent an hour decrease	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance. Adjustment made on this date because of late release of "Old Series" CPI.
June 1, 1953 (by agreement of May 27, 1953).	5 cents an hour increase	The new agreement increased the annual-improvement-factor adjustment by 1 cent an hour.
June 1, 1953 (by agreement of above date).	No change in cost-of-living allowance.	The new agreement incorporated 19 of the previous 24-cent cost-of-living allowance into the basic wage structure and provided for quarterly adjustments of the cost-of-living allowance in accordance with the movement of the Consumer Price Index (revised series). If the CPI falls below 110.9 the cost-of-living allowance will be 0.[2] Skilled occupations except patternmakers and die model builders received an additional 10 cents an hour, while patternmakers and die model builders received 20 cents additional.
Sept. 7, 1953	1 cent an hour increase	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.

[1] Cost-of-living allowances and annual improvement-factor adjustments from May 29, 1951, through March 3, 1952, were not published in the Monthly Labor Review but were included in Supplement No. 1, Wage Chronology Series 4, No. 5. They were: June 1, 1951, +4 cents; June 4, 1951, +3 cents; September 3, 1951, +1 cent; December 3, 1951, +1 cent; and March 3, 1952, +3 cents.

[2] The new agreement provided that future cost-of-living adjustments be based on the revised series Consumer Price Index (1947–49=100) as follows:

Consumer Price Index	*Cost-of-living allowance*
110.8 or less	None
110.9 to 111.5	1 cent an hour.
111.6 to 112.1	2 cents an hour.
112.2 to 112.8	3 cents an hour.
112.9 to 113.5	4 cents an hour.
113.6 to 114.1	5 cents an hour.
114.2 to 114.7	6 cents an hour.
114.8 to 115.3	7 cents an hour.

and so forth, with a 1-cent change for each 0.6-point change in the index.

B—Hiring and Minimum Job Rates (Detroit Plants) [1]

Effective date	Hiring rate [2]	Minimum job rate [2]	Effective date	Hiring rate [2]	Minimum job rate [2]
Mar. 3, 1952	$1.53	$1.63	Dec. 1, 1952	$1.58	$1.68
June 1, 1952	1.57	1.67	Apr. 13, 1953	1.57	1.67
June 2, 1952	1.56	1.66	June 1, 1953	1.62	1.72
Sept. 1, 1952	1.59	1.69	Sept. 7, 1953	1.63	1.73

[1] Applicable to lowest-paid classification.

[2] Including cost-of-living allowance.

C—Related Wage Practices

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Accident, Sickness, and Death Benefits	
June 1, 1953 (by agreement of May 27, 1953).		Each employee in California plants allowed option of subscribing to Permanente Comprehensive Hospital and Medical Care Plan instead of the Blue Cross-Blue Shield Plans. Option to be exercised at next regular enrollment period but not later than June 1, 1954.

C—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Pension Plan	
June 1, 1953 (by agreement of May 27, 1953).	Changed to: $1.75 a month for each year of service up to 30 years, to be supplemented by primary Federal Social Security benefits. (Maximum pension, $137.50 a month including primary Federal benefits.) Minimum monthly pension, including primary Federal benefits, remains at $4 for each year to a maximum of 25.	New pension benefits applicable to workers already retired as well as to present employees who retire in the future. Blue Cross and Blue Shield insurance available to retired employees at group rates. Pay in lieu of vacation for 1953, 1954, and 1955 to hourly rated workers retiring at 68 if they worked 8 of the 12 months preceding May 1 of year of retirement.

Wage Chronology No. 16: Chicago Printing[1]

Supplement No. 1

THIS supplement to the wage chronology of the Chicago commercial and newspaper printing industry covers changes in wages and related wage practices negotiated in 1951, 1952, and 1953 for two basic crafts, the compositors and the pressmen. In accordance with previous practice, both the Franklin Association, representing commercial (book and job) employers, and the Newspaper Publishers' Association concluded separate contracts with each of the basic crafts.

Commercial Printing. Negotiations by the Franklin Association of Chicago and the compositors (Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, ITU–AFL) for a contract to replace that expiring October 6, 1951, were concluded October 21. The new agreement, effective October 7, 1951, provided for a general wage increase on that date and an additional increase on July 7, 1952. Another new contract, negotiated in the spring of 1953, provided for a general wage increase, to be effective April 7, 1953, and, in addition, established a health and welfare plan under which benefits are to start April 1, 1954.

The Franklin Association and the cylinder pressmen (Chicago Printing Pressmen No. 3, IPPA–AFL), under the reopening provision in their 1951 contract, negotiated a wage increase, effective January 16, 1952, and established a joint pension fund, with contributions to begin on March 1, 1952. Late in January 1953, the Association and the pressmen reached agreement on a new contract, providing for a wage increase retroactive to December 16, 1952, half of which was subject to Wage Stabilization Board approval. The case was pending before the Board when wage controls were suspended in February 1953, thus automatically permitting retroactive payment of the entire negotiated increase. Under the new agreement, payment for work on recognized holidays was also increased.

Newspaper Printing. Although their contract had been due to expire on January 15, 1952, the Chicago Newspaper Publishers' Association and the compositors (Typographical Union No. 16) did not conclude their bargaining until the end of March. The new agreement, signed April 2, provided for a wage increase retroactive to the expiration date of the old agreement, and a wage reopening in January 1953. Negotiations on this reopening were concluded early in March 1953, with a wage increase retroactive to January 15, 1953.

The Publishers' Association and the web pressmen (Chicago Printing Pressmen No. 7, IPPA–AFL) also continued bargaining beyond the con-

[1] See Monthly Labor Review, July 1951 (p. 49), or Wage Chronology, Series 4, No. 16.

tract expiration date, April 2, 1952, and reached agreement on October 15. A wage increase was made retroactive to April 24, 1952, while all other terms of the new contract became effective as of April 3, 1952. The vacation clause was liberalized, and for the first time a severance allowance was included, applicable in case of merger or permanent suspension of publication. Through reopening proceedings in the spring of 1953 the web pressmen received an additional wage increase, effective April 12, 1953.

The expiration dates of the four contracts currently covering the compositors and pressmen in commercial and newspaper printing in Chicago are:

Commercial:
Compositors, hand and machine.. October 6, 1954.
Cylinder pressmen..... December 15, 1953.

Newspaper:
Compositors, hand and machine.. January 15, 1954.
Web pressmen..... April 3, 1954.

A—Changes in Wage Rates and Weekly Hours for Day Shifts

Effective date	Increase in hourly rates (cents)				Standard weekly hours of work [1]			
	Commercial		Newspaper		Commercial		Newspaper	
	Compositors, hand and machine [2]	Cylinder pressmen [3]	Compositors, hand and machine	Web pressmen	Compositors, hand and machine	Cylinder pressmen	Compositors, hand and machine	Web pressmen
1951: Oct. 7	20. 7				36. 25			
1952: Jan. 15			16. 6				36. 25	
Jan. 16		16. 6				36. 25		
Apr. 24				16. 0				37. 5
July 7	8. 3				36. 25			
Dec. 16		11. 0				36. 25		
1953: Jan. 15			13. 8				36. 25	
Apr. 7	13. 8				36. 25			
Apr. 12				13. 3				37. 5

[1] Hours shown represent net working time, exclusive of lunch periods.
[2] Machine operators receive a weekly differential of $1.40 above the rates paid to hand compositors. On an hourly basis, this amounts to 3.9 cents.
[3] Increases shown for cylinder pressmen reflect the changes in basic wage scales for journeymen. In Chicago the basic rate is paid for work on the following equipment: Second position when running tandem or 4 press beds; 2-color automatic Harris presses; 2-color Harris-Seybold-Potter presses; 2-color Miller presses; 2-color multicolor ticket presses; any 2 of the following presses in combination: Automatic press, Harris single press, Miehle horizontal press, Miehle vertical press, Miller simplex press, Osterlind press, Stokes and Smith press, 2 presses up to 46 by 65 inches, 3 patent inside blanket presses, 1 press with Upham attachments, 1 double cylinder perfecting press, 1 press over 25 by 38 inches and not over 3 job presses, 2 automatic presses, 1 double cylinder flatbed 2-color press. Special rates are paid for work on other types of presses.

B—Hourly and Weekly Rates [1] for Day Shifts

Effective date	Commercial				Newspaper			
	Compositors, hand [2]		Cylinder pressmen [3]		Compositors, hand and machine		Web pressmen	
	Hourly rate	Weekly rate	Hourly rate	Weekly rate	Hourly rate	Weekly rate	Hourly rate	Weekly rate
1951: Oct. 7	$2. 80	$101. 50						
1952: Jan. 15					$2. 924	$106. 00		
Jan. 16			$2. 828	$102. 50				
Apr. 24							$2. 747	$103. 00
July 7	2. 883	104. 50						
Dec. 16			2. 938	106. 50				
1953: Jan. 15					3. 062	111. 00		
Apr. 7	3. 0207	[4] 109. 50						
Apr. 12							2. 88	108. 00

[1] Weekly rates are based on standard hours, as shown in table A.
[2] Machine operators receive an additional $1.40 a week. On an hourly basis this amounts to 3.9 cents.
[3] See footnote 3, table A.
[4] Employees required to work Saturday as a regular shift paid $5 a week over the minimum day scale.

C—Premium Pay for Night Work

[Cents per hour in excess of day rates]

Effective date	Commercial					Newspaper		
	Compositors, hand and machine		Cylinder pressmen [1]			Compositors, hand and machine		Web pressmen [2]
				On 3-shift basis				
	First night shift [3]	Second night shift [3]	Night work (2-shift basis) [3]	First night shift [3]	Second night shift [3]	First night shift [4]	Second night shift [4]	Nightwork [4]
1951: Oct. 7	14.0	47.9						
1952: Jan. 15						15.1	79.2	
Jan. 16			13.8	35.7	48.0			
Apr. 24								35.3
July 7	14.0	48.9						
Dec. 16			13.8	36.6	49.3			
1953: Jan. 15						15.2	82.1	
Apr. 7	15.1	51.7						
Apr. 12								36.3

[1] See footnote 3, table A.
[2] Exclusive of operators of color and gravure presses, who receive extra nightwork premium pay.
[3] Standard workweek for 1st night shift for commercial compositors and for night shift for cylinder pressmen on 2-shift basis, 36¼ hours (same as day shift); 1st night shift for cylinder pressmen on 3-shift basis, 33¾ hours; 2d night shift for compositors and pressmen, 32½ hours.
[4] In newspaper printing, night work is a more regular part of operations. First night shift for compositors, 36¼ hours (same as day shift); 2d night shift for compositors, 30 hours; night shift for web pressmen, 35 hours (only 1 night shift worked).

D—Hourly and Weekly Rates for Night Shifts in Newspaper Printing

Effective date	Compositors, hand and machine				Web pressmen [1]	
	First night shift		Second night shift		Nightwork	
	Hourly rate	Weekly rate [2]	Hourly rate	Weekly rate [2]	Hourly rate	Weekly rate [3]
1952: Jan. 15	$3.0759	$111.50	$3.7167	$111.50		
Apr. 24					$3.10	$108.50
1953: Jan. 15	3.2138	116.50	3.8833	116.50		
Apr. 12					3.243	113.50

[1] Exclusive of operators of color and gravure presses, who receive extra nightwork premium pay.
[2] Based on 36¼-hour week.
[3] Based on 30-hour week.
[4] Based on 35-hour week.

E—Related Wage Practices

Effective date	Kind of printing, craft, and agreement provision
	Overtime Pay—Daily
Oct. 7, 1951	*Commercial: Compositors, hand and machine.*—Changed to: Time and one-half for first 3 hours beyond regular shift, double time thereafter. Friday night, double time paid for all overtime after the employee had completed standard week.
	Holiday Pay
Jan. 15, 1952	*Newspaper: Compositors, hand and machine.*—Added: Additional day off, with pay, allowed when a holiday fell on a normal day off, except in vacation period.
Dec. 16, 1952	*Commercial: Cylinder pressmen.*—Changed to: Double time plus regular shift pay for holidays worked (total, triple time). Minimum guarantee of 4 hours' pay at triple time.
Apr. 3, 1953	*Newspaper: Web pressmen.*—Added: Additional day's pay allowed when Labor Day or Thanksgiving fell on a normal day off and employee was not required to work.

E—Related Wage Practices—*Continued*

Effective date	Kind of printing, craft, and agreement provision
	Paid Vacations
Oct. 7, 1951	*Commercial: Compositors, hand and machine.*—Added: If a holiday fell within a scheduled vacation, employee was paid for the holiday and was not required to extend his vacation by 1 day.
Apr. 3, 1952	*Newspaper: Web pressmen.*—Changed to: 3 weeks' vacation for employees working 225 or more straight-time shifts during previous calendar year; others, 1 day's vacation for each 16 days worked or major fraction thereof.
Apr. 3, 1953	*Newspaper: Web pressmen.*—Added: Additional day's pay allowed when any holiday fell in vacation on a day when employee would normally have worked.
	Reporting-Time Pay [1]
Jan. 15, 1952	*Newspaper: Compositors, hand and machine.*—Added: Employee paid for full shift on any day unless discharged for cause or excused at own request.[2]
	Severance Allowance
Apr. 3, 1952	*Newspaper: Web pressmen.*—Severance allowance established providing 1 week's pay for each year of service, up to 4, to regular situation holders dismissed by reason of merger or permanent suspension of publication.
	Health and Welfare Benefits
Apr. 1, 1954	*Commercial: Compositors, hand and machine.*—Companies to provide the following benefits, for all journeymen and apprentices: Life insurance: $1,000, with additional $1,000 for accidental death or dismemberment; Hospital expenses: $10 a day for room and board for maximum of 31 days; Hospital extras: $300 maximum for hospital extras, including X-ray, blood plasma, ambulance, operating room, anesthetics, laboratory fees, drugs, and dressings; Surgical benefits: $300 maximum for journeymen and 5th and 6th year apprentices (reduced benefits for apprentices below the 5th year apportioned according to length of service; Sickness or nonoccupational injury: $50 a week, with maximum of $650 for each sickness or accident; payable from 8th day for sickness and from 1st day for accident; Occupational injury: $50 for 1st week, $25 a week for next 12 weeks, with $350 maximum for each disability; payable from 1st day.
	Pension Plans [3]
Mar. 1, 1952	*Commercial: Cylinder pressmen.*—5-year pension plan established: Employers to contribute $1 a week for each employee to a Joint Pension Fund; employers' contributions to be matched by employee contributions.

[1] In the basic chronology the entry under Reporting Time for newspaper pressmen should have read as follows: No provision for reporting time pay.

[2] In the basic chronology the entry under Reporting Time for newspaper compositors should have read as follows: Full day's pay guaranteed employees on afternoon newspapers when called to work on Sundays.

[3] Only local agreements reported here. Both the compositors' and the pressmen's international unions have pension plans, funded solely by their memberships. These have been in effect for more than 25 years.

Wage Chronology No. 17: North Atlantic Longshoring [1]

Supplement No. 2

THE 2-YEAR AGREEMENT between the International Longshoremen's Association (AFL) [2] and the New York Shipping Association was reopened in August 1952 for discussions on general wage changes and other matters. When the parties were unable to reach agreement, the matter was referred to arbitration.

On November 25, 1952, the arbitrator released his award which allowed a general wage increase, maintained overtime at time and one-half the applicable general or penalty cargo rate, and raised most penalty rates by the same amount as the general increase. Much of the award was subject to Wage Stabilization Board approval. When the President of the United States abolished the Board on February 6, 1953, the parties' petition had not been acted on, but the order ending controls permitted the immediate institution of the changes pending WSB action. Thereupon, the increase was put into effect in the New York Harbor area as well as in other North Atlantic Coast ports which habitually follow the New York pattern.

The basic chronology and supplement are brought up to date by the following additions.

[1] See Monthly Labor Review, August 1951 (p. 170) and October 1952 (p. 410) or Wage Chronology Series 4, No. 17.

[2] In September 1953, the AFL convention expelled the ILA and issued a charter to a new union of the same name.

A—General Wage Changes

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Oct. 1, 1952 (by arbitration award of Nov. 25, 1952).	17 cents an hour increase	Made retroactive by agreement of the parties. Retroactive payment made after Executive Order of Feb. 6, 1953, abolished Wage Stabilization Board.

B—Basic Hourly Rates for Longshoremen [1] in Selected North Atlantic Coast Ports

Cargo classification and port	Effective date	
	Oct. 1, 1951	Oct. 1, 1952
General cargo		
All ports:		
Basic rate	$2.10	$2.27
Overtime rate	3.15	3.405
Penalty cargoes [3]		
New York:		
Bulk cargo, ballast, and coal cargoes [5]	2.15	2.32
Cement and lime in bags	2.15	2.32
Damaged cargo [4]	4.10	4.44
Explosives [5]	4.10	4.44
Kerosene, gasoline, and naphtha [6]	2.30	2.47
Refrigerator space cargo [7]	2.30	2.47
Wet hides, creosoted poles, ties and shingles, cashew oil, soda ash in bags and naphthalene in bags	2.25	2.42
Penalty cargoes [3]—Continued		
Baltimore: [8]		
Cement and lime in bags and bulk	$2.15	$2.32
Chrycillic acid stowed under deck	4.10	4.44
Damaged cargo [4]	4.10	4.44
Explosives [5]	4.10	4.44
Old coal; restricted spaces	2.625	2.795
Refrigerator space cargo [7]	2.30	2.47
Rubber where talc has been used in stowage	2.20	2.37
Soda ash, toxaphene (cotton dust), red oxide, naphthalene and calcium cyanamid in bags, raw bones in bulk, and chrycillic acid in drums	2.25	2.42
Wet hides, creosoted lumber, and lumber products and copra	2.25	2.42

See footnotes at end of table.

B—Basic Hourly Rates for Longshoremen [1] in Selected North Atlantic Coast Ports—Continued

Cargo classification and port	Effective date	
	Oct. 1, 1951	Oct. 1, 1952
Penalty cargoes [2]—Continued		
Boston: [9]		
Bulk cargo and ballast [3]	$2. 15	$2. 32
Cement in bags	2. 15	2. 32
Damaged cargo [4]	4. 10	4. 44
Explosives [5]	4. 10	4. 44
Grain [10]	2. 30	2. 47
Naphthalene in bags	2. 85	([11])
Pickled skins, in casks, from New Zealand and Australia	2. 60	2. 77
Refrigerator space cargo [7]	2. 30	2. 47
Scrap mica	2. 35	2. 52
Wet hides, creosoted products, cashew oil, soda ash, carbon black, cottonseed meal in bags, and gasoline	2. 25	2. 42
Hampton Roads (including Newport News and Norfolk):		
Damaged cargo [4]	4. 10	4. 44
Explosives [5]	4. 10	4. 44
Grain	2. 30	2. 47
Refrigerator space cargo [7]	2. 30	2. 47
Cement and lime in bags, iron ore when moved by hand, sulfur and steel dust in bulk or bags, pitch in bulk or barrels	2. 15	2. 32
Penalty cargoes [2]—Continued		
Hampton Roads—Continued		
Wet hides, creosoted products, cashew oil, soda ash, kerosene and caustic soda	$2. 25	$2. 42
Philadelphia:		
Distress cargo [4]	4. 20	4. 54
Explosives [5]	4. 20	4. 54
Grain [10]	2. 30	2. 47
Oil, kerosene, gasoline, grease, naphtha in barrels, drums, cases, or other containers [12]	2. 25	2. 42
Sulfur and bog ore in bulk	2. 15	2. 32
Wet hides	2. 25	2. 42
Tallow, vegetable oil, asphalt and pitch in barrels and drums [12]	2. 25	2. 42
Naphthalene, in bags, inbound only	2. 35	2. 52
Chrycillic acid, in drums, inbound only	2. 60	2. 77
Refrigerator space cargo [7]		[13] 2. 47

[1] Contrary to the practice on the Pacific Coast, nonsupervisory longshoremen, except in the ports noted, receive the same rate of pay regardless of the function performed.
[2] Overtime work handling these cargoes is paid for at 1½ times the penalty rate.
[3] Including loading and trimming coal for ship's own bunker.
[4] Premium rate not paid on ship with damaged cargo for handling sound cargo in same or separate compartment.
[5] When handled in the stream, pay to start when men leave the pier.
[6] In cases and barrels, when loaded by case-oil gang with a fly.
[7] When transported at temperature of freezing or below, rate paid entire gang.
[9] Rates applicable to holdmen. Winchmen, deckmen, and leaders paid an additional 5 cents an hour.
[9] Gangwaymen, winchmen, and tractor operators receive a 5-cent-an-hour differential; chisel and fork lift operators, a 10-cent differential.
[10] Rate applicable to men in next hatch when there is no bulkhead or partition.
[11] No scheduled rate, but actually $4.44, the "distress rate," being paid.
[12] Rate applicable if cargo was handled by a gang for 2 hours or more a day.
[13] Rate approved late in Dec. 1952 by the Regional Wage Stabilization Board to be effective as of Nov. 1, 1952.

Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor[1]

Refusal To Bargain. The National Labor Relations Board held [2] that a company violated the Labor Management Relations Act when it refused to bargain with a local union which had been certified by the Board as the bargaining representative for employees in the company's plant. Section 8 (a) (5) of the act makes it an unfair labor practice for an employer "to refuse to bargain collectively with the representatives of his employees."

The company's refusal was based on a claim by a rival local for recognition. To enforce its claim, the rival union had threatened to call strikes at other plants which the company operated. The company further contended that the certified union had agreed to withhold its demand for bargaining rights until the jurisdictional dispute was resolved by the executive board of the parent organization of the two locals.

In ordering the company to bargain with the certified union, the Board found that the record did not support the company's assertion that the union waived bargaining rights, and that such an assertion was inconsistent with the fact that the union demanded current bargaining. The finding of a violation was based entirely on the fact that the certified union tried to exercise its bargaining rights and the company refused recognition.

Union Interference With Elections. In another NLRB ruling,[3] a union which used a sound truck for the purpose of broadcasting to workers during the initial period of an election was found not to have violated section 9 (c) of the LMRA. Although the sound truck was parked at a distance of about 60 feet from the building in which the election was being conducted, it could be heard in all parts of the plant, including the voting area. However, it was used for only 20 minutes and was heard by only a small fraction of the voters. Upon the request of a representative of the Board, the union ceased using the amplifiers and they were not operated again for the remainder of the day.

The Board, citing *J. I. Case Co.*,[4] found that the use of the truck "did not have a sufficiently substantial effect upon the election to constitute interference" and, further, that its use "under the circumstances of this case" did not "constitute willful or contemptuous disregard of the Board's rules, policies and regulations with regard to the conduct of elections." Nevertheless, the Board did take this occasion to reaffirm its established policy of prohibiting the use of any instrumentalities or devices for "effectively" conducting campaign activities within a voting area.

Newly appointed Board Chairman Guy Farmer dissented.[5] It was his opinion that the use of a sound truck within earshot of voters at a collective-bargaining election constitutes interference regardless of the mitigating facts referred to by the majority. He would have set the election aside.

Discharge of Employees for Concerted Activities. A circuit court of appeals found [6] an employer in violation of section 8 (a) (1) of the Labor Management Relations Act in discharging an employee who had engaged in concerted activities for mutual aid and protection. The employee in question had solicited signatures on a petition which would have authorized him to attempt to recover individual claims for unpaid wages under section 16 (b) of the Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended.

Citing *Modern Motors, Inc.* v. *NLRB*[7] and *NLRB* v. *Schwartz*,[8] the court noted that the language of section 7 of the LMRA, guaranteeing the right of employees to engage in concerted activities "for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection," was not to be construed as

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[1] Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor.

The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

[2] *In re Ludwig Baumann Co.* (106 NLRB No. 135, Aug. 20, 1953).

[3] *In re Higgins, Inc.* (106 NLRB No. 145, Aug. 21, 1953).

[4] 85 NLRB 576.

[5] One of four dissents by Chairman Farmer within 8 days. Other dissents were in *Brown Truck and Trailer Mfg. Co.* (106 NLRB No. 158, Aug. 28, 1953), *Southeastern Rubber Mfg. Co.* (106 NLRB No. 157, Aug. 26, 1953), and *Klinka's Garage* (106 NLRB No. 156, Aug. 26, 1953).

[6] *Water Users' Association* v. *NLRB* (C. A. 9, July 23, 1953).

[7] 198 F. 2d 925 (C. A. 8).

[8] 146 F. 2d 773 (C. A. 5).

limiting such activities to union affairs, and that such activity may, in fact, include efforts to induce action by a group. In the instant case, such efforts might afford an effective weapon in obtaining that to which the participants, as individuals, were legally entitled.

Status of Foreman as a Supervisor. A United States district court held [9] that a foreman who divided his time equally between supervisory and nonsupervisory work was a supervisor within the meaning of section 2 (11) of the Labor Management Relations Act. That section defines "supervisor" to include individuals who have authority, in the interest of their employer, to hire, transfer, assign, discharge, or discipline other employees, or responsibility to direct them, if the exercise of such authority is not of a routine nature and requires the exercise of independent judgment. Section 2 (3) excludes supervisors from the definition of "employee," thus removing such individuals from coverage of the act.

The company alleged that it had the right to assign production work to the particular supervisor, although he was not a member of the union, notwithstanding a provision in the collective-bargaining agreement which expressly provided that it should be applicable to production employees. The court found that the foreman was a supervisor and that he was therefore excluded from the terms of the collective agreement but was not prohibited from performing production work. It noted, citing *Ohio Power Co.* v. *NLRB*,[10] that the act does not require the exercise of supervisory authority for all or any definite part of the supervisory employee's time.

Union Responsibility for Acts of Its Agents. The NLRB recently held [11] that a local union was responsible for the acts of its president in threatening a nonstriker at his home. Further, the Board held that the union president was responsible for the conduct of pickets, which consisted of acts of violence and intimidation; among other things, he was cognizant of the coercive nature of the picketing and failed to take disciplinary action against the participants. The union president had warned an employee that he would run the risk of reprisals "by the boys" if he reported for work during the strike.

In imputing responsibility to the union for the acts of its president and to the president for the conduct of the union members, the Board did not consider it necessary to decide whether, by engaging pickets or establishing picket lines, a union incurs responsibility for all conduct in furtherance of the purpose of the picketing. In the Board's opinion, the record showed other grounds for holding the union and its president liable: the union president's general authority to call and conduct a strike; and the fact that the acts of intimidation occurred under such circumstances that they could not have failed to come to the president's attention; he therefore acquiesced in and condoned the pickets' conduct.

In prior decisions the Board has enunciated the rule that where a principal has empowered an agent to act for him in a general area, the principal is responsible for all acts of the agent within the scope of his general authority, even though the principal has not specifically authorized, or may actually have forbidden, the acts in question.

Employer Interference With Rights of Employees. A circuit court of appeals found [12] that an application blank containing the question, "Are you a member of a union?" did not, in the absence of an additional showing of coercion, constitute a violation of section 8 (a) (1) of the LMRA. As soon as the employer was advised by the Board that it objected to inclusion of the question in the application form, its use was abandoned.

The court pointed out that the company's prior relations with labor unions had been good and that there was no evidence of any union hostility in the instant case or of any attempt by the company to use the information regarding union membership to the employees' detriment.

The court found the case to be square with the opinion of the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals in *Sax* v. *NLRB*,[13] to the effect that, "Mere words of interrogation or perfunctory remarks not threatening or intimidating in themselves, made by an employer with no anti-union background

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[9] *Morrison d. b. a. Kentucky Metal Products Co.* v. *Bridge Workers* (W. D. Ky., Aug. 20, 1953).
[10] 176 F. 2d 385 (C. A. 6).
[11] *In re District 50, United Mine Workers* (106 NLRB No. 153, Aug. 26, 1953).
[12] *Wayside Press, Inc.* v. *NLRB* (C. A. 9, Aug. 25, 1953).
[13] 171 F. 2d 769.

. . . cannot, standing naked and alone, support a finding of a violation of section 8 (a) (1)."

Right of Employer to Require Individual Contracts of Employment. A circuit court of appeals held [14] that an employer may not insist on individually negotiated contracts of employment under provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, when the LMRA requires collective bargaining.

The company had discharged several employees who refused to sign individual contracts of employment at a time when the union, as the exclusive representative of the employees in the unit found appropriate by the NLRB, had made a request to bargain. The company contended that it had offered the individual contracts of employment to satisfy Federal Wage and Hour investigators and that it should not be penalized under one statute for complying with another.

The court found, however, that under the facts of the case, the clear purpose of the company requirement for the negotiation of individual contracts of employment was to "keep the Labor Board off" the employer and that the employer may not insist on individually negotiated contracts of employment when the LMRA demands collective bargaining. Further, the court pointed out that section 7 (e) of the FLSA expressly sanctions agreements made by representatives of employees through collective bargaining.

Recovery of Punitive Damages Arising Out of Secondary Boycotts. A United States district court upheld [15] an award by a jury of punitive damages to a coal company whose lease was terminated as a result of a secondary boycott by a union against the lessor.

It was alleged by the lessee coal company that the union induced 2,000 employees of the lessor coal company to refuse to work until the lessor ceased doing business with the lessee, and that the lessor consequently canceled the lease held by the lessee. The jury awarded punitive damages to the lessee in the amount of $75,000, and the union filed a motion to have the award set aside on the ground that the LMRA does not provide for the award of punitive damages.

The court, in finding that the evidence fully justified the award of punitive damages, cited *Certain-Teed Products Co.* v. *Wallinger*,[16] to support the position that willful and wanton interference with a contractual relationship to the extent of destroying another's business is amply sufficient to establish a common-law tort.

Employer Interference With Election. The NLRB recently held [17] that an employer violated section 9 (c) of the LMRA by signing a contract with 1 of 2 competing unions after a representation election had been directed by the Board, thereby assisting the contracting union and preventing a free choice of bargaining representative by the employees.

After the employer signed the contract granting a wage increase and other benefits, he assembled the employees and so advised them. He justified his action on the ground that the established relationship between wages in his plant and those in the plants of his competitors required that he grant the increase immediately. The Board, citing *International Shoe Co.*[18] found that this contention was without merit.

Independent-Contractor Rather Than Employee Status. The NLRB found [19] that drivers for a motor freight company who purchased and maintained their own vehicles were independent contractors within the meaning of section 2 (3) of the LMRA. Independent contractors, expressly excluded from the definition of "employees," are thus removed from the coverage of the act.

The company did not reserve the right to control the manner in which the driver achieved the "objective of the agreements"; however, it did maintain a trailer which it leased to him for use in the business for a stated percentage of the gross revenue. In addition, the driver was forbidden to carry other cargo or to transport passengers without the company's consent, and the tractor bore the company's insignia.

The Board, citing *Oklahoma Trailer Convoy*,[20] ruled that the evidence supporting the existence of an employer-employee relationship was inadequate, and that, therefore, the drivers were in fact independent contractors.

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[14] *NLRB* v. *Stewart Oil Co.* (C. A. 5, Sept. 9, 1953).
[15] *Fulton d. b. a. Laurel Branch Coal Co.* v. *UMW* (W. D. Va., Sept. 3, 1953).
[16] 89 F. 2d 427 (C. A. 4).
[17] *In re Johnson Transport Co.* (106 NLRB No. 175, Sept. 10, 1953).
[18] 97 NLRB 772.
[19] *In re Malone Freight Lines* (106 NLRB No. 176, Sept. 15, 1953).
[20] 99 NLRB 1019.

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

September 1, 1953

THE president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America (AFL) ordered 1,200 sand, gravel, and ready-mixed-concrete truckdrivers of Local 282 in New York City to call off their 2-month strike against supply distributors and to submit the dispute to arbitration; he also extended the order to 600 striking drivers for building-supply companies. The strike had idled 100,000 construction workers and impeded $600 million of public and private construction. On September 2, the drivers, who had refused negotiators the power to bargain, accepted arbitration and began to return to work; the companies also agreed to arbitration. (Source: New York Times, Sept. 2 and 3, 1953.)

THE United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers of America (CIO) announced that contract revisions similar to those recently accepted by the automobile industry (see Chron. item for May 22, 1953, MLR, July 1953) had been incorporated in its 5-year contract with John Deere & Co.—the first such revision in the agricultural-implement industry. (Source: United Automobile Worker, Sept. 1953.)

THE National Labor Relations Board, in a ruling which reversed earlier decisions, held that armored-car guard-drivers employed to protect property belonging to the employer's customers were guards within the meaning of the Taft-Hartley Act and hence could not be included in a bargaining unit with nonguard employees. The case involved was *Armored Motor Service Co., Inc.*, Memphis, Tenn., and *International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America, Local 667 (AFL)*. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, Sept. 28, 1953, 32 LRRM, p. 1628.)

September 2

THE Communications Workers of America (CIO) and the American Telegraph and Telephone Co. reached agreement on a new contract covering 22,000 long distance employees in 40 States and the District of Columbia. The settlement, which was preceded by a series of short, unauthorized, sporadic strikes, was subject to membership ratification by October 5, 1953. It provided for basic wage increases ranging from $1.50 to $3 a week, a shorter wage-progression schedule, and other benefits. On September 19, the union signed a new contract with the Indiana Bell Telephone Co., thus ending a 2-month statewide strike which had been marked by violence and mass picketing. The contract, affecting between 6,000 and 7,000 workers, provided for basic wage increases ranging from $1.50 to $2.50 a week. The company agreed that 20 strikers dismissed for picket-line misconduct might appeal individually to a special arbitration board. (Source: New York Times, Sept. 3 and 20, 1953; and CIO News, Sept. 7, 1953.)

September 3

THE Federal District Court for Western Virginia, in the case of *Patton et al., d. b. a. Laurel Branch Coal Co.* v. *United Mine Workers of America et al. (Ind.)*, upheld a jury's award of punitive, as well as actual, damages against the union on a charge of secondary boycott. The court held that the union had "willfully and wantonly interfered with" a contractual relationship "to the extent of destroying the plaintiff's business." In order to unionize a mine which the plaintiff had leased, the UMWA had called a strike of the lessor coal company's employees, thereby causing the company to cancel the plaintiff's lease. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, Sept. 21, 1953, 32 LRRM, p. 2642.)

September 8

THE presidents of the American Federation of Labor and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America announced, in a joint statement, that the union, which had withdrawn from the Federation last month (see Chron. item for Aug. 12, 1953, MLR, Oct. 1953), was continuing its affiliation. The statement also indicated that the AFL executive council would present to the forthcoming convention a policy recommendation for ending jurisdictional warfare among AFL affiliates. On September 25, the convention directed that a committee be appointed to study the problem and report either to the next annual convention or to a special conference if a plan can be formulated within 6 months. The convention also elected the president of the Carpenters' union to an AFL vice-presidency. (Source: AFL News-Reporter, Sept. 11, 1953; and New York Times, Sept. 9 and 26, 1953.)

September 10

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER accepted the resignation of Martin P. Durkin, who had been Secretary of Labor since January 21, 1953. Thereupon, Under Secretary Lloyd A. Mashburn became Acting Secretary of Labor, and Mr. Durkin resumed the presidency of the United Association of Journeymen & Apprentices of the Plumbing & Pipe Fitting Industry (AFL), from which he was on leave of

absence. Subsequently, at the AFL convention, Mr. Durkin said that he had resigned because the administration had broken an agreement to submit to Congress 19 amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act, and Vice President Richard M. Nixon outlined the administration's position on this matter. The convention, on September 25, adopted a resolution upholding Mr. Durkin's resignation as "justified." (Source: White House release, Sept. 10, 1953; New York Times, Sept. 12 and 26, 1953; AFL News-Reporter, Sept. 25 and Oct. 2, 1953. For discussion, see p. 1165 of this issue.)

September 11

THE General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, in an administrative ruling, sustained a regional director in his refusal to issue a complaint alleging discriminatory discharge of 5 employees by a communications company. He found that the employer had reasonable ground for believing that 4 of them were security risks in that each either belonged to Communist-front organizations or had signed petitions for such organizations; and that the employer had decided that the fifth could continue working. The General Counsel also found that the regional director did not act arbitrarily in refusing to advise the employees as to the nature of the company's defense. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, Sept. 14, 1953, 32 LRRM, p. 1619.)

September 12

THE Federal District Court at Madison, Wis., dismissed an NLRB petition to enjoin a local union of truckdrivers from engaging in an allegedly secondary boycott; it ruled that, under a "hot cargo" clause in the union's contract with motor carriers, employees of the latter were permitted to refuse to handle "unfair goods" and were therefore not engaged in a "strike or concerted refusal." Moreover, the court upheld the right of an employer, under the Taft-Hartley Act, to "discard his neutrality in industrial disputes involving other employers," by signing such an agreement. The decision was given in *Madden, etc.* v. *International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America, Local 442 (AFL)*. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, Oct. 5, 1953, 32 LRRM, p. 2722.)

September 14

THE president of the Metal Trades Department of the AFL announced that the department and its affiliates had decided not to give an overall no-strike pledge in Atomic Energy plants, under the recently reorganized and reconstituted Atomic Energy Labor-Management Relations Panel (see Chron. item for July 24, 1953, MLR, Sept. 1953), as had been done under the panel's predecessor. He pointed out, however, that the effect of such a pledge could be attained for the duration of a contract, the unions being willing to accept the panel's decisions as binding by writing them into contracts with employers provided the employers would likewise agree. On September 16, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, in accordance with the President's instructions (see Chron. item for Mar. 24, 1953, MLR, May 1953) reviewed policy objectives and promulgated procedures for the new Atomic Energy panel. (Source: Washington [D. C.] Post, Sept. 15 and 17, 1953; AFL News-Reporter, Sept. 21, 1953; and undated FMCS release, "Procedures of the Atomic Energy Labor-Management Relations Panel.")

September 15

THE Federal Court of Appeals in Philadelphia, in the case of *United States* v. *Valenti*, reversed the conviction of a union official for having filed a false non-Communist affidavit with the National Labor Relations Board (see Chron. item for Oct. 25, 1952, MLR, Dec. 1952), on the ground that the lower court did not have venue jurisdiction of the offense. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, Sept. 21, 1953, 32 LRRM, p. 2655.)

September 17

THE Governor of Alabama approved a "right-to-work" law for State employees. Any State employee who joins a union, participates in one, or retains membership in one 30 days after the approval of the act, forfeits all rights under the State merit system, as well as employment and reemployment rights, and related benefits. However, continued participation is permitted in order to avoid loss of insurance or financial benefits. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, Oct. 12, 1953, 32 LRRM, p. 3066.)

September 18

THE United Steelworkers of America (CIO) ended a 19-day unauthorized strike that had idled 15,000 workers in the Bethlehem Steel Company's Lackawanna, N. Y., plant, on order of the union's president, David J. McDonald. He termed it a violation of the USWA contract with the company and directed that the dispute over job-schedule changes be handled through the grievance procedure. (Source: Washington Post, Sept. 20, 1953; and Labor Relations Reporter, Sept. 28, 1953, 32 Analysis, p. 85.)

September 19

THE heads of the 19 AFL building-trades unions directed locals at the Atomic Energy power plant being constructed at Joppa, Ill., to order their members back to work across picket lines maintained by Local 595 of the International Association of Bridge, Structural, & Ornamental Iron Workers (AFL), in defiance of an order from its parent union to discontinue a wildcat strike begun a few days before over the hiring of six ironworkers "not approved by the local." A no-strike agreement which included provision for the arbitration of all disputes had been reached, on August 20, 1953, jointly by the locals involved, the parent unions, and the company that had recently taken over operation of the project. On September 21, the

Iron Workers chartered Local 758 to supplant Local 595, but work on the project had not been resumed at the end of September. (Source: New York Times, Sept. 20 and 23, 1953; and Labor, Oct. 3, 1953.)

September 21

THE American Federation of Labor opened its 72d annual convention at St. Louis, Mo. (Source: AFL News-Reporter, Sept. 21, 1953; for discussion, see p. 1165 of this issue; see also Chron. items for Sept. 8, 22, and 25 in this section.)

September 22

THE AFL convention revoked the 60-year-old charter of the International Longshoremen's Association—the first international affiliate to be expelled from the Federation for corruption. The action was based upon the final recommendation of the AFL executive council, which had first recommended suspension (see Chron. item for Aug. 11, 1953, MLR, Oct. 1953). The convention also authorized establishment of a rival union, which during its formative period is to be administered by a 5-member trusteeship committee appointed by the executive council. On September 25, a charter was issued to a new union of the same name (ILA–AFL). (Source: New York Times, Sept. 21, 23, and 26, 1953; and AFL News-Reporter, Sept. 25, 1953.)

September 25

THE AFL convention ratified a "no-raiding-of-membership" agreement with the CIO (see Chron. items for Aug. 12 and 20, 1953, MLR, Oct. 1953), which will vote on ratification at its convention in November. (Source: New York Times, Sept. 26, 1953.)

September 29

THE NLRB, in the case of *Marathon Electric Manufacturing Corp.*, Wausau, Wis., and *United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America, Local 1113 (Ind.)* and *International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 1791 (AFL)*, upheld the employer in the lockout and discharge of *all* members of the UE local which had called a strike in violation of a no-strike clause in its contract. The discharge of UE members who reported for work after the strike was called and those who were on excused absence when the strike began was justified by the Board on the ground that they were members of a strong and militant union which had a union-shop contract and that none had made an attempt to disassociate himself from the union's illegal conduct. As to employees laid off before the stoppage, their rights to recall, according to the Board, inhered solely in the contract which the employer justifiably rescinded after UE had breached it. However, the Board ordered the employer to cease recognizing the IBEW local prior to certification. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, Oct. 12, 1953, 32 LRRM, p. 1645.)

September 30

ARMOUR & CO. reached a settlement with the Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of North America (AFL) and the United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO) on a reopening of master contracts, after joint negotiations with the two unions (see Chron. item for July 2, 1953, MLR, Sept. 1953) and sporadic walkouts. The agreement, which affects 5,000 AFL workers and 30,000 CIO workers, provides for a 5-cent-an-hour "across-the-board" wage increase and about 4½ cents an hour for a company-paid hospitalization-medical program. (Source: CIO News, Oct. 5, 1953; and Washington [D. C.] Post, Oct. 1, 1953.)

Developments in Industrial Relations[1]

DEVELOPMENTS during September were highlighted by the resignation of Secretary of Labor Martin P. Durkin, the expulsion of the Longshoremen's union from the American Federation of Labor, and other events centering in the Federation's annual convention.[2]

Mr. Durkin resigned as Secretary of Labor on September 10 and returned to his post as president of the United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry (AFL). In one of the most important addresses made at the AFL convention, Mr. Durkin discussed the difficulties regarding revision of the Taft-Hartley Act which led to his resignation.

Dockworkers

A bitter organizational drive on the waterfront began almost immediately after the Ryan-led International Longshoremen's Association was expelled from the AFL on September 22 on charges of corruption. A new International Longshoremen's Association was chartered by the AFL to take over the ILA jurisdiction.

Organizing activity for the ILA–AFL began on New York piers shortly after the charter was granted. Reports indicate that some locals in the New York-New Jersey area seceded from the old union and have received charters in the AFL affiliate. Other East Coast locals were generally reported to be unprepared for the expulsion development and confused as to their future course.

These union developments spurred negotiations for a contract on the New York waterfront to replace the one expiring September 30. The waterfront employers, represented by the New York Shipping Association, offered changes in wages and welfare benefits amounting to about 7 cents an hour. On September 23 (the day following its expulsion from the AFL), ILA representatives reportedly scaled down previous requests for a 50-cent-an-hour wage increase to one of 10 cents. The shipping association then raised its offer to 8½ cents and agreement appeared imminent. This provoked charges from George Meany, president of the AFL, that the shipping association was carrying on "collusive" negotiations in an effort to obtain a "cheap" contract. The association, in turn, stated that under the law it had "no alternative but to negotiate a contract with the duly elected representatives of the ILA." The AFL later notified the employers' association that it planned to petition the NLRB for a representation election. The chairman of the New York Anti-Crime Committee which had investigated the waterfront situation urged shipping companies to terminate negotiations with the ILA. On October 1, Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York publicly urged the shipping association not to sign a new contract with "the old racket-controlled union," since such action would make it much more difficult to clean up the waterfront situation.

Dissatisfaction among rank-and-file longshoremen with the proposed settlement terms led ILA negotiators to raise their demands on September 28 from 10 to 13 cents an hour (including changes in wages and related benefits) and to reinstate previously modified demands for changes in working rules. These demands were rejected by the shipping association and a strike began at midnight on September 30.

Twelve hours later President Eisenhower invoked the national emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. He appointed a board of inquiry to report by midnight Monday, October 5; it was composed of David L. Cole, former director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; Henry R. Carman, dean emeritus of Columbia College at Columbia University; and Father Dennis J. Comey, director of the Institute of Industrial Relations at St. Joseph's College in Philadelphia.

Meantime, the new joint New York-New Jersey Waterfront Commission prepared to put into effect its regulations dealing with dock labor. The Commission mailed registration forms to an estimated 27,000 longshoremen who must file these with the Commission to be eligible for work on the docks after December 1. This action

[1] Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.
[2] For a discussion of the AFL convention, see p. 1165 of this issue.

was countered by the expelled ILA, which sought a Federal injunction against enforcement of the provision in the New York and New Jersey laws that would deny its New York locals the right to collect dues unless they rid themselves of union officials with criminal records. The ILA–AFL pledged cooperation to the Commission.

Railroad Workers

Approximately 1.3 million railroad workers received a 3-cent-an-hour wage increase effective October 1 as a result of the increase in the revised Consumer Price Index over the past 3 months, May 15–August 15. In mid-September representatives of the unions and carriers agreed upon a method of conversion from the old to the revised CPI. This agreement provided for a base of 107 on the revised CPI as the equivalent of the old base of 178, from which cost-of-living adjustments will be calculated. A change of 0.6 points in the revised index, it was agreed, would result in a 1-cent hourly adjustment in wages. The August index of 115.0 increased the total cost-of-living bonus of rail workers to 13 cents an hour.

At the same time, a moratorium on wage and rule changes affecting the railroad workers ended October 1. During September unions representing approximately 300,000 operating employees had announced demands for wage adjustments.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (Ind.) demanded a 30-percent increase, declaring the need for widening the differential between engineers' and firemen's pay. Recent uniform cents-per-hour increases for all railroad workers have narrowed the percentage gap in pay among occupations.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (Ind.) and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.) are each seeking a basic wage increase of 37½ cents an hour as well as incorporation of cost-of-living increases into the basic wage structure. The Switchmen's Union of North America (AFL), the smallest of the operating unions, is on record with a demand for a 40-cent-an-hour increase.

The Order of Railway Conductors (Ind.) made no specific wage demand, but concentrated on obtaining a pay formula similar to that in effect for locomotive engineers and firemen, whose wages are based on the size of locomotives on which they work. The conductors contend that they have lost their wage position relative to engineers and firemen as a result of technological improvements, particularly of multiple-unit diesel engines.

Meantime, the nonoperating unions' demands for changes in fringe benefits, including vacations, paid holidays, and paid medical, hospital and surgical benefits, were to be considered at broad regional or national conferences. These demands were first placed before individual roads last June [3] under requirements established by the Railway Labor Act for initial submission of demands.

Atomic Energy

Several developments relating to the host of complex problems affecting labor relations in the Nation's sprawling atomic energy installations occurred during September. The report of the AFL executive council to the annual convention urged establishment of a labor-management committee to advise the Atomic Energy Commission on procedures that would assure peaceful and equitable labor-management relations in the industry. It pointed to the danger that security controls might be administered in such a way as to defeat collective bargaining.

The AFL Metal Trades Department, at its St. Louis convention, stated that the Department, or its affiliates, will not give an overall no-strike pledge to the new Atomic Energy Labor-Management Relations Panel or the United States Government. However, if the contractor and the union agree to accept the Panel's decisions, this agreement would constitute a no-strike pledge for the duration of the contract, according to James A. Brownlow, president of the Department.

Late in September the AFL Construction Trades Department and affiliates took joint action to enforce an earlier agreement banning strikes and providing arbitration machinery for settling all disputes at the construction site of the Joppa, Ill., powerplant. The Joppa plant will generate electricity for the new atomic energy installation near Paducah, Ky. The joint action was taken after a local business agent of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers (AFL) refused to end an unauthorized strike.

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[3] See Monthly Labor Review, August 1953 (p. 876).

The international presidents of the construction unions then instructed the business agents of their Joppa locals to ignore the picket lines, but the local officials, reportedly, did not comply. A few days later the Iron Workers' International shifted jurisdiction over the Joppa construction activities away from the striking local. Despite these actions of the international unions the strike continued, idling about 2,500 construction workers.

The International Association of Machinists (AFL), at its first Atomic Energy Conference, announced a nationwide campaign to organize this industry. The special problems and restrictions surrounding workers in AEC installations were discussed by delegates from locals having contracts at such installations in 12 States.

Other Developments

Farm Equipment. After protracted negotiations the United Automobile Workers (CIO) and John Deere & Co. reached agreement on conversion to the revised BLS Consumer Price Index of the escalator clause in their present 5-year contract in force until 1955. This is reported to be the first negotiated transition to the new BLS index in the farm equipment industry. The escalator clause remains on a percentage basis; the new settlement provided for incorporation of 10 percent of the existing 14-percent cost-of-living bonus into basic pay rates, with future wage adjustments of 1 percent for each 1.018 points change in the revised CPI. By establishing December 1952 as the transition point between indexes, the agreement resulted in restoring a 1-percent pay cut instituted in June 1953. The annual-improvement-factor increase remains at 3 percent of 1950 pay rates—an average of about 5 cents an hour.

The International Harvester Co. announced early in September a cost-of-living wage increase of 1 cent an hour for 45,000 unionized production workers. Previously the company had put into effect a similar increase for its unorganized workers. Negotiations for formal conversion of escalator clauses have not been completed.

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. also announced conversion to the revised BLS index for hourly and salaried employees not covered by union contracts. The same conversion formula was offered to unions representing organized workers, and reportedly was accepted by unions in La Porte, Ind.; Norwood, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Pa.; and Boston, Mass.

Maritime. A pension program covering members of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific (AFL) was negotiated with West Coast shipowners. Retirement is voluntary and pension payments commence January 1, 1954. They will be available to sailors retiring after October 1, 1953, who are age 60 or over and who have 20 years' service in the industry rendered within a 25-year span. Retirement at ages between 60 and 65 will result in monthly benefits of from $65 to $90, plus social security payments. Sailors retiring at age 65 or over will receive pensions of $100 a month, in addition to social security benefits. Monthly pensions of $50 will be paid to sailors, without income, who have 15 years' service and who are totally disabled as a result of employment in the industry.

Members of the Pacific Coast Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers Association ratified a proposal to rejoin the AFL, becoming a chartered affiliate of the Seafarers' International Union. This action renewed a tie severed in 1936 when the firemen reorganized as an independent union.

Paper and Pulp. Early in September, members of two AFL pulp and paper unions ratified an agreement with the Pacific Coast Association of Pulp and Paper Manufacturers for a 2½-percent wage increase, retroactive to June 1. (The unions were the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.) This action followed rejection by the union membership of a similar increase agreed upon between Association and union representatives. The new contract, however, was said to include improvements in clauses covering promotions and pay schedules not contained in the earlier proposal. Approximately 18,000 workers employed in 38 mills in Washington, Oregon, and California were affected.

Public Utilities. A new 1-year agreement was negotiated between the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) and the Pacific Gas and Electric Co., covering 14,600 employees in northern California. The agreement (subject to ratification by the employees) provided for a 7-

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cent hourly wage increase, upward revision of pay in 61 job classifications, and improved pension plans.

Hat Workers. The United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers (AFL) authorized issuance of $500,000 in 3-percent bonds, to be underwritten by the union and sold only to its members, for the purpose of financing the prolonged work stoppage in South Norwalk, Conn. Fifteen hundred hat workers struck on July 9 against the Hat Corporation of America. The major issue is the union's demand for a job security clause providing that the company would not move its plant away from South Norwalk during the contract period.

Several years ago the company had transferred part of its operations to Tennessee and there have been reports that other operations would be moved to the South. The company has offered to sign a pledge to give 6 months' notice of intent to move, but it challenged the union's legal right to strike in an effort to ban plant shifts. The company's petition for an injunction to that effect, filed August 17, has been held in abeyance pending establishment of proper court jurisdiction.

Telephone. The 60-day strike at the Indiana Bell Telephone Co., involving approximately 6,000 workers represented by the CWA-CIO, was settled on September 19. During the stoppage there were several instances of violence and mass picketing. General wage increases ranging from $1.50 to $2.50 a week were agreed on as well as job rate adjustments and upward reclassification of some town wage schedules. Details of wage differentials and other working conditions had been agreed to by September 5. Subsequently final agreement was delayed by a return-to-work clause, covering primarily the company's dismissal of 20 persons accused of serious misconduct. The agreement does not provide for reinstatement of the dismissed employees, but for individual appeal to a special arbitration board.

Communism. Ben Gold, president of the Fur and Leather Workers' Union (Ind.), was indicted on charges of falsely swearing that he was not a Communist, under the Taft-Hartley Act's non-Communist oath section. The indictment is generally regarded as a test case.

Charges that the national leadership of the United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) was lax in combating Communist infiltration were aired at a conference of Packinghouse union leaders and insurgents, called by CIO President Walter P. Reuther, in Detroit. Approximately 5,000 members in 6 southern States have seceded and applied to the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union (CIO) for a new charter. Other Packinghouse locals, particularly in the Southwest, representing a significant segment of the union's membership, have reportedly notified the CIO that they plan to quit the Packinghouse Workers.

Locals of the Farm Equipment Branch, United Electrical Workers (Ind.), representing approximately 8,000 employees of the International Harvester Co. and John Deere & Co. plants in the Rock Island, Ill., area, are attempting to withdraw from the UE. However, legal actions by UE to retain local union books and assets have reportedly delayed final action. In the electrical industry, NLRB elections at several General Electric and Westinghouse plants have resulted in a whittling down of UE membership. Some leaders of UE locals are reported to have shifted allegiance to the CIO or AFL organizations combating the UE (the Auto Workers-CIO, the Electrical Workers-CIO, and the Machinists-AFL).

Teamsters. A new union policy announced by AFL Teamsters' president, Dave Beck, calls for the negotiation of national, rather than local or regional, agreements. In a general letter to the membership Mr. Beck indicated that the change in the scope of agreements to be negotiated was necessary "to keep abreast of the mechanization and ever-expanding systems of distribution."

Miscellaneous

David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers (CIO), stated in an address to the annual convention of the New York State CIO that, as a member of the combined AFL–CIO Unity Committee, "it will be my purpose to make of our CIO unions better, stronger, and abler unions—not weaker unions. I intend to see to it that no bona fide CIO unions will be swallowed up by AFL unions just because some AFL unions are larger." [4]

[4] For other comments on labor unity, see the remarks by Dave Beck, AFL Teamsters' president, quoted on p. 1166 of this issue.

Publications of Labor Interest

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Correspondence regarding publications to which reference is made in this list should be addressed to the respective publishing agencies mentioned. Data on prices, if readily available, are shown with the title entries.

Listing of a publication in this section is for record and reference only and does not constitute an endorsement of point of view or advocacy of use.

Special Reviews

Employment and Wages in the United States. By W. S. Woytinsky and Associates. New York, Twentieth Century Fund, 1953. 777 pp., maps, charts. $7.50.

For 20 years W. S. Woytinsky has been a close student of the American economy, particularly in the fields of employment and wages. He has the rare capacity to dig deeply into the basic statistics which measure our economic life, and at the same time display imagination in interpreting their meaning and significance. In this case, he and his associates have not only compiled an encyclopedia of information on wages and employment, but they have also presented analyses and conclusions which are of great importance for public policy.

For example, with respect to theories of wages, Dr. Woytinsky and his fellow authors come out strongly for the doctrine that real earnings of workers are based on the efficiency of the economic system, which, in turn, is due to technological and economic progress. Rising wages do not come out of profits; they come out of expanding production.

Again, the authors point out that increased productivity in the past has been commonly used to raise wages, with a resulting stable or advancing average price level rather than a falling one. They conclude that, on the whole, this is preferable to the lowering of prices, which has been advocated by some economists.

The authors also recognize that the nature of the American economy is determined by its institutional structure, by the corporations, and by free trade unions. Therefore, they have undertaken to study the operation of collective bargaining between labor and management, including, of course, the labor laws by which the Government exercises certain legislative and administrative controls. In this case also, the authors do not hesitate to come to a conclusion, namely, that legislation and other Government interference may do more harm than good; the primary reponsibility rests on management and labor to make the system work.

The book will be not only a reference volume for years to come, but also an interesting check-point for future trends. Thus, after demonstrating that real wages in the United States have, over the last several decades, increased on the average just over 2 percent a year, they suggest that the average during the next decade or two might approximate 2.5 to 3 percent a year. They base this outlook upon their study of recent technological development.

This storehouse of information will be useful to students, to Government officials, to businessmen, and to labor leaders. —EWAN CLAGUE.

Aid, Trade, and the Tariff. By Howard S. Piquet. New York, Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1953. 358 pp., charts. $5.

This is one of the first major works to approach the tariff problem on a realistic, rather than a theoretical, basis. The highlight of the volume is Dr. Piquet's detailed estimate of the aggregate amount and specific kinds of additional imports that might realistically be expected if all United States tariffs and quotas were to be suspended.

As a major appendix, occupying three-quarters of the book, Dr. Piquet summarized and brought up to date the valuable basic commodity data contained in the U. S. Tariff Commission's *Summaries of Tariff Information.* These *Summaries* constitute one of the most important sources of detailed commodity analyses available on United States imports, and were basic materials for United States Government officials in all of the postwar tariff negotiations. It is largely from these specific statements that the author has been able to construct, adding commodity to commodity, the picture of what imports would be like if there were no tariffs.

Dr. Piquet's conclusion—that temporary tariff suspension would lead to an overall increase in

present imports of between 8 and 17 percent—although based on a wealth of expert material, is the conclusion of one man. It will doubtless be challenged. But whatever the result of any controversy that may develop, the start that Piquet has made will be of great value in the formulation of American trade policy.

Quite understandably, Dr. Piquet's analysis of the employment implications of his findings is limited. He has not attempted to estimate the numbers of people that would be affected, and the ways in which they would be affected, if imports of the magnitude he estimates were to occur. It would be highly desirable to have such estimates. They would be most helpful if they could be presented not only in global terms, but in terms of the specific geographic locations of the industries and labor involved. To what extent, for example, would the displacement occur in areas that, as labor surplus areas, are now earmarked for special government treatment?

In keeping with the impartiality of his position in the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, the author advocates no program. He does, however, present a variety of ideas for policy consideration. Among these is a further development of the proposal that the United States consciously depart from its present policy of lowering tariffs to a point that would not involve serious injury to domestic industry and labor, and embark instead on a program of assisted relocation. Another suggestion is that the United States might want to waive tariffs up to 10 percent of domestic production. —PHILIP ARNOW.

Wage Determination Under National Boards. By Abraham L. Gitlow. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1953. 248 pp. $5.35.

The sharp contrast between the recently concluded experience with price-wage stabilization in the United States and the wartime experience suggests the need for broad studies of the conditioning effect of the contemporary environment on stabilization efforts. The wartime program and its administration were generally regarded as successful, at least during the war; the latest stabilization administration and its policies, particularly as the result of the 1952 steel dispute, came in for their share of disfavor.

What are the conditioning factors that should be studied? Apparently the intensity of the emergency is a major factor—for our entry into war in 1941 produced a total emergency that made even stringent stabilization palatable; the limited emergency following the North Korean aggression made even liberal stabilization policies unpopular. Other conditioning factors, in addition to the extent of the mobilization effort, include the state of the economy at the outbreak of the emergency, and the extent of and trends within collective bargaining. The climate has its effect on the content and administration of the stabilization programs—National War Labor Board wage policies were more stringent and its disputes authority more extensive during World War II than those of the recent Wage Stabilization Board.

Professor Gitlow, however, has chosen to limit his study of wage determination under national boards almost exclusively to the so-called criteria upon which wage determinations have been made by national boards. He has grouped these criteria as follows: Productivity, including marginal productivity and physical productivity; ability to pay; comparative wages; cost of living; and minimum budgets. He has combined his own analysis with conclusions reached in previous studies, and has found that these criteria have been the framework within which arguments over wage demands have been made. The economic analysis of these criteria should make the study useful as a handbook to arbitrators and to members of ad hoc boards in evaluating the validity of arguments based on these criteria.

To determine the practical importance of the wage criteria, Professor Gitlow examined the experience with wage determination under several national boards. While the decisions of ad hoc boards receive treatment, most of the analysis is devoted to the experience with the wartime stabilization boards whose policy-making functions were all-pervasive in labor-management relations; particularly to the National War Labor Board of the First World War, the second National War Labor Board and its predecessor and successor agencies, and the recent Wage Stabilization Board. This empirical analysis proceeds by evaluating the wage-determination practices of the respective boards against the five criteria outlined above. On the basis of this analysis, the author concludes that the comparative-wage criterion has generally been the most significant of the factors determining wages under administrative fiat. Cost of

living and ability to pay have played secondary, although important, roles. In an inflationary situation, cost of living has been significant in wage determination. In a deflationary situation, considerations of ability to pay have been stressed and have made their mark.

While concentrating on the wage criteria, Professor Gitlow deals also with the authority available to the respective boards and the character of their organization for the administration of wage policies. The significant differences between the functions of standing stabilization boards and those of ad hoc boards are barely implied, however. The author's rigid adherence to the study of criteria has permitted little examination of the effect of environment on the specific policies adopted within the framework of the broad criteria. This preoccupation results in mere mention of the "bracket" policy of the second National War Labor Board, and fails to distinguish between this restrictive comparative-wage approach and the more flexible interplant inequity policy of the Wage Stabilization Board. Similarly, no distinction is drawn between the former's "Little Steel" formula, with its ceiling of 15 percent in the face of rising prices, and the Wage Stabilization Board's acceptance of the principle of continuous wage escalation.

—JOSEPH P. GOLDBERG.

Cost and Standards of Living; Prices

The Consumer Price Index—A Layman's Guide. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 34 pp., bibliography. (Bull. 1140.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Family Income, Expenditures, and Savings in 1950. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 66 pp. (Bull. 1097, rev.) 35 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Preliminary data, in summary form, on results of the Survey of Consumer Expenditures in 1950 covering 91 cities in the United States.

Retail Prices of Food, 1951 and 1952. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 37 pp., charts. (Bull. 1141.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Current Living Costs as Related to Standards of Public Assistance in Pennsylvania as of December 1952. Harrisburg, Department of Public Assistance, 1953. 32 pp.; processed.

Population Growth and Living Standards. By Colin Clark (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, August 1953, pp. 99–117. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Purchasing Power of Soviet Workers, 1953. By Edmund Nash. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 4 pp., charts. (Serial R. 2105; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, July 1953.) Free.

Education and Training

Current Problems and Practices in Workers' Education [in Various Countries]. By B. Ghosh. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, July 1953, pp. 14–46. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

The Case Method of Teaching Human Relations and Administration—An Interim Statement. Edited by Kenneth R. Andrews. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1953. xiv, 271 pp., bibliography. $4.50.

Explorations in Human Relations Training—An Assessment of Experience, 1947–1953. Washington (1201 16th Street NW.), National Training Laboratory in Group Development, 1953. 87 pp. $2.

1953 Supplement to the 1951 Directory of Vocational Counseling Services. Washington, American Personnel and Guidance Association, 1953. 32 pp. 50 cents.

A Selected List of Films for Public Employee Training. Chicago, Civil Service Assembly, 1953. 17 pp. (Personnel Report Series, 533.) Single copies, $2 to nonmembers of Assembly.

Handicapped

The Employment of Handicapped Workers in Industry. By Kurt Jansson. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, August 1953, pp. 135–150. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

It's Good Business To Serve the Handicapped. (*In* Employment Security Review, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Employment Service, Washington, September 1953, pp. 1–36, illus. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Modern Methods of Rehabilitation of the Adult Disabled. New York, United Nations, Secretariat, Technical Assistance Administration, 1952. 108 pp. (ST/-TAA/SER. C/4; Sales No., 1952, IV, 19.) $1.25, Columbia University Press, International Documents Service, New York.

Report of a group-training course organized by the United Nations with the cooperation of the World Health

Organization and the International Labor Organization, held in Sweden, Finland, and Denmark, September 8–November 7, 1952.

Doing Something for the Disabled. By Mary E. Switzer and Howard A. Rusk. New York, Public Affairs Committee, Inc. (in cooperation with National Rehabilitation Association, Washington), 1953. 28 pp. (Public Affairs Pamphlet 197.) 25 cents.

The address of the Public Affairs Committee is New York and not Washington as shown in the September 1953 Monthly Labor Review (p. 987). Washington is the headquarters of the National Rehabilitation Association.

Vocational Rehabilitation of the Disabled. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1953. 62 pp. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Report IV(1) prepared for 37th session of International Labor Conference, 1954.

Keeping Rheumatic Patients Employable. (*In* Industrial Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, July 1953, pp. 302–324, illus. 75 cents.)

A series of papers presented at the conference on rheumatic disorders in industry held under sponsorship of New York Chapter of Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, February 4–5, 1953.

Psychological Handicap in Relation to Productivity and Occupational Adjustment. By Morris Markowe and L. E. D. Barber. (*In* British Journal of Industrial Medicine, London, April 1953, pp. 125–131. 12s. 6d.)

General Trends in the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons in Scandinavia. By H. A. de Boer and F. B. Venema. (*In* Bulletin of the International Social Security Association, Geneva, April-May 1953, pp. 155–166.)

Industrial Accidents and Accident Prevention

Accident Facts, 1953 Edition. Chicago, National Safety Council, 1953. 96 pp., charts, maps. 75 cents.

Detailed data on motor vehicle, occupational, and other types of accidents.

Disabling Injuries to Young Workers, California, 1951 and 1952. San Francisco, Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Statistics and Research, 1953. 16 pp.; processed.

Back Strains in Brickmaking. By F. S. Crawford and others. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1953. 14 pp.; processed. (Information Circular 7655.) Limited free distribution.

Coal-Mine Explosions and Coal- and Metal-Mine Fires in the United States in 1950, 1951, and 1952. By W. J. Fene and H. B. Humphrey. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1953. 13 pp., charts. (Information Circular 7661.) Limited free distribution.

Organizations With Programs Beneficial to Coal-Mine Employees. By W. D. Walker, Jr., and S. P. Polack. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1953. 20 pp. (Information Circular 7665.) Limited free distribution.

Control of the Environment in the Prevention of Industrial Accidents. By Bryan H. Harvey. (*In* A.M.A. Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine, Chicago, June 1953, pp. 529–536. $1.)

Where Is Your Safety Engineer? A Survey on the Organizational Position of the Safety Engineer in American Industry. New York, Society for Advancement of Management, Management Research and Development Division, 1953. 30 pp., charts. (No. 105.)

Summary of data from a questionnaire survey among the industrial membership of the American Society of Safety Engineers as to education; experience; responsibility; salary; relation of injury rates to organizational position, education, and experience of the safety engineer; and other matters.

Industrial Relations

Collective Bargaining—Principles and Cases. By John T. Dunlop and James J. Healy. Homewood, Ill., Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1953. 511 pp., bibliographies. Rev. ed. $8.

Collective Bargaining Agreements: Expiration, Reopening, and Wage Adjustment Provisions of Major Agreements, June 1953. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 38 pp.; processed. (BLS Report 17.) Free.

Labor-Management Contract Provisions, 1952: Prevalence and Characteristics of Selected Collective-Bargaining Clauses. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 18 pp. (Bull. 1142; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, August and November 1952, March and April 1953.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Collective Bargaining Settlements in New York State, 1952. New York, Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1953. 19 pp.; processed. (Special Labor News Memorandum 40.)

Human Relations Casebook: A Practical Guide on How To Avoid Grievances. New London, Conn., National Foremen's Institute, Inc., 1953. 112 pp. $3.

What You Should Know About Collective Bargaining Negotiations. By Fred Witney. Bloomington, Indiana University, School of Business, Bureau of Business Research, 1953. 19 pp. (Business Information Bull. 17.)

Union Security in UE, IUE–CIO, and IBEW–AFL Contracts. By James J. Bambrick, Jr., and Hermine Zagat. (*In* Management Record, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, July 1953, pp. 242–245, 269–271, charts.)

Comparison of union security and checkoff provisions of 144 contracts covering 349,261 workers in manufacturing industries.

Waterfront Investigation: New York–New Jersey. Interim Report of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce Pursuant to S. Res. 41 (83d Congress). Washington, 1953. 53 pp. (Senate Report 653, 83d Cong., 1st sess.)

Labor Legislation and Court Decisions

Changes To Make in Taft-Hartley. By Theodore R. Iserman. New York, Dealers Digest Publishing Co., Inc., 1953. 164 pp. $5.

Labor Laws of Maine. Augusta, Department of Labor and Industry, 1953. 79 pp.

Labor Laws [of South Carolina]. Columbia, Department of Labor, 1953. 38 pp. Rev. ed.

Restriction of Freedom of Entry Into the Building Trades. (*In* Iowa Law Review, Iowa City, Spring 1953, pp. 556–562. $1.)

Studies in Australian Labor Law and Relations. By O. de R. Foenander. Melbourne, Melbourne University Press, 1952. xxix, 242 pp.

Manuel de Législation Ouvrière: A Jour de la Législation et de la Réglementation du Travail au 15 Avril 1952. By P. Dupuis and J. Gagnière. Paris, Charles-Lavauzelle & Cie., 1952. 138 pp. 2d ed.

Manual of French labor law prepared for the instruction of apprentices in industrial establishments.

Occupations

Planning Your Future. By George E. Myers, Gladys M. Little, Sarah A. Robinson. New York, etc., McGraw Hill Book Co., Inc., 1953. 526 pp., bibliographies, charts, illus. 4th ed. $3.60.

Revision of a high-school textbook on occupational planning. Part 5 includes a simple introduction to labor-management relations, working conditions, and methods of wage payment.

Careers With Future in the Commercial Field. By Juvenal L. Angel. New York, World Trade Academy Press, Modern Vocational Trends Division, [1953]. 43 pp., bibliography; processed. $1.

Careers in Food Preparing. By Robert Shosteck. Washington, B'nai B'rith Vocational Service Bureau, 1953. 7 pp., illus. (Occupational Brief Series.) 25 cents.

Other titles published in this series in 1953, not previously listed in the Monthly Labor Review, include: Careers in Insurance Selling; Careers in Journalism; Careers in Office Machinery Repair; Careers in the Printing Industry.

Engineering—A Creative Profession. New York, Engineers' Council for Professional Development, 1953. 31 pp., bibliography, illus. 25 cents.

Mechanical Engineer. By H. Alan Robinson. Peapack, N. J., Personnel Services, Inc., 1953. 6 pp. (Occupational Abstract 163.) 50 cents (25 cents to students).

Other occupations covered by leaflets published in this series in 1953 include: Baker, baseball player, elementary school teacher, painter, and time-study man.

Older Workers and the Aged

Criteria for Retirement: A Report of a National Conference on Retirement of Older Workers, Held at Arden House, Columbia University, January 24–26, 1952. Edited by Geneva Mathiasen. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1953. xix, 233 pp. $3.50.

The conference, sponsored by the National Committee on the Aging, National Social Welfare Assembly, included leaders in business and industry, education, medicine, labor, government, and social welfare. The report presents a record of constructive effort to understand the effects of compulsory age retirement and to explore criteria for retirement more satisfactory than chronological age. Three monographs, especially prepared for the conference, provide comprehensive background material.

The Older Worker: An Annotated Bibliography. By U. S. Civil Service Commission Library. (*In* Public Personnel Review, Chicago, July 1953, pp. 133–140. $2.)

Rehabilitation of the Older Worker. Edited by Wilma Donahue, James Rae, Jr., Roger B. Berry. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press, 1953. 200 pp. $3.25.

Proceedings of the University of Michigan's fourth annual conference on aging (1951).

Research Report on Problems of the Aged Submitted by Wisconsin Legislative Council to the Governor and the Legislature, January 1953. Madison, Wisconsin Legislative Council, 1953. 200 pp., bibliography, maps. (Vol. 1, Part II.)

This report contains the research material upon which the Council's Committee on the Problems of the Aged based its conclusions and recommendations presented in part I of the report (now out of print).

Hospitalization and Insurance Among Aged Persons—A Study Based on a Census Survey in March 1952. By I. S. Falk and Agnes W. Brewster. Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, 1953. Various pagings; processed. (Bureau Report 18.)

Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Beneficiaries: Assets and Liabilities at End of 1951. By Margaret L. Stecker. (*In* Social Security Bulletin, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Washington, August 1953, pp. 3–9. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Information on net worth, in a survey covering nearly 16,000 beneficiaries.

Personnel Management

How Good a Job Are We Doing in Personnel Management? By W. E. Shurtleff. Berkeley, California Personnel Management Association, Research Division, 1953. 13 pp.; processed. (Management Report 174.) $1.

Making the Most of Your Human Resources, With a Section on Organization of the Manufacturing Executive's Job. New York, American Management Association, 1953. 76 pp. (Manufacturing Series, 208.) $1.25.

Providing Effective Personnel: Proceedings of Fifth Annual Personnel Management Conference at University of Illinois, January 13–14, 1953. [Urbana, University of Illinois], 1953. 68 pp.

Supervising People. By George D. Halsey. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1953. 238 pp., bibliographies. Rev. ed. $3.

Bulletin Boards. By Elmer W. Earl, Jr. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1953. 32 pp., illus. (Studies in Personnel Policy, 138.)

Seventeenth in a series of studies in personnel policy which the Conference Board has devoted to communication media.

Job Evaluation in Automobile and Automotive Parts Industries. By W. R. Spriegel and E. Lanham. Austin, University of Texas, College of Business Administration, Bureau of Business Research, 1953. 188 pp., bibliography, charts, forms. (Personnel Study 5.) $1.

Production and Productivity of Labor

Basic Statistics of Industrial Production, 1913–1952. Paris, Organization for European Economic Cooperation, 1953. 98 pp.

Data for OEEC member countries and their overseas territories, for Canada, the United States, and other major producing countries, and for world production.

Capital Requirements and Operating Ratios: The Paperboard Industry, 1949 and 1950. By Industrial Research Department, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 47 pp.; processed. (BLS Report 27.) Free.

Two previous reports in this series covered the men's shirt industry (unnumbered report, 1952) and the coarse paper industry (BLS Report 24, 1953).

Case Study Data on Productivity and Factory Performance: Veneer and Plywood (Based on Reports Submitted by Seven Selected Plants). Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 107 pp., chart, diagrams, illus.; processed. (BLS Report 37.) Free.

Measurement of Productivity—Methods Used by the [U. S.] Bureau of Labor Statistics in the USA. Paris, Organization for European Economic Cooperation, 1952. 104 pp., forms. (TAR/7–10–11(52)1.)

Measurement of Productivity—Work Study Application and Training. London, Joint Committee of Institute of Cost and Works Accountants and Institution of Production Engineers, 1952. 62 pp. 5s.

We Too Can Prosper—The Promise of Productivity. By Graham Hutton. London, George Allen and Unwin, Ltd. (for British Productivity Council), 1953. 248 pp.

Analysis and evaluation of the findings of the 66 teams, representing British management, technicians, and operatives, which came to the United States under the Marshall Aid Plan to study experience in raising productivity, and to see which of the American methods could be applied or adapted to the needs of British industry.

Japanese Industry Since the War. By George Rosen. (*In* Quarterly Journal of Economics, Cambridge, Mass., August 1953, pp. 445–463. $1.50.)

Wages, Salaries, and Hours of Labor

Escalators and the New BLS Index. By Harold Stieglitz. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1953. 27 pp., chart. (Studies in Personnel Policy, 137.)

"Fringe Benefit" Practices, Michigan Cities and Villages Over 4,000 Population. Ann Arbor, Michigan Municipal League, 1953. 113 pp. (Information Bull. 70.) $4.

Gives comprehensive statistics, by size of municipality and employment category, on the type, amount, and cost (total and per worker) of fringe benefits provided municipal employees.

Hourly Pay Practices. Detroit, Mich., Detroit Labor Trends, 1953. 12 pp. (Special Report XIII.) $3.50.

Based on information "representative of about 750 plants located throughout the country, in a broad variety of industries," furnished in reply to a questionnaire circulated in April 1953 by Detroit Labor Trends.

Personnel Salaries and Ratios: 1953. By Dale Yoder and Lenore P. N. Wilson. (*In* Personnel, New York, July 1953, pp. 5–12, charts. $1.)

Starting Salaries As Reported to the ACS [American Chemical Society] by Recent Graduates in Chemistry and Chemical Engineering. By B. R. Stanerson. (*In* Chemical and

Engineering News, Washington, July 27, 1953, pp. 3058–3059, chart. 15 cents.)

Standard Work Week in Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1952. (*In* Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, June 1953, pp. 838–846. 25 cents.)

Data are given for both plant and office employees. Salaries of the office employees are given in another article in the June Labor Gazette.

Wage Rates for Male Laborers in Manufacturing [in Canada] in Recent Years. (*In* Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, July 1953, pp. 1052–1053. 25 cents.)

Jordbruksstatistikk, 1952. Oslo, Statistisk Sentralbyrå, 1953. 97 pp. (Norges Offisielle Statistikk XI, 127.)

This volume of Norwegian agricultural statistics includes data on wages in 1952–53 compared with 1951–52 and 1938–39. An English translation of the table of contents is provided.

Women in Industry

Women As Workers—A Statistical Guide. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, [1953]. 112 pp., charts. (D–65.) 50 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Summary of State Labor Laws for Women, 1953. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1953. 7 pp.; processed. (D–66.) Free.

The Outlook for Women in Professional Nursing Occupations. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1953. 80 pp., bibliography, illus. (Bull. 203–3, Revised; Medical Services Series.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Employed Mothers and Child Care. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1953. 92 pp. (Bull. 246.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington

Impatient Crusader—Florence Kelley's Life Story. By Josephine Goldmark. Urbana, Ill., University of Illinois Press, 1953. 217 pp. $3.50.

Panoramic account of the crusading career of a Hull House (Chicago) pioneer in social legislation and reform, and of related personalities and movements.

Workmen's Compensation

The Hearing Loss Problem. By M. S. Fox. (*In* Occupational Hazards, Cleveland, Ohio, September 1953, pp. 17–18, 61, et seq. 30 cents.)

Summarizes the situation on medical-legal trends as to workmen's compensation for occupational hearing loss, especially in Wisconsin.

Legal Aspects of Noise. By Noel S. Symons. [Pittsburgh, Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc.], 1953. 21 pp.

Paper prepared for presentation at Administrative Engineers' Conference, Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, New York, May 15, 1953.

Medical Aspects of Workmen's Compensation. New York, Commerce and Industry Association of New York, Inc., [1953]. 104 pp.

Papers in two symposiums before the Association's Special Committee on Workmen's Compensation: I, Medical treatment and care; II, Rehabilitation.

Workmen's Compensation in New York—Its Development and Operations. By Henry D. Sayer. New York, Commerce and Industry Association of New York, Inc., 1953. 126 pp.

A series of talks in February and March 1953 before the Association's Special Committee on Workmen's Compensation.

Occupations of Injured Employees in Injury Cases Settled Under Workmen's Compensation Act, [Wisconsin], in 1952. [Madison], Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, 1953. 9 pp.; processed. (Statistical Release 3420.)

Miscellaneous

Economic Change: Selected Essays in Business Cycles, National Income, and Economic Growth. By Simon Kuznets. New York, W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., 1953. 333 pp. $4.50.

Group Dynamics—Research and Theory. Edited by Dorwin Cartwright and Alvin Zander. Evanston, Ill., and White Plains, N. Y., Row, Peterson and Co., 1953. 642 pp., bibliographies, charts. $6.

Public Social Welfare Personnel—Education, Work Loads, Experience, Working Conditions, Salaries. Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Bureau of Public Assistance and Children's Bureau, 1953. 95 pp. $1, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

A Better Future for Plantation Workers: A Survey on Working and Living Conditions of Plantation Workers and the Way to a Better Future. By C. J. Versluys. Utrecht, Netherlands, International Landworkers' Federation, 1953. 80 pp., bibliography, illus.

The Economic Development of Ceylon. Baltimore, Md., Johns Hopkins Press (for International Bank for Reconstruction and Development), 1953. 829 pp., charts, maps. $7.50.

Report of a mission organized by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development at request of Government of Ceylon. Includes labor data and a chapter on cooperatives and rural development.

The Control of Industrial Labor in Communist China. By Alice W. Shurcliff. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 5 pp. (Serial R. 2111; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, August 1953.) Free.

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Current Labor Statistics

A.—Employment and Payrolls

B.—Labor Turnover

C.—Earnings and Hours

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[1] This table is included in the March, June, September, and December issues of the Review.

NOTE.—Beginning with the May 1953 issue, data shown in tables A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5, C-1, C-2, C-3, and C-4 have been revised because of adjustment to more recent benchmark levels. These data cannot be used with those appearing in previous issues of the Monthly Labor Review. Comparable data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

D.—Prices and Cost of Living

E.—Work Stoppages

F.—Building and Construction

A: Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A–1: Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex

Labor force[2]	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over[1] (in thousands)												
	1953									1952			
	Sept.[3]	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.
Total, both sexes													
Total labor force	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	66,679	66,255	65,959	66,309	67,047	66,566	67,166
Civilian labor force	63,552	64,648	64,668	64,734	62,964	62,810	63,134	62,712	62,416	62,921	63,648	63,148	63,698
Unemployment	1,246	1,240	1,548	1,562	1,306	1,582	1,674	1,788	1,892	1,412	1,418	1,284	1,438
Unemployed 4 weeks or less	817	724	924	1,042	656	818	812	930	1,018	822	856	704	830
Unemployed 5–10 weeks	234	278	368	212	326	376	394	480	456	280	362	312	286
Unemployed 11–14 weeks	58	88	104	96	116	146	188	132	150	102	104	86	110
Unemployed 15–26 weeks	81	88	78	124	150	166	184	160	176	109	108	104	152
Unemployed over 26 weeks	56	62	74	88	58	76	96	86	92	97	54	78	60
Employment	62,306	63,408	63,120	63,172	61,658	61,228	61,460	60,924	60,524	61,509	62,228	61,862	62,260
Nonagricultural	55,044	56,134	55,492	55,246	55,268	55,158	55,740	55,558	55,072	55,812	55,484	54,588	54,712
Worked 35 hours or more	32,767	45,598	43,196	46,304	45,988	45,478	46,030	44,992	45,244	47,037	45,950	45,698	45,538
Worked 15–34 hours	18,114	4,482	5,054	4,924	5,608	5,668	5,712	6,368	5,776	5,331	5,934	5,220	5,214
Worked 1–14 hours[5]	1,543	1,260	1,224	1,468	1,926	2,074	2,326	2,172	1,992	1,998	2,002	1,844	1,576
With a job but not at work[6]	2,620	4,794	6,018	2,550	1,746	1,946	1,672	2,026	2,060	1,476	1,598	1,838	2,384
Agricultural	7,262	7,274	7,628	7,926	6,390	6,070	5,720	5,366	5,452	5,697	6,774	7,274	7,548
Worked 35 hours or more	5,772	5,512	5,898	6,334	4,346	4,334	3,822	3,516	3,404	3,877	5,254	5,060	5,774
Worked 15–34 hours	1,261	1,442	1,436	1,346	1,578	1,320	1,324	1,260	1,532	1,323	1,198	1,868	1,380
Worked 1–14 hours[5]	154	190	186	178	230	194	250	254	218	248	194	218	212
With a job but not at work[6]	76	130	108	68	236	222	324	336	298	349	128	108	182
Males													
Total labor force	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	47,390	47,188	46,829	46,580	46,871	46,568	46,890
Civilian labor force	43,917	45,056	45,260	44,862	43,848	43,898	43,892	43,692	43,334	43,240	43,218	43,196	43,458
Unemployment	768	814	1,024	1,024	898	1,104	1,108	1,244	1,380	966	814	714	884
Employment	43,149	44,242	44,236	43,838	42,950	42,794	42,784	42,448	41,974	42,278	42,404	42,482	42,604
Nonagricultural	37,370	38,204	38,042	37,626	37,470	37,498	37,758	37,646	37,166	37,373	36,916	36,662	36,766
Worked 35 hours or more	24,173	32,680	31,248	33,166	32,582	32,352	32,686	32,006	32,046	33,218	32,376	32,336	32,316
Worked 15–34 hours	10,968	2,112	2,660	2,258	2,822	2,918	3,048	3,250	2,918	2,430	2,858	2,444	2,366
Worked 1–14 hours[5]	560	514	470	634	854	994	934	984	810	767	808	658	542
With a job but not at work[6]	1,669	2,898	3,664	1,568	1,212	1,294	1,090	1,346	1,392	961	984	1,224	1,842
Agricultural	5,779	6,038	6,194	6,212	5,480	5,296	5,026	4,802	4,808	4,902	5,488	5,820	5,838
Worked 35 hours or more	4,891	5,052	5,350	5,458	4,134	4,130	3,610	3,374	3,248	3,615	4,616	4,560	4,800
Worked 15–34 hours	707	726	620	568	960	846	946	930	1,128	866	642	1,012	706
Worked 1–14 hours[5]	109	150	130	122	184	140	188	204	178	200	112	152	154
With a job but not at work[6]	71	110	94	64	202	180	282	294	254	221	118	96	178
Females													
Total labor force	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	19,289	19,067	19,130	19,729	20,176	19,998	20,276
Civilian labor force	19,635	19,592	19,408	19,872	19,116	18,912	19,242	19,020	19,082	19,681	20,428	19,950	20,280
Unemployment	478	426	524	538	408	478	566	544	532	447	604	570	574
Employment	19,157	19,166	18,884	19,334	18,708	18,434	18,676	18,476	18,550	19,234	19,824	19,380	19,656
Nonagricultural	17,674	17,930	17,450	17,620	17,798	17,660	17,982	17,912	17,906	18,439	18,538	17,926	17,946
Worked 35 hours or more	8,594	12,918	11,948	13,138	13,406	13,096	13,344	12,926	13,198	13,822	13,574	13,352	13,222
Worked 15–34 hours	7,146	2,370	2,394	2,666	2,786	2,742	2,664	3,118	2,858	2,901	3,076	2,776	2,848
Worked 1–14 hours[5]	983	746	754	834	1,072	1,170	1,392	1,188	1,182	1,201	1,304	1,186	1,084
With a job but not at work[6]	951	1,896	2,354	982	534	652	582	680	668	815	884	612	842
Agricultural	1,484	1,236	1,434	1,714	910	774	694	564	644	795	1,288	1,454	1,710
Worked 35 hours or more	880	460	548	876	212	204	212	142	156	262	628	820	974
Worked 15–34 hours	554	716	816	778	618	474	378	330	404	457	556	858	674
Worked 1–14 hours[5]	45	40	56	56	46	54	62	50	40	48	82	66	58
With a job but not at work[6]	5	20	14	4	34	42	42	42	44	28	10	12	4

[1] Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

[2] Beginning with January 1953, figures are not entirely comparable with those for previous months as a result of the introduction of materials from the 1950 Census into the estimating procedure used in deriving current labor force estimates. However, the differences are minor in most respects. In addition, revised estimating procedure, instituted in September 1953, resulted in some slight discontinuities in the series on agricultural and nonagricultural employment. For explanation, see Census Bureau's Current Population Reports, Series P–57, Nos. 129 and 135, Monthly Report on the Labor Force for March and September 1953. Also, the total labor force beginning January 1953 includes an additional 150,000 members of the Armed Forces—the number overseas in 1940 who had been omitted from the 1940 Census and subsequent current estimates.

[3] Census survey week contained legal holiday.

[4] Total labor force, which consists of the civilian labor force and the Armed Forces, is not shown for the most recent months because of security restrictions.

[5] Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

[6] Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or because of temporary layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A–2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group [1]

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1953									1952				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1952	1951
Total employees	49,608	49,412	49,218	49,416	49,058	48,860	48,685	48,369	48,382	50,140	49,310	49,095	48,892	47,993	47,202
Mining	825	830	824	835	831	835	846	856	866	870	871	871	886	872	913
Metal	99.6	100.0	100.4	101.0	99.9	99.7	100.2	101.3	101.7	101.9	101.3	98.8	99.8	98.4	100.2
Iron		40.3	40.3	40.1	39.6	38.6	38.0	37.9	38.4	38.8	38.9	39.0	39.8	33.3	37.7
Copper		27.7	27.6	27.8	27.2	27.5	27.7	27.5	27.2	27.0	26.5	24.6	24.6	25.9	25.7
Lead and zinc		15.9	16.1	17.0	17.3	17.9	18.4	19.2	19.6	19.6	19.5	19.3	19.3	20.8	20.4
Anthracite		49.9	48.3	53.6	55.6	51.2	57.4	59.7	60.5	62.0	62.3	62.5	62.8	63.4	69.1
Bituminous-coal	290.6	290.4	289.8	299.2	300.4	309.6	318.4	325.4	330.7	331.2	330.7	330.4	338.7	333.8	372.0
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production		284.4	280.3	276.2	271.4	272.1	270.9	272.0	275.0	273.4	271.8	273.6	279.5	276.0	269.3
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	106.3	105.6	105.1	104.7	103.6	102.3	99.2	97.8	97.6	101.6	104.8	105.6	105.6	102.3	102.9
Contract construction	2,670	2,704	2,663	2,608	2,509	2,416	2,301	2,280	2,303	2,497	2,648	2,728	2,794	2,572	2,588
Nonbuilding construction		577	548	530	499	456	410	403	402	460	524	569	584	501	490
Highway and street		268.1	252.9	241.8	219.4	186.8	155.2	150.3	147.4	176.5	222.3	250.3	258.0	207.9	201.3
Other nonbuilding construction		309.1	294.8	287.8	280.0	269.6	255.0	252.4	254.6	283.9	301.2	318.7	324.7	293.3	289.0
Building construction		2,127	2,115	2,078	2,010	1,960	1,891	1,877	1,901	2,037	2,124	2,159	2,210	2,071	2,098
General contractors		958.8	949.1	925.5	888.4	861.6	823.2	813.2	824.1	888.6	940.4	960.9	986.2	919.6	950.2
Special-trade contractors		1,168.5	1,165.8	1,152.9	1,121.8	1,098.8	1,068.1	1,063.5	1,076.6	1,148.8	1,183.8	1,198.0	1,223.3	1,151.3	1,147.3
Plumbing and heating		295.7	288.8	283.3	278.1	278.1	277.5	279.6	282.5	291.5	296.8	296.8	296.0	286.3	286.9
Painting and decorating		166.3	160.8	153.9	148.2	140.9	133.3	128.9	128.7	148.3	162.6	166.3	178.2	156.5	155.7
Electrical work		155.9	154.6	150.6	149.2	148.2	147.2	148.8	150.3	154.3	153.2	154.6	157.4	151.3	139.5
Other special trade-contractors		550.6	561.6	565.1	546.3	531.6	510.1	506.2	515.1	554.7	571.2	580.3	591.7	557.3	565.2
Manufacturing	17,189	17,253	17,055	17,162	17,040	17,077	17,135	17,013	16,884	16,952	16,874	16,778	16,680	16,209	16,082
Durable goods [2]	9,935	10,004	9,991	10,121	10,096	10,117	10,103	9,989	9,880	9,856	9,750	9,594	9,440	9,262	9,071
Nondurable goods [2]	7,254	7,249	7,064	7,041	6,944	6,960	7,032	7,024	7,004	7,096	7,124	7,184	7,240	6,946	7,011
Ordnance and accessories	208.7	206.4	210.7	206.6	203.0	195.6	190.5	184.1	181.0	178.6	176.6	176.2	176.0	166.4	77.0
Food and kindred products	1,719.3	1,686.8	1,616.9	1,527.3	1,470.6	1,441.7	1,436.5	1,442.0	1,455.7	1,504.7	1,554.8	1,636.4	1,727.0	1,538.5	1,544.1
Meat products		302.9	302.9	299.7	295.5	294.6	299.2	303.0	312.5	321.0	317.9	308.6	310.2	309.8	306.1
Dairy products		132.8	135.3	134.2	127.0	122.1	118.2	116.0	114.4	115.9	117.5	121.1	126.0	123.4	125.2
Canning and preserving		339.8	274.3	194.5	174.5	162.0	150.3	156.3	159.8	171.0	199.7	280.8	377.3	217.1	230.3
Grain-mill products		127.5	127.1	127.3	122.6	121.1	122.9	123.9	125.5	126.5	123.8	126.3	127.2	124.8	121.2
Bakery products		290.5	291.2	289.7	285.8	283.2	284.2	283.6	282.5	287.2	290.3	290.5	289.0	284.6	281.2
Sugar		29.7	29.8	28.5	27.5	27.2	27.8	28.1	30.3	39.2	50.9	49.3	32.1	33.4	34.9
Confectionery and related products		81.3	74.3	78.1	75.7	79.1	84.0	86.3	86.8	92.0	94.4	94.4	91.5	86.2	87.9
Beverages		239.7	237.6	231.4	224.2	217.1	213.6	208.4	210.4	215.7	219.6	221.7	228.2	220.8	217.6
Miscellaneous food products		142.6	144.4	143.9	137.8	135.3	136.3	136.4	133.5	136.2	140.7	143.7	145.5	138.5	139.5
Tobacco manufactures	122.4	117.0	93.5	93.5	93.6	94.0	96.4	102.6	110.0	117.6	117.8	125.9	126.6	107.0	104.4
Cigarettes		31.3	30.6	31.4	31.6	31.6	31.4	30.9	31.2	31.2	31.2	30.9	31.4	30.4	29.0
Cigars		40.9	39.8	41.4	41.3	41.2	42.0	41.9	41.9	42.2	42.8	42.8	42.8	41.8	40.9
Tobacco and snuff		8.6	8.5	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.4
Tobacco stemming and redrying		36.2	14.6	11.7	11.8	12.3	14.0	20.9	27.9	35.1	34.6	43.0	43.2	25.5	25.1
Textile-mill products	1,201.7	1,208.2	1,198.6	1,220.1	1,214.4	1,216.7	1,231.8	1,231.3	1,227.9	1,243.0	1,242.8	1,230.2	1,221.6	1,201.7	1,272.7
Scouring and combing plants		7.2	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.4	6.8
Yarn and thread mills		153.9	151.4	154.9	153.3	153.6	156.6	156.1	156.8	157.7	158.1	157.6	157.4	154.2	165.2
Broad-woven fabric mills		516.5	520.9	526.6	523.8	523.3	528.2	531.2	531.5	537.9	535.7	532.5	530.4	527.9	576.1
Narrow fabrics and smallwares		34.7	34.4	35.1	35.0	34.2	35.4	35.3	35.1	35.2	35.4	34.9	34.1	33.2	34.7
Knitting mills		255.0	249.6	254.7	254.0	254.4	257.0	253.8	251.4	257.7	260.3	257.1	253.6	244.5	244.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles		93.9	92.2	94.0	93.9	95.8	97.0	97.7	97.2	97.8	98.1	96.9	96.0	94.2	94.5
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings		55.8	54.5	56.7	56.5	58.3	58.5	58.4	57.8	58.5	58.3	55.4	57.0	54.5	59.6
Hats (except cloth and millinery)		18.2	17.9	18.1	18.6	17.2	19.2	19.1	18.6	18.5	18.0	17.6	16.7	17.1	17.7
Miscellaneous textile goods		73.0	70.5	73.0	72.6	73.3	73.4	72.8	72.6	72.8	72.2	71.4	69.6	69.6	73.5
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,204.4	1,233.4	1,172.1	1,200.1	1,187.2	1,212.3	1,266.1	1,264.4	1,234.5	1,239.4	1,232.1	1,229.5	1,231.3	1,190.8	1,187.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats		142.8	131.3	140.7	138.6	137.8	139.8	137.8	132.6	134.1	135.4	136.8	137.6	132.5	142.2
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing		311.9	296.4	311.0	310.8	311.1	310.9	306.6	300.9	302.4	301.8	300.4	297.1	286.1	283.4
Women's outerwear		379.0	353.3	349.7	338.4	359.1	396.8	402.2	391.8	388.1	372.7	370.9	379.6	371.7	396.5
Women's, children's undergarments		105.3	104.1	108.5	110.9	113.1	113.5	112.1	109.7	112.2	114.7	113.5	110.0	106.4	101.5
Millinery		21.9	19.7	17.4	17.9	21.6	27.2	27.5	23.8	22.8	20.6	22.8	24.2	23.2	22.6
Children's outerwear		67.0	65.2	67.8	65.2	63.8	67.5	68.6	66.7	65.1	65.7	66.4	66.3	64.9	61.4
Fur goods		10.5	11.9	12.0	9.8	7.2	8.7	9.0	10.7	12.4	14.0	12.3	14.4	12.0	13.6
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories		65.9	63.2	64.5	64.6	65.3	65.4	64.5	62.7	66.9	70.5	70.6	69.2	65.1	68.7
Other fabricated textile products		129.1	127.0	128.5	131.0	133.3	136.3	136.1	133.6	135.4	136.7	135.8	132.9	129.6	127.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1953									1952				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1952	1951
Manufacturing—Continued															
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	r 774.1	792.8	787.1	800.1	782.2	769.7	757.1	745.8	744.3	771.6	798.4	795.0	818.6	782.0	834.4
Logging camps and contractors		87.3	88.2	89.6	83.7	75.7	72.6	65.2	63.6	74.7	88.1	78.4	92.0	84.0	101.4
Sawmills and planing mills		465.7	458.4	465.7	456.3	450.4	441.2	437.5	438.1	452.5	466.2	472.7	481.1	457.8	477.4
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		119.0	119.3	123.1	121.3	122.7	120.9	121.0	121.3	122.0	123.0	124.8	125.7	118.9	126.4
Wooden containers		60.6	61.7	61.8	61.5	61.0	61.2	61.0	61.1	62.1	61.0	58.7	59.6	61.0	65.8
Miscellaneous wood products		59.9	59.5	59.9	59.4	59.9	61.2	61.1	60.2	60.3	60.1	60.4	60.2	60.4	63.4
Furniture and fixtures	369.8	371.9	370.2	371.6	376.5	383.0	387.1	385.8	382.6	382.8	381.7	375.4	368.5	381.0	381.3
Household furniture		263.1	261.6	264.2	269.4	275.8	279.8	278.1	275.2	275.0	274.3	269.4	263.4	257.1	257.1
Office, public-building, and professional furniture		39.7	39.3	39.0	39.6	40.0	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.3	40.2	40.1	40.3	39.9	40.7
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures		37.6	37.1	36.7	36.3	36.3	35.9	36.4	36.6	36.3	35.9	35.3	34.7	34.1	34.4
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures		31.5	32.2	31.7	31.2	31.2	31.3	30.9	30.7	31.2	31.3	30.6	30.1	29.9	29.1
Paper and allied products	843.5	841.3	833.6	838.9	828.5	827.7	827.3	823.2	822.1	826.6	820.7	816.7	808.3	805.6	811.5
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		267.2	265.3	264.9	261.4	260.7	261.6	261.5	261.4	262.4	257.4	256.8	254.4	257.1	258.7
Paperboard containers and boxes		146.3	141.3	143.8	140.9	141.3	140.8	138.9	138.6	141.0	140.5	138.1	133.3	129.6	131.9
Other paper and allied products		127.8	127.0	127.2	126.2	125.7	124.9	122.8	122.1	123.2	122.8	121.8	120.6	119.0	121.0
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	788.0	778.4	777.2	779.7	775.1	774.3	774.3	771.8	772.5	780.6	779.5	774.5	765.3	762.9	755.5
Newspapers		293.6	292.8	293.8	292.5	291.5	290.5	289.2	288.4	291.6	290.8	289.4	287.9	286.8	282.2
Periodicals		64.7	65.0	65.0	65.3	65.4	66.3	66.7	66.6	67.4	67.3	65.5	64.8	64.1	61.1
Books		47.5	47.1	46.9	46.6	46.8	47.4	47.0	46.5	46.1	45.8	46.1	45.7	45.2	45.1
Commercial printing		192.7	193.2	194.3	193.2	193.8	194.0	194.1	195.8	196.7	195.3	194.7	191.5	192.8	193.4
Lithographing		54.2	53.6	54.1	53.6	53.3	53.2	52.7	52.8	54.9	55.1	54.5	53.9	52.9	53.5
Greeting cards		19.0	18.9	18.9	17.6	17.2	17.5	17.6	17.7	19.3	21.2	20.3	18.9	18.2	18.5
Bookbinding and related industries		45.2	45.0	44.9	44.5	44.3	43.9	43.4	44.0	44.1	44.0	43.7	43.2	42.9	42.7
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services		61.5	61.6	61.8	61.8	62.0	61.5	61.1	60.7	60.5	60.0	60.3	59.4	59.9	59.0
Chemicals and allied products	736.3	754.9	752.7	753.2	754.7	762.7	761.3	752.2	749.0	750.6	749.1	748.7	741.8	741.7	742.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals		85.2	85.7	84.7	84.0	83.4	83.0	82.3	81.7	81.8	81.2	81.0	81.3	81.9	81.8
Industrial organic chemicals		281.5	280.6	278.1	274.4	272.2	270.6	267.9	267.6	267.1	264.4	262.6	261.1	259.0	259.3
Drugs and medicines		94.0	94.2	94.6	94.2	95.0	95.3	95.3	98.2	98.4	98.1	97.9	97.5	98.4	95.6
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations		49.4	49.4	49.7	49.9	50.5	50.5	50.1	49.4	49.6	49.5	49.9	49.8	49.8	51.6
Paints, pigments, and fillers		75.9	76.2	75.6	75.4	75.5	75.0	74.3	73.7	73.4	73.6	73.5	72.4	73.1	73.6
Gum and wood chemicals		7.6	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.3
Fertilizers		31.0	29.9	33.0	38.6	45.8	44.4	39.2	34.8	33.0	32.7	33.9	34.4	35.8	35.8
Vegetable and animal oils and fats		38.1	36.2	37.3	38.2	39.9	42.6	44.2	45.8	48.0	49.2	49.5	45.4	44.2	46.8
Miscellaneous chemicals		92.2	93.0	92.8	92.4	92.5	92.1	91.3	90.2	91.9	92.7	92.7	92.1	91.7	90.3
Products of petroleum and coal	264.8	266.3	266.0	264.3	261.0	260.3	259.0	258.2	258.3	260.7	261.5	262.8	263.4	253.9	252.7
Petroleum refining		211.9	211.4	209.4	206.8	207.0	206.3	206.0	206.6	207.6	207.1	207.6	208.6	202.1	198.6
Coke and other petroleum and coal products		54.4	54.6	54.9	54.2	53.3	52.7	52.2	51.7	53.1	54.4	55.2	54.8	51.8	54.1
Rubber products	271.7	271.2	269.7	276.3	276.3	276.6	276.4	274.8	275.1	274.6	272.2	267.5	263.0	262.3	263.3
Tires and inner tubes		115.3	116.3	118.1	118.7	118.2	117.5	116.9	117.3	117.6	116.9	116.1	115.9	116.1	111.2
Rubber footwear		29.4	28.1	29.1	28.9	29.4	29.8	29.8	30.1	30.7	30.2	29.8	28.9	28.3	29.2
Other rubber products		126.5	125.3	129.1	128.7	129.0	129.1	128.1	127.7	126.3	125.1	121.6	118.2	117.9	123.0
Leather and leather products	381.8	391.3	383.8	390.2	382.4	393.3	402.8	403.1	398.7	397.8	393.7	391.8	391.8	381.9	376.9
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished		47.1	46.8	47.6	46.9	46.8	47.4	47.8	48.3	48.7	48.4	47.7	47.4	46.5	48.0
Industrial leather belting and packing		5.2	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.5
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings		17.5	17.8	18.0	16.9	18.1	18.8	19.3	19.2	18.9	18.0	17.4	17.2	17.5	16.8
Footwear (except rubber)		233.2	248.0	254.5	249.2	255.4	261.7	261.9	259.9	256.1	249.6	248.9	252.6	246.7	241.0
Luggage		18.7	18.4	19.2	19.2	19.1	18.4	18.5	18.1	18.9	19.1	19.0	18.3	17.8	15.9
Handbags and small leather goods		30.0	28.8	26.7	26.1	29.7	32.2	32.1	30.1	29.7	31.7	32.0	29.6	29.0	29.4
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods		19.6	18.7	18.8	18.4	18.4	18.3	17.9	17.5	20.0	21.5	21.6	21.3	19.4	20.3
Stone, clay, and glass products	549.6	545.3	537.6	547.7	543.0	544.1	541.2	533.9	531.3	538.9	541.6	539.9	534.6	527.9	551.2
Flat glass		35.4	35.0	34.9	35.0	35.3	35.4	35.6	35.7	35.7	35.1	34.3	33.5	32.6	33.2
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown		103.5	100.2	105.4	104.2	104.3	103.6	101.1	99.9	100.6	101.4	100.3	100.4	96.2	98.0
Glass products made of purchased glass		16.2	16.2	16.9	17.0	17.7	17.5	17.0	17.2	17.3	17.3	16.7	16.1	16.2	16.7
Cement, hydraulic		41.9	41.8	40.9	41.0	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.5	41.0	40.5	39.9	40.6
Structural clay products		79.1	79.8	80.3	78.0	77.5	76.9	75.4	75.6	79.1	80.6	81.4	81.4	80.9	85.2
Pottery and related products		52.5	48.1	54.3	55.1	56.3	57.0	56.6	56.5	57.0	57.2	57.3	56.2	57.2	63.0
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		108.2	108.0	105.8	104.7	104.1	101.6	100.1	99.2	101.9	103.2	103.1	103.7	100.7	101.5
Cut-stone and stone products		18.8	18.3	18.5	17.9	18.3	18.3	18.1	17.9	18.2	18.4	18.4	16.7	17.5	18.9
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products		89.7	90.2	90.7	90.1	90.0	90.3	89.4	88.7	88.4	87.9	87.4	86.1	86.9	94.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1953									1952				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1952	1951
Manufacturing—Continued															
Primary metal industries	1,311.7	1,333.1	1,336.1	1,346.0	1,338.4	1,343.9	1,343.6	1,338.9	1,335.8	1,330.5	1,317.6	1,306.8	1,299.3	1,227.4	1,313.0
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	.....	665.3	663.8	662.1	655.9	656.6	656.5	654.4	653.0	649.7	645.1	643.3	642.2	570.7	643.8
Iron and steel foundries	.....	243.5	244.8	248.7	250.5	253.2	253.2	253.7	255.3	255.8	254.7	251.4	250.9	253.0	266.2
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	.....	52.3	52.5	52.5	52.2	51.5	51.2	50.8	49.8	49.5	49.9	49.9	50.5	50.6	50.3
Secondary smeltin g and rening of nonferrous metals	.....	12.6	12.6	12.8	12.9	12.9	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.2	12.0	11.6	12.3	13.2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	.....	121.0	120.0	123.8	123.4	123.1	122.0	119.9	118.5	117.8	116.1	114.3	112.3	111.3	110.8
Nonferrous foundries	.....	92.9	95.4	96.6	94.9	97.2	98.2	98.3	97.8	97.5	94.8	91.8	89.1	89.8	87.0
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	.....	145.5	147.0	149.5	148.6	149.4	149.8	149.1	148.8	147.6	144.8	144.1	142.7	139.8	142.2
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,161.8	1,161.6	1,150.3	1,168.0	1,162.3	1,160.6	1,159.3	1,149.6	1,135.2	1,125.7	1,104.6	1,088.1	1,059.0	1,045.6	1,059.7
Tin cans and other tinware	.....	63.6	61.0	59.7	57.8	57.0	56.9	56.7	56.5	55.6	55.4	58.5	61.9	56.6	58.1
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	.....	159.2	158.7	164.6	165.3	164.0	164.9	163.2	160.8	158.3	154.3	150.9	147.3	149.8	162.8
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	.....	152.1	150.6	153.4	153.7	155.0	154.1	154.2	152.6	154.6	153.8	154.0	150.4	142.8	144.1
Fabricated structural metal products	.....	284.4	278.6	279.7	274.6	272.2	272.7	272.0	270.5	272.2	268.0	262.9	257.4	253.8	241.2
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	.....	236.4	236.9	242.1	241.8	241.4	240.8	237.5	231.3	223.8	215.2	209.3	198.0	196.7	202.0
Lighting fixtures	.....	50.5	49.5	50.1	50.3	50.9	50.8	49.6	48.3	47.9	47.4	46.5	45.2	48.6	48.2
Fabricated wire products	.....	71.2	71.7	72.4	72.9	73.7	73.2	71.7	71.3	70.3	69.1	67.0	64.4	63.9	66.1
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	.....	144.2	143.3	146.0	145.9	146.4	145.9	144.7	143.9	143.0	141.4	139.0	134.4	136.8	137.1
Machinery (except electrical)	1,623.3	1,642.8	1,671.7	1,698.4	1,702.0	1,714.3	1,727.8	1,713.4	1,702.1	1,687.5	1,643.8	1,607.2	1,588.8	1,642.4	1,601.3
Engines and turbines	.....	89.5	94.6	95.5	95.6	95.9	96.5	95.7	95.8	95.5	94.2	86.3	86.1	88.9	81.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors	.....	169.5	178.7	184.5	187.1	190.6	195.8	193.3	190.4	188.8	169.7	156.2	149.1	185.1	198.4
Construction and mining machinery	.....	130.8	132.9	133.5	130.9	131.1	134.2	133.9	133.2	132.9	132.1	130.5	130.2	132.2	120.5
Metalworking machinery	.....	281.9	281.8	285.8	285.6	285.2	285.4	283.3	283.9	282.8	279.4	278.5	279.3	280.3	262.4
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	.....	186.9	187.8	191.0	190.3	190.9	191.9	192.0	191.2	190.8	190.2	185.6	185.0	190.9	198.0
General industrial machinery	.....	234.9	237.5	236.9	234.2	234.4	234.5	232.3	232.0	231.4	227.2	225.8	226.4	230.7	224.4
Office and store machines and devices	.....	109.8	110.9	112.0	112.4	112.6	112.5	111.5	111.7	111.7	110.7	110.4	109.5	109.8	106.3
Service-industry and household machines	.....	199.1	204.3	213.3	219.4	224.7	227.5	223.7	217.0	208.1	200.6	193.5	186.8	186.5	182.2
Miscellaneous machinery parts	.....	240.4	243.2	245.9	246.5	248.9	249.7	247.7	246.9	245.5	239.7	240.4	236.4	238.0	229.8
Electrical machinery	1,210.1	1,201.7	1,184.2	1,194.8	1,202.0	1,206.5	1,204.0	1,192.4	1,173.5	1,166.6	1,142.3	1,118.6	1,089.1	1,068.4	1,005.4
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	.....	392.8	392.4	393.7	393.6	393.0	390.5	386.1	381.5	378.4	374.3	369.9	363.5	364.8	354.9
Electrical appliances	.....	69.3	70.2	70.9	70.5	69.9	69.3	67.9	65.5	64.9	63.2	60.6	56.8	56.2	59.5
Insulated wire and cable	.....	34.4	34.2	35.4	35.5	35.6	35.5	35.4	35.1	34.6	33.1	32.8	32.3	31.5	29.2
Electrical equipment for vehicles	.....	88.7	89.4	90.9	91.0	91.0	90.5	88.2	84.5	82.2	79.9	80.5	77.7	79.2	78.6
Electric lamps	.....	27.6	27.5	27.3	27.2	26.9	26.3	25.8	25.3	25.0	23.5	23.3	23.3	25.2	31.0
Communication equipment	.....	540.4	522.0	529.2	537.2	542.8	546.0	543.1	535.3	533.8	518.8	501.2	485.4	464.9	405.8
Miscellaneous electrical products	.....	48.5	48.5	47.4	47.0	47.3	45.9	45.9	46.3	47.7	49.5	50.3	50.4	46.6	46.5
Transportation equipment	1,882.3	1,911.4	1,921.4	1,950.8	1,955.8	1,909.9	1,905.7	1,930.0	1,891.5	1,862.6	1,825.0	1,779.3	1,719.2	1,674.9	1,510.3
Automobiles	.....	925.9	940.8	969.4	982.3	993.1	983.2	957.0	924.6	904.0	887.9	850.0	820.3	793.5	844.5
Aircraft and parts	.....	748.8	743.2	733.6	728.4	727.3	735.0	729.2	721.4	711.4	694.5	684.3	654.9	641.6	463.6
Aircraft	.....	454.9	449.6	444.5	445.6	446.9	449.2	448.1	447.8	444.5	434.0	430.2	408.7	413.9	313.3
Aircraft engines and parts	.....	168.8	169.9	165.9	161.3	159.2	165.6	163.7	158.1	153.9	150.2	147.5	143.2	134.7	90.8
Aircraft propellers and parts	.....	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.6	16.3	15.7	15.2	14.8	14.5	14.0	10.8
Other aircraft parts and equipment	.....	108.9	107.4	106.8	105.1	104.7	103.7	100.8	99.2	97.3	95.1	91.8	88.5	79.1	48.8
Ship- and boatbuilding and repairing	.....	147.6	152.2	153.9	153.0	157.1	155.1	155.7	158.1	158.8	155.9	155.3	156.2	181.0	116.0
Shipbuilding and repairing	.....	122.8	126.1	127.1	126.1	130.5	129.7	131.0	134.1	135.3	133.5	134.3	135.3	131.2	101.6
Boatbuilding and repairing	.....	24.8	26.1	26.8	26.9	26.6	25.4	24.7	24.0	23.5	22.4	21.0	20.9	19.8	14.4
Railroad equipment	.....	75.3	71.4	80.0	78.6	79.0	79.2	74.8	74.3	74.1	72.1	75.3	73.9	75.8	73.7
Other transportation equipment	.....	13.8	13.8	13.9	13.5	13.4	13.2	13.3	13.1	14.3	14.6	14.4	13.9	12.9	12.6
Instruments and related products	335.6	331.5	333.1	335.4	333.3	333.2	332.5	328.5	327.5	326.3	322.8	318.7	313.7	310.2	292.2
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	.....	52.7	54.3	54.0	53.6	53.6	53.5	53.0	52.8	52.5	51.8	51.1	50.3	48.9	39.1
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	.....	81.4	82.3	82.6	81.9	81.8	81.9	80.9	80.2	79.6	78.3	77.0	75.0	74.1	71.8
Optical instruments and lenses	.....	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.4	12.5
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	.....	40.6	40.7	41.2	41.1	41.1	40.9	40.4	40.8	40.9	40.6	40.0	39.3	39.6	40.0
Ophthalmic goods	.....	28.1	27.9	28.4	28.7	29.0	29.2	28.9	28.9	28.5	27.8	27.5	27.2	28.1	29.0
Photographic apparatus	.....	70.1	69.6	69.4	68.9	68.5	68.3	67.9	68.0	67.9	67.5	66.9	67.1	66.1	62.1
Watches and clocks	.....	46.2	45.9	47.5	46.8	46.8	46.3	45.1	44.5	44.6	44.4	43.8	42.5	41.0	37.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	508.1	506.0	488.9	501.5	497.2	495.9	494.1	487.2	474.9	485.0	495.8	488.5	472.8	456.0	465.4
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	.....	55.2	52.6	54.9	54.2	54.6	55.0	53.6	52.8	53.8	54.2	53.9	52.2	50.5	54.7
Musical instruments and parts	.....	18.1	17.6	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.3	18.1	17.8	17.5	17.4	17.0	16.7	16.3	16.6
Toys and sporting goods	.....	91.4	87.6	88.1	87.1	84.3	81.3	77.8	73.7	79.8	87.2	87.9	85.1	75.4	74.0
Pens, pencils, and other office supplies	.....	32.4	31.9	32.3	32.1	32.0	31.7	31.1	31.1	32.6	32.6	32.7	31.9	31.5	31.9
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	.....	71.4	68.0	68.1	66.4	67.2	69.3	69.6	67.8	67.1	68.4	67.4	65.5	62.1	63.9
Fabricated plastic products	.....	75.6	73.8	75.5	75.1	74.1	73.4	72.6	72.4	72.4	72.7	71.1	67.1	66.9	67.2
Other manufacturing industries	.....	161.9	157.4	164.6	164.3	164.6	164.4	163.6	159.3	161.8	163.3	158.5	154.3	153.4	157.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1953									1952				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1952	1951
Transportation and public utilities	4,337	4,334	4,341	4,315	4,279	4,244	4,235	4,210	4,210	4,293	4,286	4,296	4,281	4,220	4,166
Transportation	3,012	2,999	3,000	2,990	2,966	2,949	2,928	2,909	2,914	2,995	2,992	2,999	2,990	2,941	2,921
Interstate railroads	.....	1,405.7	1,409.3	1,399.9	1,387.0	1,376.0	1,360.5	1,356.4	1,367.5	1,406.0	1,412.5	1,423.2	1,410.9	1,399.8	1,449.3
Class I railroads	.....	1,235.0	1,238.8	1,229.2	1,217.5	1,204.9	1,188.5	1,184.8	1,195.5	1,222.7	1,238.8	1,249.9	1,237.8	1,226.2	1,275.9
Local railways and bus lines	.....	128.8	130.9	131.0	130.7	130.7	131.3	131.5	125.6	132.4	132.4	132.3	133.2	134.2	139.0
Trucking and warehousing	.....	754.1	749.1	749.3	745.8	743.0	743.9	737.2	734.9	751.9	750.8	745.9	733.2	714.6	675.6
Other transportation and services	.....	710.7	710.5	709.5	705.1	698.9	691.9	683.8	686.0	694.9	696.0	697.1	702.4	692.1	656.9
Bus lines, except local	.....	52.9	53.3	52.9	52.1	51.9	51.4	51.5	51.9	52.5	52.5	52.9	54.0	52.4	53.0
Air transportation (common carrier)	.....	103.3	104.9	104.6	102.0	101.1	101.8	100.0	100.0	99.4	98.8	97.8	97.5	95.6	85.2
Communication	745	752	750	750	747	731	742	738	734	736	734	732	731	717	690
Telephone	.....	703.6	709.6	700.1	697.3	682.3	693.5	689.2	684.9	686.5	684.4	682.4	681.9	672.7	638.9
Telegraph	.....	47.6	48.3	48.9	48.9	48.1	47.9	48.3	48.6	48.6	48.6	49.1	48.3	48.6	50.1
Other public utilities	580	583	582	575	566	564	565	563	562	562	560	565	570	563	555
Gas and electric utilities	.....	550.3	558.7	552.2	544.3	542.1	543.0	541.4	540.5	540.8	538.8	543.0	547.5	541.2	533.3
Electric light and power utilities	.....	251.6	251.0	248.2	245.0	244.7	244.3	243.5	243.2	242.7	240.2	244.3	246.8	243.5	240.4
Gas utilities	.....	130.8	129.9	128.9	126.3	124.8	126.5	126.1	125.6	126.6	127.0	127.2	127.7	126.4	123.8
Electric light and gas utilities combined	.....	177.9	177.8	175.1	173.0	172.6	172.2	171.8	171.7	171.5	171.6	171.5	173.0	171.3	169.1
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified	.....	23.1	22.9	22.4	21.9	22.1	22.0	21.7	21.7	21.5	21.4	21.7	22.1	21.5	21.7
Wholesale and retail trade	10,470	10,352	10,368	10,415	10,348	10,314	10,284	10,214	10,283	11,218	10,650	10,442	10,295	10,251	10,013
Wholesale trade	2,736	2,739	2,740	2,729	2,712	2,713	2,730	2,743	2,747	2,787	2,780	2,752	2,730	2,721	2,655
Retail trade	7,734	7,613	7,628	7,686	7,636	7,601	7,554	7,471	7,536	8,431	7,870	7,690	7,565	7,530	7,359
General merchandise stores	1,407.8	1,354.3	1,353.4	1,402.3	1,406.2	1,396.6	1,396.4	1,355.0	1,406.5	2,013.2	1,626.3	1,504.8	1,423.8	1,453.2	1,429.3
Food and liquor stores	1,399.4	1,392.7	1,402.0	1,405.7	1,399.3	1,398.2	1,389.2	1,380.8	1,370.9	1,407.2	1,381.7	1,375.8	1,386.4	1,353.8	1,307.6
Automotive and accessories dealers	853.4	853.5	847.3	839.2	829.2	820.0	812.9	810.0	807.5	835.2	800.5	785.2	778.1	779.5	763.7
Apparel and accessories stores	601.3	549.5	561.0	594.7	594.8	593.2	585.7	558.2	573.6	705.6	617.7	601.9	579.8	584.0	575.4
Other retail trade	3,472.2	3,462.8	3,464.4	3,444.3	3,406.4	3,392.7	3,369.9	3,366.7	3,377.6	3,489.5	3,443.5	3,422.2	3,427.1	3,359.1	3,282.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate [4]	2,054	2,074	2,072	2,046	2,025	2,014	1,993	1,977	1,969	1,978	1,973	1,973	1,976	1,957	1,861
Banks and trust companies [4]	.....	518.0	518.2	506.8	499.1	499.0	496.7	493.4	488.6	489.6	486.8	484.6	484.2	480.0	431.0
Security dealers and exchanges	.....	64.7	65.1	64.9	65.2	65.0	64.9	64.7	64.1	64.2	64.2	64.4	64.7	64.5	63.7
Insurance carriers and agents	.....	759.3	756.1	744.6	737.2	735.5	732.3	726.9	720.8	719.6	716.7	715.2	712.9	707.2	671.4
Other finance agencies and real estate	.....	731.8	732.6	729.5	723.1	714.4	699.1	692.2	695.1	704.2	705.1	709.0	714.1	704.8	694.7
Service and miscellaneous	5,393	5,416	5,417	5,397	5,357	5,307	5,225	5,194	5,192	5,237	5,266	5,303	5,364	5,289	5,207
Hotels and lodging places	.....	446.3	442.4	495.9	469.9	463.8	456.0	450.5	442.7	446.8	446.1	456.3	494.1	476.9	476.5
Personal services:															
Laundries	.....	349.7	353.8	354.1	348.6	343.5	340.4	340.0	341.7	342.0	342.3	343.7	344.1	342.7	342.7
Cleaning and dyeing plants	.....	175.9	180.6	186.8	184.2	180.7	175.0	171.9	172.4	172.5	175.3	178.9	173.8	172.7	166.8
Motion pictures	.....	234.3	233.7	233.8	232.1	234.4	232.0	229.4	229.6	228.5	232.6	237.2	239.8	236.2	244.4
Government [4]	6,668	6,449	6,478	6,638	6,669	6,653	6,646	6,625	6,475	7,095	6,742	6,704	6,616	6,633	6,373
Federal [4]	2,225	2,248	2,271	2,285	2,282	2,304	2,324	2,343	2,350	2,765	2,363	2,363	2,368	2,403	2,261
State and local [4]	4,443	4,201	4,207	4,353	4,387	4,349	4,342	4,282	4,325	4,330	4,379	4,341	4,248	4,230	4,112

[1] The Bureau of Labor Statistics series of employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating firms. These reports cover all full- and part-time employees in private nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Because of this, persons who worked in more than 1 establishment during the reporting period will be counted more than once. In Federal establishments the data generally refer to persons who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month; in State and local government, to persons who received pay for any part of the pay period ending on, or immediately prior to, the last day of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are excluded. These employment series have been adjusted to first quarter 1951 benchmark levels indicated by data from government social insurance programs. Revised data in all except the first 4 columns will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

These data differ in several respects from the nonagricultural employment data shown in the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A-1, civilian labor force), which is obtained by household interviews. This MRLF series relates to the calendar week which contains the 8th day of the month. It includes all persons with a job whether at work or not, proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants.

[2] Durable goods include: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

[3] Nondurable goods include: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

[4] See NOTE, table A-5.

[5] State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, paid volunteer firemen and elected officials of small local units.

See NOTE on p. 1226.

TABLE A–3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries [1]

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1953									1952				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1952	1951
Mining:															
Metal		86.5	86.6	87.4	86.6	86.2	86.7	88.1	88.8	88.9	88.4	85.8	86.7	87.8	88.4
Iron		35.3	35.3	35.4	34.9	34.0	33.5	33.5	34.1	34.4	34.6	34.7	35.6	29.1	33.8
Copper		23.9	23.7	23.8	23.4	23.5	23.6	23.5	23.4	23.2	22.8	20.8	20.8	22.3	22.4
Lead and zinc		13.4	13.5	14.4	14.8	15.3	15.8	16.6	17.0	17.0	16.9	16.7	16.6	18.1	17.8
Anthracite		46.4	45.3	50.3	51.6	47.8	53.5	55.6	56.4	57.8	58.0	58.5	58.7	59.5	65.0
Bituminous-coal		268.3	267.7	277.1	277.9	286.7	295.8	302.0	306.9	307.4	306.6	306.3	314.3	309.9	348.0
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:															
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)		133.7	132.9	131.9	127.2	127.7	126.5	125.9	126.4	126.5	126.3	126.7	128.4	127.9	124.8
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying		92.0	91.5	90.8	89.0	88.2	85.0	83.8	83.6	87.5	90.6	91.6	91.4	88.6	89.2
Manufacturing	**13,802**	**13,852**	**13,656**	**13,787**	**13,699**	**13,758**	**13,831**	**13,733**	**13,619**	**13,699**	**13,634**	**13,560**	**13,477**	**13,044**	**13,135**
Durable goods [2]	7,993	8,050	8,038	8,190	8,179	8,215	8,211	8,115	8,020	8,010	7,916	7,774	7,634	7,481	7,459
Nondurable goods [2]	5,809	5,802	5,618	5,597	5,520	5,543	5,620	5,618	5,599	5,689	5,718	5,786	5,843	5,564	5,676
Ordnance and accessories	160.8	158.5	161.2	158.3	155.9	150.2	146.5	141.8	139.0	136.5	134.0	132.0	131.8	125.7	61.5
Food and kindred products	1,287.9	1,254.9	1,183.3	1,096.6	1,050.6	1,026.5	1,024.8	1,032.6	1,044.7	1,092.8	1,142.0	1,223.4	1,309.0	1,127.1	1,142.4
Meat products		239.0	239.5	237.0	233.2	232.7	237.7	241.1	248.8	256.4	253.5	243.9	246.5	245.6	242.9
Dairy products		92.0	94.2	93.5	87.1	83.1	79.7	78.1	76.4	77.9	79.8	82.5	86.8	85.1	87.3
Canning and preserving		309.6	244.2	165.4	145.9	133.9	122.7	128.7	132.3	143.3	172.4	252.9	347.5	188.8	201.6
Grain-mill products		93.5	93.3	93.9	89.3	87.7	89.3	90.6	92.3	93.4	92.3	95.1	96.3	94.0	91.6
Bakery products		182.4	184.2	184.0	181.0	178.5	179.7	179.5	179.0	183.5	186.6	187.1	185.5	181.9	181.4
Sugar		24.4	24.3	23.2	22.2	22.3	22.7	23.1	24.9	33.6	44.3	43.1	26.9	28.0	29.3
Confectionery and related products		66.9	60.0	64.0	62.0	65.5	70.2	72.2	72.6	77.1	79.1	79.3	78.7	71.6	73.0
Beverages		144.3	139.7	131.8	131.7	127.2	125.4	122.0	123.5	128.7	132.2	133.6	136.8	132.2	133.8
Miscellaneous food products		102.8	103.9	103.8	98.2	95.6	97.4	97.3	94.9	98.9	102.1	105.9	106.0	99.8	101.5
Tobacco manufactures	113.9	108.8	85.3	85.0	85.0	85.2	87.3	93.9	100.5	108.1	108.8	116.7	116.7	97.9	98.7
Cigarettes		28.5	27.7	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.1	28.2	28.0	28.3	27.5	26.3
Cigars		38.9	37.8	39.3	39.2	39.1	39.8	39.6	39.7	40.0	40.6	40.6	40.6	39.6	38.7
Tobacco and snuff		7.4	7.2	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.1
Tobacco stemming and redrying		34.0	12.6	9.6	9.7	10.0	11.6	18.4	24.9	32.2	31.8	40.2	39.9	22.9	22.6
Textile-mill products	1,103.8	1,110.2	1,101.7	1,121.6	1,116.7	1,119.2	1,134.3	1,134.0	1,131.7	1,146.1	1,145.8	1,134.9	1,126.5	1,105.8	1,175.8
Scouring and combing plants		6.6	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.4	5.9	6.3
Yarn and thread mills		143.3	140.7	144.4	142.9	143.0	146.0	145.7	146.5	147.3	147.5	147.0	146.9	143.6	184.2
Broad-woven fabric mills		487.6	492.1	497.1	494.4	493.8	498.8	501.5	502.3	508.0	506.1	503.3	501.2	498.7	545.8
Narrow fabrics and smallwares		30.9	30.5	31.1	31.0	30.2	31.4	31.4	31.1	31.2	31.4	30.9	30.2	29.5	31.2
Knitting mills		232.6	228.1	232.3	232.2	232.9	235.4	232.3	230.2	236.2	238.7	235.7	232.2	223.2	223.8
Dyeing and finishing textiles		82.9	81.2	82.9	82.9	84.7	85.8	86.5	86.3	87.1	87.2	86.2	85.3	83.4	83.8
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings		46.8	45.8	47.9	47.7	49.7	50.1	50.0	49.4	50.1	50.1	48.0	49.0	46.2	51.0
Hats (except cloth and millinery)		16.4	16.1	16.3	16.9	15.5	17.4	17.4	16.8	16.7	16.1	15.8	15.1	15.3	15.8
Miscellaneous textile goods		63.1	60.6	63.2	62.5	63.3	63.4	62.9	62.7	63.1	62.5	61.7	60.2	60.0	63.8
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,079.4	1,107.4	1,047.3	1,072.2	1,060.8	1,086.0	1,138.5	1,136.6	1,108.5	1,113.5	1,104.3	1,102.9	1,106.2	1,066.9	1,065.9
Men's and boys' suits and coats		129.7	118.1	126.9	124.9	123.9	125.8	124.0	119.3	121.0	122.0	123.4	124.4	119.3	128.8
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing		289.4	274.2	287.6	288.2	289.4	288.6	284.2	278.8	280.2	279.9	278.8	275.6	265.1	263.4
Women's outerwear		338.0	313.0	308.8	297.9	317.8	355.5	360.3	351.1	346.6	330.9	330.0	339.5	331.2	326.4
Women's, children's undergarments		93.9	92.6	96.3	99.0	101.2	101.5	100.2	98.2	100.6	102.6	101.6	97.9	95.0	91.1
Millinery		19.5	17.4	15.1	15.5	19.2	24.5	24.8	23.2	20.3	18.1	20.4	21.7	20.6	19.9
Children's outerwear		60.8	59.2	61.8	59.1	57.9	61.4	62.4	60.5	59.3	59.5	60.4	60.4	59.1	56.1
Fur goods		8.2	9.6	9.6	7.5	5.1	6.8	6.8	8.2	9.8	11.3	9.6	11.6	9.4	10.7
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories		58.4	55.9	57.3	57.3	58.0	58.0	57.3	55.3	59.4	62.8	63.3	62.0	57.8	61.0
Other fabricated textile products		109.5	107.3	108.8	111.4	113.5	116.7	116.6	113.9	116.3	117.2	115.4	113.1	109.5	108.5
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	707.0	723.8	717.2	730.9	712.5	700.5	688.6	676.9	676.4	704.4	730.3	727.7	750.7	713.3	766.8
Logging camps and contractors		81.2	82.9	83.8	77.9	70.3	66.9	59.3	58.0	69.6	82.6	73.4	86.9	78.5	93.8
Sawmills and planing mills		432.4	423.9	431.9	422.3	416.4	407.5	404.1	405.5	419.7	433.3	439.8	447.5	422.8	444.4
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		100.6	100.2	104.4	102.4	104.0	102.4	102.6	102.7	103.9	104.6	106.6	107.5	100.8	108.4
Wooden containers		56.3	57.4	57.4	57.1	56.7	56.8	56.6	56.6	57.5	56.4	54.2	55.0	56.4	61.1
Miscellaneous wood products		53.3	52.8	53.4	52.8	53.1	54.4	54.3	53.6	53.7	53.4	53.7	53.8	53.9	57.1
Furniture and fixtures	315.6	317.5	316.1	317.4	322.1	328.5	332.7	331.9	329.2	330.0	328.5	322.1	315.6	309.1	310.6
Household furniture		230.5	229.5	231.5	236.5	242.3	247.0	245.9	242.9	243.1	242.1	237.2	231.2	225.5	226.0
Office, public-building, and professional furniture		32.6	32.1	32.0	32.6	33.1	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.5	33.4	33.2	33.4	33.0	33.8
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures		29.3	28.9	28.5	28.2	28.1	27.7	28.3	28.7	28.6	28.2	27.6	27.2	26.6	27.0
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures		25.1	25.6	25.4	24.8	25.0	24.9	24.5	24.3	24.8	24.8	24.1	23.8	23.9	23.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1953									1952				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1952	1951
Manufacturing—Continued															
Paper and allied products	453.0	451.4	443.1	445.6	439.7	439.5	439.3	436.8	435.6	441.0	434.7	431.9	424.9	422.5	434.3
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		226.9	225.0	225.2	222.2	221.8	222.6	222.8	222.9	224.3	218.8	218.8	217.0	219.4	223.4
Paperboard containers and boxes		121.1	115.8	117.8	115.6	116.3	116.2	115.0	114.9	117.7	117.3	115.1	110.8	107.4	111.7
Other paper and allied products		103.4	102.3	102.6	101.9	101.4	100.5	99.0	97.8	99.0	98.6	98.0	97.1	95.8	99.2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	509.8	499.9	498.5	501.6	498.7	497.9	499.2	496.5	497.8	505.1	505.2	503.8	497.2	494.2	493.9
Newspapers		146.8	146.7	147.8	147.7	146.3	146.1	144.3	143.9	147.0	146.8	146.4	145.9	144.4	142.9
Periodicals		27.3	27.8	27.8	28.3	28.4	29.1	29.0	28.8	28.6	28.8	29.0	28.6	28.7	28.6
Books		27.8	27.3	27.5	27.2	27.5	27.8	27.7	27.3	27.3	27.2	27.5	27.2	27.1	27.3
Commercial printing		157.8	157.9	158.9	157.6	158.3	158.7	159.3	161.1	161.9	160.7	160.4	157.8	158.1	158.5
Lithographing		42.1	41.4	41.9	41.5	41.3	41.4	40.8	40.9	42.8	43.0	42.6	41.9	40.9	41.7
Greeting cards		14.6	14.4	14.3	13.2	12.7	13.1	13.1	13.2	14.7	16.4	15.6	14.5	13.8	14.1
Bookbinding and related industries		35.6	35.3	35.4	35.1	34.9	34.6	34.1	34.6	35.0	34.9	34.6	34.2	33.9	33.4
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services		47.9	47.7	48.0	48.1	48.5	48.4	48.2	48.0	47.8	47.4	47.7	47.1	47.8	47.8
Chemicals and allied products	514.4	512.7	510.6	513.1	516.9	525.8	528.9	518.7	516.1	518.3	518.3	518.2	511.8	516.5	529.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals		60.1	61.0	60.1	59.8	59.7	59.4	59.0	58.3	58.1	57.9	57.7	57.9	58.8	59.5
Industrial organic chemicals		198.2	196.4	195.0	192.3	190.9	190.4	189.2	189.7	189.2	187.8	186.6	184.9	185.5	192.0
Drugs and medicines		58.0	58.2	58.8	58.9	59.4	59.8	59.6	61.4	61.6	61.5	61.1	60.7	62.5	62.7
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations		30.4	30.6	31.1	31.5	32.1	32.1	31.8	31.3	31.6	31.6	31.8	31.8	31.6	33.4
Paints, pigments, and fillers		47.6	48.5	48.4	47.9	47.9	47.5	47.1	46.9	46.8	46.7	46.7	46.2	46.6	47.5
Gum and wood chemicals		6.5	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.3
Fertilizers		23.3	22.2	25.2	30.8	37.9	36.6	31.4	27.1	25.5	25.3	26.6	27.0	28.3	28.7
Vegetable and animal oils and fats		27.4	25.4	26.3	27.3	29.2	31.8	32.8	34.5	36.6	37.7	37.9	34.0	32.7	36.2
Miscellaneous chemicals		61.2	61.9	61.9	61.9	62.0	61.6	61.3	60.4	62.3	63.2	63.2	62.6	62.8	62.1
Products of petroleum and coal	189.1	190.1	190.6	189.7	187.6	187.6	186.4	185.7	185.8	186.8	188.0	189.1	189.9	182.6	188.2
Petroleum refining		145.8	145.9	144.8	143.1	144.1	143.6	143.6	144.0	143.8	143.7	143.9	145.0	140.8	143.3
Coke and other petroleum and coke products		44.3	44.7	45.2	44.8	43.8	42.8	42.1	41.8	43.0	44.3	45.2	44.9	42.0	44.9
Rubber products	215.8	215.6	213.6	220.3	220.2	220.5	220.8	219.2	219.2	219.2	216.6	212.8	208.3	208.2	212.0
Tires and inner tubes		90.2	90.7	92.4	92.7	92.2	91.6	91.2	91.5	91.8	90.8	90.2	90.0	90.8	87.4
Rubber footwear		23.7	22.6	23.5	23.3	23.8	24.2	24.2	24.8	25.2	24.7	24.3	23.5	22.9	23.9
Other rubber products		101.7	100.3	104.4	104.2	104.5	104.7	103.8	103.2	102.2	101.1	98.0	94.8	94.6	100.7
Leather and leather products	341.9	351.3	343.9	350.9	343.5	354.5	363.3	363.8	359.0	358.6	354.7	352.2	352.4	343.1	338.7
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished		42.5	42.1	42.9	42.2	42.2	42.8	43.1	43.6	44.0	43.7	43.0	42.7	41.8	43.3
Industrial leather belting and packing		4.3	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.8
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings		15.6	15.9	16.1	15.0	16.2	16.9	17.4	17.3	17.0	16.1	15.5	15.4	15.6	15.0
Footwear (except rubber)		228.7	223.5	230.5	225.7	231.7	237.7	237.8	235.7	232.3	225.9	224.7	228.8	223.2	218.4
Luggage		16.2	16.0	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.0	16.2	15.8	16.6	16.9	16.7	16.1	15.5	13.8
Handbags and small leather goods		26.7	25.6	23.6	23.0	26.6	29.1	29.0	26.9	26.7	28.7	28.9	26.4	25.8	26.6
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods		17.3	16.5	16.5	16.1	16.1	16.0	15.3	15.0	17.4	18.8	19.0	18.7	16.8	17.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	467.0	462.8	455.0	465.4	460.6	462.3	459.2	453.2	450.9	458.4	461.1	459.4	455.1	448.4	475.1
Flat glass		31.5	31.2	31.0	31.2	31.5	31.5	31.8	31.9	32.0	31.2	30.5	29.7	28.9	29.7
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown		89.6	86.3	91.6	90.5	90.7	89.9	87.7	86.5	87.2	87.9	86.7	87.1	83.1	85.3
Glass products made of purchased glass		14.1	14.1	14.7	14.8	15.5	15.3	14.7	14.9	14.9	15.0	14.3	13.8	13.9	14.5
Cement, hydraulic		35.3	35.2	34.4	34.5	34.2	34.1	34.3	34.2	34.6	34.3	34.8	34.4	33.8	34.7
Structural clay products		71.0	71.7	72.1	69.8	69.1	68.6	67.2	67.5	70.9	72.3	73.4	73.4	72.7	77.5
Pottery and related products		46.5	42.1	48.3	48.9	50.1	50.8	50.6	50.7	51.0	51.2	51.3	50.2	51.1	56.9
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		90.1	89.5	87.4	86.1	85.4	83.0	81.6	80.7	83.0	84.6	84.2	85.4	82.3	84.7
Cut-stone and stone products		16.5	16.1	16.3	15.6	16.2	16.2	16.0	15.8	16.1	16.4	16.2	14.5	15.3	16.6
Miscellaneous nonmetallic products		68.2	68.8	69.6	69.2	69.6	69.8	69.3	68.7	68.7	68.2	68.0	66.6	67.3	75.1
Primary metal industries	1,110.7	1,131.7	1,133.2	1,143.1	1,137.9	1,143.5	1,144.8	1,141.8	1,139.0	1,137.0	1,125.8	1,115.6	1,108.5	1,039.7	1,132.1
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills		570.4	569.2	567.2	561.8	562.4	563.6	563.1	561.8	560.8	557.0	556.6	555.7	486.5	560.2
Iron and steel foundries		213.5	214.7	219.5	221.1	224.1	224.2	224.2	225.7	226.3	225.6	221.9	221.5	223.4	237.1
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		43.5	43.5	43.4	43.1	42.4	42.2	41.9	40.9	40.7	41.0	41.0	41.7	42.0	42.3
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		9.4	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.8	9.4	9.3	9.1	8.7	8.4	9.2	10.2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals		98.4	96.9	100.5	100.8	100.4	99.4	97.7	96.5	96.1	94.5	92.6	90.8	90.1	90.8
Nonferrous foundries		77.6	79.6	80.6	79.5	82.0	82.9	82.9	82.2	82.3	79.8	77.0	74.2	74.9	72.8
Miscellaneous primary metal industries		118.9	120.0	122.4	122.0	122.6	123.0	122.5	122.5	121.5	118.8	117.8	116.2	113.7	118.9
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	949.6	948.2	937.0	956.3	951.7	952.3	952.3	942.1	931.4	921.7	902.5	887.7	862.2	850.1	874.3
Tin cans and other tinware		56.6	53.8	52.7	50.9	50.3	50.1	50.0	49.8	48.6	48.7	51.9	55.2	49.7	50.8
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware		131.8	130.8	136.4	137.4	136.5	137.4	135.8	133.8	131.2	127.3	124.3	120.9	123.2	136.7
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies		122.1	120.0	123.3	123.3	124.6	123.7	123.7	122.4	124.8	124.5	124.2	121.2	113.8	116.3
Fabricated structural metal products		217.9	213.9	216.1	211.5	210.0	210.7	210.0	209.6	211.1	207.3	203.3	198.8	196.0	188.1
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving		199.5	199.5	204.8	204.8	204.9	204.9	201.2	196.3	188.5	180.4	174.6	164.3	164.2	172.5
Lighting fixtures		41.5	40.7	41.1	41.3	41.9	41.9	40.6	39.4	39.0	38.5	37.8	36.5	36.9	39.8
Fabricated wire products		59.8	60.4	60.9	61.6	62.5	62.1	60.6	60.4	59.4	58.2	56.2	53.8	53.3	55.8
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products		119.0	117.9	121.0	120.9	121.6	121.5	120.2	119.7	119.0	117.5	115.4	111.5	113.1	114.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1953									1952				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1952	1951
Manufacturing—Continued															
Machinery (except electrical)	1,224.3	1,241.0	1,268.2	1,300.0	1,306.6	1,320.5	1,334.6	1,323.1	1,312.9	1,301.3	1,259.7	1,227.0	1,208.3	1,272.5	1,245.1
Engines and turbines	.....	63.9	68.8	70.2	70.5	70.9	71.7	71.0	71.4	71.2	69.8	63.6	62.8	65.9	60.8
Agricultural machinery and tractors	.....	126.0	134.6	140.5	143.0	146.5	151.6	149.0	146.1	145.3	126.6	113.2	105.8	140.9	154.6
Construction and mining machinery	.....	96.9	99.3	99.9	97.8	98.0	100.9	100.6	100.5	100.5	99.6	98.5	97.9	100.3	90.6
Metalworking machinery	.....	222.4	221.7	227.1	227.3	227.6	228.1	226.7	226.3	225.7	222.8	222.7	223.8	224.4	209.6
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	.....	136.3	137.3	140.6	140.0	141.1	142.1	142.2	141.2	141.0	140.8	136.9	136.1	142.6	150.1
General industrial machinery	.....	164.3	166.5	167.2	166.0	166.5	167.0	165.6	165.7	165.1	161.4	159.9	159.5	164.3	163.2
Office and store machines and devices	.....	89.5	89.8	90.7	91.5	91.7	91.5	91.0	91.5	91.7	90.8	90.5	89.4	90.0	88.8
Service-industry and household machines	.....	151.6	156.9	166.4	172.4	177.9	180.1	177.3	171.8	163.3	156.4	149.5	144.0	144.3	142.6
Miscellaneous machinery parts	.....	190.1	193.3	197.4	198.1	200.3	201.6	199.7	198.4	197.5	191.5	192.8	189.0	189.9	184.7
Electrical machinery	918.4	907.4	895.2	910.6	919.1	926.0	924.7	915.7	898.6	892.8	872.1	850.6	823.7	896.9	768.6
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	.....	282.0	283.0	287.5	287.8	287.3	285.1	280.7	277.4	274.8	271.3	267.6	261.8	284.3	261.8
Electrical appliances	.....	58.1	58.8	59.2	59.0	58.4	57.9	56.7	54.2	53.8	52.3	50.0	45.8	45.7	47.7
Insulated wire and cable	.....	28.5	28.3	29.5	29.5	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.3	28.8	27.6	27.4	27.0	26.2	24.0
Electrical equipment for vehicles	.....	72.4	73.5	75.3	75.8	76.1	75.5	73.0	69.1	66.6	64.3	64.9	62.3	63.5	64.3
Electric lamps	.....	24.2	24.1	24.0	23.8	23.6	23.1	22.3	22.1	21.7	20.1	19.9	19.9	21.7	27.1
Communication equipment	.....	404.9	390.4	398.8	407.3	414.8	418.3	418.1	411.0	410.2	398.0	381.4	367.3	349.5	307.1
Miscellaneous electrical products	.....	37.3	37.1	36.3	35.9	36.2	35.2	35.3	35.5	36.9	36.5	33.4	30.6	36.1	36.8
Transportation equipment	1,473.0	1,499.3	1,510.2	1,548.3	1,556.1	1,575.9	1,573.6	1,543.4	1,508.6	1,483.9	1,450.1	1,410.8	1,355.3	1,520.5	1,219.8
Automobiles	.....	756.9	772.6	803.4	816.1	830.7	820.6	798.0	759.3	749.9	734.8	701.2	672.5	647.1	707.9
Aircraft and parts	.....	543.3	538.0	534.8	532.3	532.8	542.3	538.1	530.7	523.6	509.7	501.3	474.2	466.5	341.9
Aircraft	.....	327.5	323.2	321.8	324.8	327.2	330.2	329.3	326.9	324.9	314.4	313.2	292.7	302.8	232.3
Aircraft engines and parts	.....	119.9	120.0	118.3	114.5	112.6	119.1	118.4	115.0	111.7	108.6	106.5	103.0	95.9	63.7
Aircraft propellers and parts	.....	11.7	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.1	11.6	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.0	7.6
Other aircraft parts and equipment	.....	84.2	82.8	82.6	80.9	80.8	80.7	78.1	76.7	75.4	73.6	70.9	68.1	60.8	38.3
Ship- and boatbuilding and repairing	.....	129.5	134.0	135.5	134.8	139.0	136.8	137.2	139.0	139.7	136.9	136.7	138.0	133.2	100.9
Shipbuilding and repairing	.....	107.6	110.8	111.6	110.7	115.1	114.0	115.0	117.5	118.5	116.8	118.0	119.3	115.4	88.2
Boatbuilding and repairing	.....	21.9	23.2	23.9	24.1	23.9	22.8	22.2	21.5	21.2	20.1	18.7	18.7	17.8	12.8
Railroad equipment	.....	57.9	53.9	62.9	61.4	62.1	62.7	58.8	58.4	58.4	56.2	59.3	57.8	59.8	58.5
Other transportation equipment	.....	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.2	12.3	12.5	12.3	11.8	10.9	10.6
Instruments and related products	244.5	240.3	242.2	245.1	243.6	244.3	244.4	240.7	240.9	240.4	237.1	233.6	229.8	237.6	216.7
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	.....	31.8	33.5	33.8	33.6	34.1	34.3	34.1	34.3	34.2	33.6	32.9	32.4	32.0	25.8
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	.....	58.1	58.8	59.6	59.3	59.2	59.6	58.7	58.3	58.1	56.5	55.6	53.8	53.1	52.5
Optical instruments and lenses	.....	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.0
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	.....	29.1	29.2	29.5	29.4	29.4	29.4	28.9	29.3	29.5	29.3	28.7	28.2	28.6	29.2
Ophthalmic goods	.....	22.5	22.3	22.8	23.1	23.4	23.6	23.4	23.2	22.9	22.3	22.1	21.9	22.7	23.7
Photographic apparatus	.....	49.3	49.2	48.8	48.1	48.0	47.9	47.3	47.8	47.7	47.5	47.0	47.2	46.4	43.6
Watches and clocks	.....	39.6	39.3	40.9	40.4	40.5	39.9	38.7	38.3	38.4	38.1	37.5	36.5	35.0	31.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	421.9	419.4	402.9	414.9	412.5	411.2	409.9	404.2	393.3	403.5	414.5	407.7	392.7	376.7	388.3
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	.....	45.2	42.8	44.7	44.1	44.4	44.6	43.6	43.2	44.1	44.9	44.7	42.8	41.1	44.7
Musical instruments and parts	.....	15.8	15.3	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.9	15.7	15.5	15.2	15.0	14.7	14.4	13.8	14.1
Toys and sporting goods	.....	79.4	75.4	75.7	75.5	73.0	69.8	66.2	62.6	68.6	75.9	76.6	73.9	64.8	64.5
Pens, pencils, and other office supplies	.....	24.3	23.8	24.4	24.3	24.2	23.9	23.3	23.3	24.8	25.0	25.0	24.3	24.0	24.8
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	.....	60.4	56.9	57.2	55.5	56.3	58.3	58.7	56.7	56.3	57.2	56.2	54.6	51.6	53.7
Fabricated plastic products	.....	63.0	61.0	63.0	63.1	63.1	62.4	62.1	61.2	61.2	61.4	59.9	56.0	55.8	57.0
Other manufacturing industries	.....	131.3	127.7	134.3	134.4	134.5	135.0	134.6	130.8	133.3	135.1	130.6	126.7	125.6	129.5

[1] See footnote 1, table A–2. Production and related workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, janitorial, watchman services, products development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e. g., power plant), and record-keeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations.

[2] See footnote 2, table A–2.

[3] See footnote 3, table A–2.

See NOTE on p. 1226.

TABLE A–4: Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing industries [1]

[1947–49 average = 100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll
1939: Average	66.2	29.9	1949: Average	93.8	97.2	1953: January	110.1	148.4
1940: Average	71.2	34.0	1950: Average	99.6	111.7	February	111.0	149.3
1941: Average	87.9	49.3	1951: Average	108.2	129.6	March	111.8	151.9
1942: Average	105.9	72.2	1952: Average	105.5	135.3	April	111.2	150.0
1943: Average	121.4	99.0				May	110.6	149.9
1944: Average	118.1	102.8	1952: September	109.0	143.3	June	111.5	150.8
1945: Average	104.0	87.8	October	109.6	145.7	July	110.4	149.1
1946: Average	97.9	81.2	November	110.2	146.3	August	112.0	151.7
1947: Average	103.4	97.7	December	110.8	150.9	September	111.6	
1948: Average	102.8	105.1						

[1] See footnote 1, tables A–2 and A–3.

See NOTE on p. 1226.

TABLE A–5: Federal civilian employment by branch and agency group

[In thousands]

Year and month	All branches	Executive [1]				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Department of Defense	Post Office* Department	Other agencies		
	Continental United States [2]						
1952: Average	2,403	2,376.7	1,199.2	521.7	655.8	22.6	3.9
1952: August	2,387	2,360.7	1,212.2	490.2	658.3	22.5	3.8
September	2,368	2,341.6	1,205.5	490.3	645.8	22.6	3.8
October	2,363	2,337.1	1,206.0	490.7	640.4	22.5	3.8
November	2,363	2,336.3	1,205.7	492.5	638.1	22.5	3.8
December	2,765	2,738.6	1,206.0	897.5	635.1	22.6	3.9
1953: January	2,350	2,323.6	1,204.8	488.0	632.8	22.4	3.8
February	2,343	2,316.4	1,197.7	486.0	632.7	22.5	3.8
March	2,324	2,297.3	1,181.0	486.0	630.3	22.5	3.8
April	2,304	2,278.0	1,160.6	486.0	631.4	22.5	3.9
May	2,282	2,256.1	1,140.4	486.0	629.7	22.3	3.9
June	2,265	2,239.8	1,138.1	486.0	614.7	22.3	3.9
July	2,271	2,244.5	1,128.2	488.2	628.1	22.2	3.9
August	2,248	2,221.6	1,113.0	484.6	624.0	22.2	3.9
	Washington, D. C. [3]						
1952: Average	257.4	235.9	92.8	8.7	134.4	20.8	0.7
1952: August	257.0	235.5	93.7	8.1	133.7	20.7	.8
September	254.6	233.0	93.1	8.1	131.8	20.8	.8
October	254.2	232.7	93.2	8.2	131.3	20.7	.8
November	253.9	232.5	93.1	8.2	131.2	20.7	.7
December	259.9	238.5	93.1	14.7	130.7	20.7	.7
1953: January	252.6	231.4	93.5	8.1	129.8	20.5	.7
February	251.6	230.3	93.4	8.1	128.8	20.6	.7
March	249.4	228.0	92.8	8.1	127.1	20.7	.7
April	245.9	224.6	91.6	8.1	124.9	20.6	.7
May	242.7	221.6	90.2	8.1	123.3	20.4	.7
June	242.2	221.1	90.1	8.1	122.9	20.4	.7
July	238.3	217.3	89.6	8.0	119.7	20.3	.7
August	235.2	214.2	88.9	7.9	117.4	20.3	.7

[1] Includes all executive agencies (except Central Intelligence Agency) and Government corporations. Civilian employment in navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and on force-account construction is also included.

[2] Includes the 48 States and the District of Columbia.

[3] Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard Metropolitan Area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).

*Post Office Department employment was not available beginning with February 1953; and the January figure was used through June. Beginning with July 1953, actual data are reported.

See NOTE on p. 1226.

NOTE.—Beginning with January 1952, the data for Federal employment are not strictly comparable with those for prior years, primarily as a result of changes in definition. The following changes were made starting with that month: (1) data refer to the last day of the month rather than the first of the month; (2) employment of the Federal Reserve Banks and of the mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration transferred from the Federal total and the Executive Branch to the "Banks and Trust Companies" group of the "Finance, Insurance and Real Estate" division; (3) fourth-class postmasters formerly included in total for table A–5 only, now included in table A–2; (4) employment in the General Accounting Office and Government Printing Office excluded from the Executive Branch and included in the Legislative Branch; (5) the "Defense agencies" category replaced by one showing employment in the Department of Defense only.

TABLE A–8: Insured unemployment under State unemployment insurance programs,[1] by geographic division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1953								1952					1951
	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Aug.
Continental United States	816.1	861.1	832.7	889.0	960.6	1,014.5	1,083.6	1,155.9	891.5	685.8	631.4	687.1	997.6	939.2
New England	64.0	66.6	61.9	74.6	79.6	76.3	81.4	88.2	71.1	60.4	60.8	72.8	95.5	110.5
Maine	4.9	5.8	6.3	9.9	11.6	8.1	8.9	9.7	7.9	5.8	4.3	4.1	5.0	7.4
New Hampshire	5.5	5.8	6.2	7.6	7.2	6.0	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.7	5.1	6.0	6.0	7.3
Vermont	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.8	1.5
Massachusetts	31.4	34.7	32.7	38.0	39.4	39.3	42.5	45.6	38.8	33.3	32.9	39.1	50.6	54.1
Rhode Island	10.0	9.7	9.3	11.2	11.7	12.9	13.4	14.0	10.1	8.3	9.4	11.2	14.7	22.5
Connecticut	11.1	9.5	6.4	6.8	8.3	8.4	9.3	10.9	7.7	6.9	7.6	10.0	18.4	17.7
Middle Atlantic	257.0	283.8	275.0	289.1	313.5	301.4	310.9	350.9	280.8	228.4	211.6	217.8	290.3	315.1
New York	132.2	153.6	156.6	163.4	164.3	157.8	165.5	185.9	158.0	122.6	108.4	107.4	136.4	189.0
New Jersey	39.1	45.9	40.2	45.5	48.6	43.7	48.1	54.6	40.4	32.4	32.1	31.8	42.8	42.9
Pennsylvania	85.7	84.3	78.2	80.2	100.6	99.9	100.3	110.4	82.4	68.4	71.1	78.6	111.1	83.2
East North Central	155.8	140.2	130.0	124.8	121.2	122.3	138.3	187.9	124.9	101.9	102.9	127.2	267.3	184.3
Ohio	23.0	23.6	29.4	26.6	24.5	26.9	30.6	32.7	25.6	20.9	19.9	28.6	89.1	31.8
Indiana	14.6	14.8	14.4	11.8	11.5	12.9	15.2	20.0	16.3	10.2	10.8	12.4	27.6	20.1
Illinois	49.7	53.7	54.5	57.6	55.8	45.1	50.9	60.2	48.7	38.8	40.9	52.3	78.2	70.6
Michigan	53.1	30.6	22.7	20.9	19.9	24.4	27.0	29.5	25.0	24.7	24.1	29.6	107.1	55.1
Wisconsin	15.4	17.5	9.0	8.5	9.5	13.0	14.6	15.5	12.3	7.3	7.2	9.3	15.3	6.7
West North Central	31.1	38.1	39.0	42.6	53.6	68.9	74.3	70.2	45.7	28.7	28.2	25.1	36.6	31.5
Minnesota	6.7	7.6	8.0	12.2	19.8	25.1	26.5	22.2	12.7	6.3	4.7	5.1	8.0	6.7
Iowa	4.0	4.3	4.0	4.6	5.8	8.0	8.9	7.8	4.5	2.8	3.0	6.0	7.3	2.8
Missouri	14.2	19.0	20.1	18.2	17.2	18.6	20.2	22.5	17.6	14.9	12.4	10.9	16.8	16.7
North Dakota	.2	.3	.5	.9	2.3	4.2	4.4	3.8	2.2	.8	.2	.2	.2	.2
South Dakota	.2	.2	.2	.4	.9	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.0	.4	.2	.2	.2	.2
Nebraska	.9	1.1	1.2	1.8	2.6	4.7	5.9	5.0	2.7	.8	.7	.7	.9	.6
Kansas	4.9	5.6	5.0	4.4	5.0	6.4	7.2	7.1	5.0	2.7	2.0	2.0	3.2	4.3
South Atlantic	101.8	112.5	105.2	108.5	101.0	104.1	105.6	111.7	84.6	71.3	70.9	79.3	108.3	107.0
Delaware	.8	.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.4	.8	.6	.7	1.3	1.2
Maryland	9.7	10.7	10.3	12.2	12.5	10.6	12.1	13.1	9.7	6.8	5.9	7.2	12.7	8.5
District of Columbia	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.6	3.1	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.5
Virginia	10.7	13.7	14.8	11.3	7.5	9.3	9.4	10.3	6.9	5.3	4.9	6.0	10.2	10.5
West Virginia	14.2	16.6	15.3	15.3	16.6	17.6	17.3	17.6	13.3	12.2	11.4	11.9	18.4	10.4
North Carolina	20.9	24.5	25.8	27.3	28.2	28.3	27.0	26.7	20.9	16.7	15.2	17.1	20.2	31.0
South Carolina	11.0	12.3	10.1	10.6	10.3	10.8	10.6	11.4	8.1	6.8	6.4	6.9	8.7	10.5
Georgia	12.8	14.3	13.8	13.6	13.5	14.0	14.8	16.9	13.3	10.1	10.0	10.6	14.3	15.4
Florida	19.3	17.0	11.8	9.7	8.4	8.7	9.2	11.0	9.7	10.7	14.9	17.2	17.7	18.0
East South Central	58.7	60.9	57.5	66.2	69.3	71.3	75.0	75.7	61.0	51.9	50.2	54.2	69.4	58.3
Kentucky	17.0	17.0	17.3	19.6	20.2	20.0	19.6	17.8	14.9	14.2	14.8	14.8	19.8	14.9
Tennessee	19.3	21.2	18.4	21.6	23.0	22.9	26.0	27.3	21.7	18.1	16.7	19.1	21.0	22.7
Alabama	14.2	14.1	13.9	15.4	16.0	16.9	17.1	17.9	15.2	12.8	12.8	14.2	20.0	13.2
Mississippi	8.2	8.6	7.9	9.6	10.1	11.5	12.3	12.7	9.2	6.8	5.9	6.1	8.6	7.5
West South Central	45.1	46.2	44.2	48.0	51.0	58.2	61.2	57.2	44.6	32.6	27.0	29.6	39.1	35.8
Arkansas	7.5	7.6	7.2	8.9	10.8	12.9	14.5	13.6	10.5	6.8	4.4	4.4	6.4	5.3
Louisiana	11.2	12.2	11.8	12.9	13.2	15.6	16.7	16.3	12.2	9.2	8.7	10.2	13.9	14.4
Oklahoma	8.2	9.1	9.2	9.5	10.2	11.9	12.8	11.6	9.2	6.8	5.4	5.7	7.4	6.5
Texas	18.2	17.3	16.0	16.7	16.8	17.8	17.2	15.7	12.7	9.8	8.5	9.3	11.4	9.6
Mountain	12.7	12.7	12.8	15.1	21.1	29.1	33.5	30.7	19.4	9.6	6.2	6.1	7.7	8.0
Montana	.7	1.0	1.4	2.2	3.9	6.3	6.9	5.9	3.3	1.2	.5	.4	.5	.7
Idaho	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.2	4.0	6.1	8.1	7.9	5.2	1.9	.7	.7	.9	.9
Wyoming	.2	.2	.3	.5	.7	1.4	1.7	1.4	.7	.2	.1	.1	.2	.2
Colorado	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.8	3.2	3.4	2.9	1.8	1.0	.6	.6	1.0	1.1
New Mexico	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.7	1.8	.9	.8	.8	1.0	1.0
Arizona	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.3	2.5	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.0
Utah	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.4	3.1	4.4	5.3	4.9	2.9	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.5
Nevada	.8	.8	.8	.8	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.2	.9	.6	.6	.8	.6
Pacific	90.0	100.0	107.1	125.1	150.4	182.7	203.4	213.2	159.8	106.0	78.2	75.2	86.7	88.7
Washington	15.6	14.0	12.5	17.5	26.0	34.4	43.5	47.7	38.6	25.3	16.1	12.8	12.2	10.3
Oregon	10.1	9.6	8.9	11.6	16.6	24.2	31.2	33.3	24.4	14.9	10.6	6.9	6.6	6.4
California	64.3	76.4	85.7	96.0	107.8	124.1	128.7	132.2	96.8	65.8	52.1	55.5	67.9	72.0

[1] Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. For a technical description of this series, see the April 1950 Monthly Labor Review (p. 382).

Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

B: Labor Turnover

TABLE B–1: Monthly labor turnover rates (per 100 employees) in manufacturing industries, by class of turnover [1]

Class of turnover and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total separation:†												
1953	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	[3]4.9				
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.5
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2
1948	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3
1947	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.0	4.0	3.7
1946	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.9	6.3	4.9	4.5
1939	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.5
Quit:												
1953	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	[3]2.9				
1952	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.7
1951	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9
1948	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7
1947	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.6	2.7	2.3
1946	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.7	3.7	3.0
1939[2]	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Discharge:												
1953	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	[3].4				
1952	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3
1951	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1949	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
1948	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1947	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1946	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1939	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1
Layoff:												
1953	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	[3]1.3				
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.1
1951	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0
1948	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2
1947	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	.9	.8	.9
1946	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.6	.7	1.0	1.0	.7	1.0
1939	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.7
Miscellaneous including military:												
1953	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	[3].3				
1952	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1951	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1950	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3
1949	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1948	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1947	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1946	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1
Total accession:												
1953	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.1	[3]4.2				
1952	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	3.9	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.3
1951	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0
1950	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2
1948	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7
1947	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.9	5.5	4.8	3.6
1946	8.5	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.8	5.7	4.3
1939	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.2	5.9	4.1	2.8

[1] Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment and payroll reports, for the following reasons:

(1) Accessions and separations are computed for the entire calendar month; the employment and payroll reports, for the most part, refer to a 1-week pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

(2) The turnover sample is not so large as that of the employment and payroll sample and includes proportionately fewer small plants; certain industries are not covered. The major industries excluded are: printing, publishing, and allied industries; canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods; women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizers.

(3) Plants are not included in the turnover computations in months when work stoppages are in progress; the influence of such stoppage is reflected, however, in the employment and payroll figures. Prior to 1943, rates relate to production workers only.

[2] Preliminary figures.

[3] Prior to 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits.

†Beginning with data for October 1952, components may not add to total because of rounding.

NOTE: Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a "Technical Note on Measurement of Labor Turnover," which appeared in the May 1953 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE B–2: Monthly labor turnover rates (per 100 employees) in selected groups and industries [1]

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military			
	Aug. 1953	July 1953	Aug. 1953	July 1953	Aug. 1953	July 1953	Aug. 1953	July 1953	Aug. 1953	July 1953	Aug. 1953	July 1953
Manufacturing												
All manufacturing	4.9	4.3	2.9	2.5	0.4	0.4	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.3	4.2	4.1
Durable goods [2]	5.0	4.6	2.8	2.5	.4	.4	1.5	1.3	.3	.3	4.2	4.1
Nondurable goods [2]	4.6	3.8	3.1	2.5	.4	.3	1.0	.8	.2	.3	4.2	4.1
Ordnance and accessories	4.6	4.2	3.3	2.8	.9	.7	.3	.5	.1	.2	5.1	3.2
Food and kindred products	6.6	5.2	3.8	2.9	.7	.5	1.8	1.6	.2	.2	7.0	6.1
Meat products	4.8	4.7	2.4	1.8	.5	.4	1.7	2.1	.2	.4	5.0	4.7
Grain-mill products	5.4	6.1	3.8	3.7	.9	.7	.5	1.5	.2	.2	5.1	5.8
Bakery products	6.2	4.7	4.6	3.4	.6	.6	.9	.6	.1	.2	6.7	5.3
Beverages:												
Malt liquors	9.5	5.3	3.7	3.0	1.0	.6	4.6	1.4	.2	.2	7.9	8.5
Tobacco manufactures	2.8	3.3	2.3	2.3	.3	.2	.1	.6	.1	.2	4.0	5.3
Cigarettes	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.8	.4	.2	.1	(3)	.2	.2	3.3	8.9
Cigars	3.2	4.3	2.9	2.8	.2	.2	.1	1.1	.1	.1	5.0	3.3
Tobacco and snuff	2.0	2.5	1.4	1.8	.3	.4	.1	(3)	.1	.3	1.6	1.7
Textile-mill products	4.6	4.1	2.7	2.6	.3	.3	1.3	.9	.3	.3	3.8	3.7
Yarn and thread mills	5.9	4.1	2.7	2.8	.2	.2	2.7	1.0	.2	.1	4.2	3.7
Broad-woven fabric mills	5.1	4.4	2.9	2.7	.3	.3	1.5	1.1	.4	.3	3.9	4.0
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	4.7	4.3	3.0	2.8	.3	.3	1.1	.9	.4	.3	3.8	2.7
Woolen and worsted	9.3	6.0	1.9	1.7	.2	.2	6.7	3.7	.4	.4	5.0	7.0
Knitting mills	3.6	4.0	2.8	2.8	.3	.2	.4	.7	.1	.2	3.6	3.7
Full-fashioned hosiery	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.2	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.2	2.9	2.6
Seamless hosiery	3.8	3.8	2.9	3.0	.1	.1	.5	.3	.2	.3	4.2	4.0
Knit underwear	3.7	4.6	3.0	3.5	.3	.3	.3	.8	.1	(4)	3.2	4.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles	3.1	3.0	1.7	1.5	.3	.4	.8	.9	.2	.3	3.8	2.7
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	3.5	2.4	1.9	1.3	.1	.2	1.1	.6	.4	.3	2.7	2.1
Apparel and other finished textile products	5.3	4.5	4.4	3.8	.2	.2	.6	.4	.1	.1	4.9	4.7
Men's and boys' suits and coats	4.9	3.3	3.4	2.8	.2	.1	1.1	.2	.2	.3	4.9	3.8
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	5.4	4.7	4.9	4.1	.2	.1	.3	.4	(4)	.1	5.3	5.3
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	6.2	5.6	4.3	3.6	.4	.6	1.3	1.1	.3	.3	5.6	6.0
Logging camps and contractors	8.5	7.8	5.3	5.9	.4	.7	2.5	1.0	.2	.1	7.3	11.2
Sawmills and planing mills	5.4	5.2	4.1	3.4	.4	.5	.7	1.0	.2	.3	5.0	5.9
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	4.6	5.0	3.2	2.6	.2	.9	.9	1.3	.3	.2	4.0	3.1
Furniture and fixtures	6.0	6.1	4.2	3.4	.5	.5	1.2	2.0	.2	.2	5.9	5.0
Household furniture	5.6	6.7	3.7	3.6	.6	.6	1.1	2.3	.2	.2	4.8	4.9
Other furniture and fixtures	7.2	4.8	5.3	3.0	.4	.3	1.3	1.3	.2	.2	8.5	5.2
Paper and allied products	4.0	3.5	3.0	2.3	.5	.5	.3	.5	.3	.3	4.0	4.1
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	2.8	2.3	2.1	1.5	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.3	3.1	3.0
Paperboard containers and boxes	5.1	4.7	4.1	3.6	.7	.6	.1	.3	.2	.2	5.9	5.3
Chemicals and allied products	3.0	2.1	2.0	1.1	.3	.2	.6	.5	.2	.1	2.2	2.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.7	2.7	2.9	1.6	.5	.3	.1	.4	.2	.3	2.6	2.6
Industrial organic chemicals	2.6	1.7	1.3	.8	.2	.2	.9	.6	1	.1	1.8	1.9
Synthetic fibers	(3)	2.3	(3)	.7	(3)	.1	(3)	1.3	(3)	.2	(3)	1.9
Drugs and medicines	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.2	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1	.1	2.0	2.0
Paints, pigments, and fillers	3.2	2.7	2.4	1.5	.3	.4	.2	.6	.2	.1	2.4	2.7
Products of petroleum and coal	1.7	1.3	1.2	.9	.1	.1	.2	.1	.2	.2	1.4	1.3
Petroleum refining	1.1	.8	.7	.5	(4)	(4)	.2	.1	.1	.1	.7	1.1
Rubber products	3.9	3.1	2.5	2.2	.2	.2	.9	.4	.4	.3	3.0	2.8
Tires and inner tubes	2.8	2.0	1.4	1.1	.1	.1	.9	.4	.4	.4	1.6	1.6
Rubber footwear	4.6	3.6	4.2	3.3	.2	.1	(4)	.1	.2	.1	6.2	3.3
Other rubber products	4.8	4.1	3.1	2.9	.3	.4	1.1	.5	.3	.4	3.5	3.8
Leather and leather products	5.0	4.1	3.9	3.2	.3	.3	.7	.4	.2	.2	3.9	4.3
Leather	3.8	3.3	1.9	2.0	.3	.4	1.5	.7	.1	.1	2.7	2.8
Footwear (except rubber)	5.2	4.3	4.3	3.4	.3	.3	.5	.4	.2	.2	4.2	4.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	5.1	3.2	2.9	1.8	.6	.3	1.3	.9	.3	.3	5.2	3.1
Glass and glass products	4.9	3.6	2.3	1.8	.3	.3	2.0	1.2	.3	.3	5.9	3.4
Cement, hydraulic	2.7	2.6	1.9	1.9	.4	.5	.1	(4)	.3	.1	2.4	3.1
Structural clay products	4.8	4.4	3.4	2.6	.4	.5	.8	1.1	.1	.3	4.6	3.8
Pottery and related products	3.4	2.6	2.1	1.5	.3	.3	.9	.7	.1	.1	3.1	2.3
Primary metal industries	3.4	3.2	1.9	1.9	.3	.3	.9	.8	.3	.3	2.6	3.2
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.5	.2	.2	.4	.3	.3	.2	2.0	2.7
Iron and steel foundries	5.7	5.1	2.6	2.7	.5	.5	2.4	1.7	.3	.3	3.8	4.2
Gray-iron foundries	4.4	5.5	2.6	2.9	.5	.4	1.0	2.0	.3	.3	5.3	6.8
Malleable-iron foundries	8.0	5.4	2.8	3.1	.6	.6	4.2	1.3	.4	.4	4.2	3.4
Steel foundries	5.8	4.6	2.5	2.3	.4	.6	2.8	1.5	.1	.1	2.3	2.3
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	1.9	2.3	.9	1.3	.4	.3	.1	.5	.5	.3	1.8	2.0
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	2.6	2.2	1.7	1.4	.5	.4	.3	.2	.2	.3	2.4	2.6
Nonferrous foundries	5.5	4.9	2.8	2.7	.6	.6	2.0	1.4	.2	.3	3.6	3.4
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings	3.3	3.6	2.3	2.1	.4	.6	.3	.4	.3	.4	2.7	3.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B–2: Monthly labor turnover rates (per 100 employees) in selected groups and industries [1]—Continued

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military			
	Aug. 1953	July 1953	Aug. 1953	July 1953	Aug. 1953	July 1953	Aug. 1953	July 1953	Aug. 1953	July 1953	Aug. 1953	July 1953
***Manufacturing*—Continued**												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	6.2	5.4	3.3	3.1	0.6	0.6	2.0	1.5	0.3	0.3	5.0	4.8
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	4.7	3.9	2.8	2.5	.3	.4	1.2	.8	.4	.3	3.6	2.7
Cutlery and edge tools	3.3	3.0	2.4	1.2	.5	.3	.3	1.4	.1	.2	4.3	1.6
Handtools	3.7	2.5	2.3	1.3	.3	.3	1.0	.7	.1	.3	2.6	2.1
Hardware	5.4	4.6	3.0	3.4	.3	.4	1.5	.6	.5	.3	3.9	3.3
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	7.7	5.5	4.5	3.3	.6	.6	2.3	1.5	.2	.2	6.4	6.0
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	9.3	5.2	4.2	2.6	.6	.5	4.3	2.1	.2	.1	6.0	3.9
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	6.7	5.8	4.7	3.9	.6	.7	1.1	1.0	.3	.2	6.6	7.9
Fabricated structural metal products	4.4	5.2	2.8	3.4	.7	.6	.7	1.0	.2	.2	4.4	5.4
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	9.1	6.5	3.9	3.9	.5	.5	4.2	1.5	.6	.6	3.8	5.9
Machinery (except electrical)	4.2	3.8	2.1	1.8	.3	.4	1.6	1.3	.2	.3	2.7	2.5
Engines and turbines	5.8	3.6	2.1	1.6	.4	.5	3.0	1.2	.3	.3	2.8	2.6
Agricultural machinery and tractors	[3]	7.9	[3]	2.0	[3]	.2	[3]	5.3	[3]	.4	[3]	2.3
Construction and mining machinery	4.6	3.5	2.2	2.0	.4	.5	1.9	.8	.3	.1	2.4	2.2
Metalworking machinery	3.0	2.7	2.1	1.8	.3	.3	.4	.4	.1	.2	2.9	2.3
Machine tools	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.4	.3	.3	.3	.2	.1	.2	2.4	1.6
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	3.0	2.8	2.1	1.8	.4	.3	.3	.5	.2	.1	3.1	2.2
Machine-tool accessories	4.5	4.8	3.2	3.0	.3	.6	.9	.9	.1	.3	4.3	4.4
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	3.1	3.8	2.0	1.7	.3	.3	.7	1.6	.1	.1	2.6	2.4
General industrial machinery	3.6	2.8	2.1	1.7	.4	.5	.9	.4	.3	.2	2.3	2.8
Office and store machines and devices	2.7	2.9	1.7	1.9	.2	.2	.7	.6	.1	.2	3.2	2.8
Service-industry and household machines	5.5	3.8	2.1	1.8	.4	.4	2.7	1.1	.3	.5	3.4	2.5
Miscellaneous machinery parts	4.8	3.4	2.2	2.1	.4	.3	2.0	.7	.3	.3	2.5	2.4
Electrical machinery	3.8	3.2	2.7	2.2	.4	.3	.5	.5	.3	.2	4.1	3.1
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	2.6	2.5	1.5	1.5	.2	.2	.7	.5	.3	.3	2.1	2.1
Communication equipment	4.4	3.4	3.4	2.5	.5	.3	.2	.4	.3	.2	5.6	3.6
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	5.2	4.1	4.0	2.8	.7	.5	.3	.6	.3	.2	6.9	4.6
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment	2.7	1.4	2.0	1.1	.1	.1	.1	[4]	.4	.2	2.7	1.6
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	4.8	3.8	3.0	2.5	.3	.4	1.1	.6	.3	.3	3.9	3.7
Transportation equipment	6.4	6.7	2.8	2.9	.4	.6	2.7	2.6	.5	.6	4.6	5.6
Automobiles	7.8	8.8	2.5	3.2	.5	.7	4.2	3.9	.7	.9	3.7	6.0
Aircraft and parts	3.7	3.6	3.0	2.5	.4	.4	.2	.5	.2	.3	4.5	4.5
Aircraft	3.6	3.7	3.1	2.7	.3	.3	.1	.5	.1	.2	4.7	4.7
Aircraft engines and parts	4.1	3.5	3.0	1.9	.6	.5	.3	.2	.2	1.0	3.6	3.8
Aircraft propellers and parts	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.3	.1	.2	[4]	.1	.1	.3	2.2	2.5
Other aircraft parts and equipment	4.4	4.3	3.0	2.8	.6	.7	.6	.6	.2	.2	5.4	4.7
Ship- and boatbuilding and repairing	10.9	10.4	4.1	3.9	.5	.7	6.0	5.6	.3	.2	10.1	10.0
Railroad equipment	6.5	5.3	2.3	2.1	.4	.6	3.0	1.8	.8	.9	4.0	4.3
Locomotives and parts	4.3	4.2	1.7	1.4	.1	.2	1.7	1.5	.8	1.0	1.2	2.2
Railroad and streetcars	9.3	6.8	3.1	2.9	.9	1.1	4.6	2.1	.7	.5	7.5	6.8
Other transportation equipment	2.4	2.0	2.1	1.5	.1	.1	.1	.3	.1	.1	4.0	2.8
Instruments and related products	3.0	2.2	1.5	1.2	.1	.2	1.1	.6	.2	.3	2.6	2.5
Photographic apparatus	1.2	1.2	.9	.9	[4]	[4]	[4]	.1	.2	.2	1.7	4.2
Watches and clocks	[3]	2.2	[3]	2.0	[3]	.1	[3]	[4]	[3]	.1	[3]	3.1
Professional and scientific instruments	2.7	2.6	1.4	1.1	.2	.3	.7	.9	.3	.3	2.1	2.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	5.3	4.8	4.0	3.6	.5	.4	.5	.5	.3	.3	6.3	5.4
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	3.4	3.7	2.8	2.7	.2	.3	.2	.5	.1	.1	5.4	4.0
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining	5.1	4.7	4.4	3.6	.3	.5	.2	.4	.3	.3	3.9	4.3
Iron mining	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.0	.1	.1	.1	.3	.3	.3	1.4	1.6
Copper mining	5.6	4.9	4.9	4.1	.3	.4	.1	.1	.2	.4	4.3	4.9
Lead and zinc mining	3.4	4.1	2.9	2.6	.1	.3	.2	1.0	.3	.3	2.0	3.0
Anthracite mining	1.5	4.7	1.0	1.3	[4]	[4]	.3	3.1	.2	.3	1.2	1.4
Bituminous-coal mining	2.3	2.1	1.1	1.2	.1	.1	1.0	.6	.1	.2	1.9	1.6
Communication:												
Telephone	[3]	2.1	[3]	1.7	[3]	.1	[3]	.2	[3]	.1	[3]	2.7
Telegraph [5]	[3]	2.0	[3]	1.5	[3]	[4]	[3]	.2	[3]	.2	[3]	2.2

[1] See footnote 1, table B–1. Current month data subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be indicated by footnotes.
[2] See footnote 2, table A–2.
[3] See footnote 3, table A–2. Printing, publishing, and allied industries are excluded.
[4] Less than 0.05.
[5] Data are not available.
[6] Data relate to domestic employees except messengers and those compensated entirely on a commission basis.

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]

Year and month	Mining: Metal: Total: Metal: Avg. wkly. earnings	Mining: Metal: Total: Metal: Avg. wkly. hours	Mining: Metal: Total: Metal: Avg. hrly. earnings	Mining: Metal: Iron: Avg. wkly. earnings	Mining: Metal: Iron: Avg. wkly. hours	Mining: Metal: Iron: Avg. hrly. earnings	Mining: Metal: Copper: Avg. wkly. earnings	Mining: Metal: Copper: Avg. wkly. hours	Mining: Metal: Copper: Avg. hrly. earnings	Mining: Metal: Lead and zinc: Avg. wkly. earnings	Mining: Metal: Lead and zinc: Avg. wkly. hours	Mining: Metal: Lead and zinc: Avg. hrly. earnings	Mining: Coal: Anthracite: Avg. wkly. earnings	Mining: Coal: Anthracite: Avg. wkly. hours	Mining: Coal: Anthracite: Avg. hrly. earnings	Mining: Coal: Bituminous: Avg. wkly. earnings	Mining: Coal: Bituminous: Avg. wkly. hours	Mining: Coal: Bituminous: Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$74.56	43.6	$1.71	$72.68	42.5	$1.71	$78.54	46.2	$1.70	$76.11	43.0	$1.77	$66.66	30.3	$2.20	$77.79	35.2	$2.21
1952: Average	81.65	43.9	1.86	80.34	43.9	1.83	85.73	45.6	1.88	81.60	42.5	1.92	71.19	31.5	2.26	78.32	34.2	2.29
August	81.22	43.9	1.85	81.09	44.8	1.81	83.10	44.2	1.88	80.79	42.3	1.91	65.70	29.2	2.25	80.73	36.2	2.23
1952: November	85.26	43.5	1.96	88.15	43.0	2.05	85.69	45.1	1.90	80.98	42.4	1.91	80.91	35.8	2.26	88.27	35.5	2.43
December	84.83	43.5	1.95	82.78	41.6	1.99	90.40	46.6	1.94	82.18	42.8	1.92	85.56	34.5	2.48	91.73	36.4	2.52
1953: January	84.71	43.0	1.97	82.21	40.7	2.02	92.66	46.8	1.98	80.26	41.8	1.92	70.78	28.3	2.50	87.79	35.4	2.48
February	84.08	42.9	1.96	83.42	41.5	2.01	88.14	45.2	1.95	80.64	42.0	1.92	96.75	34.7	2.50	81.42	32.7	2.49
March	84.48	43.1	1.96	84.03	41.6	2.02	87.95	45.1	1.95	81.13	42.7	1.90	65.70	26.6	2.47	81.76	33.1	2.47
April	84.67	43.2	1.96	84.84	42.0	2.02	88.53	45.4	1.95	79.57	42.1	1.89	61.99	25.3	2.45	79.61	32.1	2.48
May	86.29	43.8	1.97	88.74	43.5	2.04	88.98	45.4	1.96	79.00	41.8	1.89	77.19	31.0	2.49	84.97	34.4	2.47
June	86.96	43.7	1.99	90.67	43.8	2.07	87.81	44.8	1.96	79.61	41.9	1.90	91.63	36.8	2.49	91.25	36.5	2.50
July	88.37	42.9	2.06	95.90	43.2	2.22	85.50	43.4	1.97	79.15	40.8	1.94	81.51	33.0	2.47	84.72	34.3	2.47
August	91.05	44.2	2.06	97.02	43.9	2.21	92.40	46.2	2.00	78.94	40.9	1.93	60.52	24.7	2.45	94.12	37.8	2.49

Year and month	Mining—Continued: Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services): Avg. wkly. earnings	Mining—Continued: Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services): Avg. wkly. hours	Mining—Continued: Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production: Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services): Avg. hrly. earnings	Mining—Continued: Nonmetallic mining and quarrying: Avg. wkly. earnings	Mining—Continued: Nonmetallic mining and quarrying: Avg. wkly. hours	Mining—Continued: Nonmetallic mining and quarrying: Avg. hrly. earnings	Contract construction: Total: Contract construction: Avg. wkly. earnings	Contract construction: Total: Contract construction: Avg. wkly. hours	Contract construction: Total: Contract construction: Avg. hrly. earnings	Contract construction: Nonbuilding construction: Total: Nonbuilding construction: Avg. wkly. earnings	Contract construction: Nonbuilding construction: Total: Nonbuilding construction: Avg. wkly. hours	Contract construction: Nonbuilding construction: Total: Nonbuilding construction: Avg. hrly. earnings	Contract construction: Nonbuilding construction: Highway and street: Avg. wkly. earnings	Contract construction: Nonbuilding construction: Highway and street: Avg. wkly. hours	Contract construction: Nonbuilding construction: Highway and street: Avg. hrly. earnings	Contract construction: Nonbuilding construction: Other nonbuilding construction: Avg. wkly. earnings	Contract construction: Nonbuilding construction: Other nonbuilding construction: Avg. wkly. hours	Contract construction: Nonbuilding construction: Other nonbuilding construction: Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$79.76	40.9	$1.95	$67.05	45.0	$1.49	$81.40	37.9	$2.15	$80.78	40.8	$1.98	$74.62	41.0	$1.82	$85.26	40.6	$2.10
1952: Average	85.90	41.1	2.09	71.10	45.0	1.58	87.85	38.7	2.27	86.72	41.1	2.11	80.26	41.8	1.92	91.35	40.6	2.25
August	85.86	40.5	2.12	73.28	45.8	1.60	89.21	39.3	2.27	90.31	42.4	2.13	84.00	43.3	1.94	94.85	41.6	2.28
1952: November	90.47	41.5	2.18	73.14	44.6	1.64	88.13	37.5	2.35	85.02	39.0	2.18	78.41	39.6	1.98	89.71	38.5	2.33
December	87.72	40.8	2.15	71.28	44.0	1.62	90.86	38.5	2.36	87.02	40.1	2.17	78.59	40.3	1.95	92.40	40.0	2.31
1953: January	89.40	41.2	2.17	70.19	42.8	1.64	88.16	37.2	2.37	83.93	38.5	2.18	74.31	38.5	1.93	89.32	38.5	2.32
February	88.29	40.5	2.18	70.85	43.2	1.64	89.01	37.4	2.38	85.19	38.9	2.19	77.22	39.2	1.97	90.02	38.8	2.32
March	88.73	40.7	2.18	72.77	44.1	1.65	88.67	37.1	2.39	84.26	38.3	2.20	75.42	37.9	1.99	89.55	38.6	2.32
April	88.13	40.8	2.16	74.37	44.8	1.66	89.15	37.3	2.39	85.02	39.0	2.18	77.62	39.4	1.97	90.02	38.8	2.32
May	88.99	41.2	2.16	75.94	45.2	1.68	90.58	37.9	2.39	87.20	40.0	2.18	81.61	40.4	2.02	91.71	39.7	2.31
June	87.02	40.1	2.17	76.78	45.7	1.68	92.25	38.6	2.39	91.34	41.9	2.18	88.10	43.4	2.03	94.19	40.6	2.32
July	92.93	41.3	2.25	77.63	45.4	1.71	91.82	38.1	2.41	91.94	41.6	2.21	87.95	42.9	2.05	95.34	40.4	2.36
August	94.02	41.6	2.26	78.60	45.7	1.72	93.41	38.6	2.42	95.42	42.6	2.24	91.75	43.9	2.09	98.77	41.5	2.38

Year and month	Building construction: Total: Building construction: Avg. wkly. earnings	Building construction: Total: Building construction: Avg. wkly. hours	Building construction: Total: Building construction: Avg. hrly. earnings	Building construction: General contractors: Avg. wkly. earnings	Building construction: General contractors: Avg. wkly. hours	Building construction: General contractors: Avg. hrly. earnings	Special-trade contractors: Total: Special-trade contractors: Avg. wkly. earnings	Special-trade contractors: Total: Special-trade contractors: Avg. wkly. hours	Special-trade contractors: Total: Special-trade contractors: Avg. hrly. earnings	Special-trade contractors: Plumbing and heating: Avg. wkly. earnings	Special-trade contractors: Plumbing and heating: Avg. wkly. hours	Special-trade contractors: Plumbing and heating: Avg. hrly. earnings	Special-trade contractors: Painting and decorating: Avg. wkly. earnings	Special-trade contractors: Painting and decorating: Avg. wkly. hours	Special-trade contractors: Painting and decorating: Avg. hrly. earnings	Special-trade contractors: Electrical work: Avg. wkly. earnings	Special-trade contractors: Electrical work: Avg. wkly. hours	Special-trade contractors: Electrical work: Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$81.47	37.2	$2.19	$75.03	36.6	$2.05	$87.32	37.8	$2.31	$91.34	39.2	$2.33	$78.76	35.8	$2.20	$102.26	40.1	$2.55
1952: Average	88.01	38.1	2.31	82.78	38.5	2.15	91.99	37.7	2.44	94.92	38.9	2.44	82.72	35.2	2.35	110.30	40.7	2.71
August	88.94	38.5	2.31	84.67	39.2	2.16	92.86	37.9	2.45	95.55	39.0	2.45	84.61	35.7	2.37	111.24	41.2	2.70
1952: November	88.67	37.1	2.39	85.12	38.0	2.24	91.36	36.4	2.51	93.38	37.5	2.49	82.76	34.2	2.42	110.64	39.8	2.78
December	91.68	38.2	2.40	88.37	39.1	2.26	94.50	37.5	2.52	98.50	39.4	2.50	84.46	34.9	2.42	114.11	40.9	2.79
1953: January	88.93	36.9	2.41	86.26	38.0	2.27	91.33	36.1	2.53	96.25	38.5	2.50	81.41	33.5	2.43	111.50	40.4	2.76
February	89.78	37.1	2.42	86.71	38.2	2.27	92.20	36.3	2.54	95.00	38.0	2.50	82.96	34.0	2.44	109.97	39.7	2.77
March	89.79	36.8	2.44	85.79	37.3	2.30	92.82	36.4	2.55	96.39	38.1	2.53	84.18	34.5	2.44	110.21	39.5	2.79
April	90.04	36.9	2.44	86.71	37.7	2.30	92.57	36.3	2.55	96.39	38.1	2.53	84.28	34.4	2.45	109.09	39.1	2.79
May	91.01	37.3	2.44	87.40	38.0	2.30	94.21	36.8	2.56	97.41	38.2	2.55	85.61	34.8	2.46	109.98	39.0	2.82
June	91.99	37.7	2.44	88.55	38.5	2.30	94.98	37.1	2.56	97.67	38.3	2.55	87.75	35.1	2.50	110.21	39.5	2.79
July	91.51	37.2	2.46	87.14	37.4	2.33	95.09	37.0	2.57	96.89	37.7	2.57	88.35	35.2	2.51	108.53	38.9	2.79
August	92.63	37.5	2.47	88.85	37.8	2.35	95.86	37.3	2.57	98.17	38.2	2.57	89.41	35.2	2.54	109.87	39.1	2.81

Year and month	Special-trade contractors: Other special-trade contractors [1]: Avg. wkly. earnings	Special-trade contractors: Other special-trade contractors [1]: Avg. wkly. hours	Special-trade contractors: Other special-trade contractors [1]: Avg. hrly. earnings	*Masonry*: Avg. wkly. earnings	*Masonry*: Avg. wkly. hours	*Masonry*: Avg. hrly. earnings	*Plastering and lathing*: Avg. wkly. earnings	*Plastering and lathing*: Avg. wkly. hours	*Plastering and lathing*: Avg. hrly. earnings	*Carpentry*: Avg. wkly. earnings	*Carpentry*: Avg. wkly. hours	*Carpentry*: Avg. hrly. earnings	*Roofing and sheet-metal work*: Avg. wkly. earnings	*Roofing and sheet-metal work*: Avg. wkly. hours	*Roofing and sheet-metal work*: Avg. hrly. earnings	*Excavation and foundation work*: Avg. wkly. earnings	*Excavation and foundation work*: Avg. wkly. hours	*Excavation and foundation work*: Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$83.62	37.0	$2.26	$78.05	35.0	$2.23	$89.69	34.9	$2.57	$73.24	35.9	$2.04	$70.95	36.2	$1.96	$81.93	39.2	$2.09
1952: Average	88.43	37.0	2.39	81.55	34.7	2.35	90.05	33.6	2.68	75.90	35.8	2.12	76.53	36.1	2.12	85.81	40.1	2.14
August	88.91	37.2	2.39	83.54	35.4	2.36	94.39	34.2	2.76	76.54	35.6	2.15	78.44	37.0	2.12	86.90	40.8	2.13
1952: November	87.93	35.6	2.47	82.90	33.7	2.46	91.04	32.4	2.81	77.63	34.5	2.25	78.68	35.6	2.21	85.68	38.3	2.22
December	89.41	36.2	2.47	82.50	33.0	2.50	92.50	32.8	2.82	79.52	35.5	2.24	81.69	36.5	2.22	86.80	39.1	2.22
1953: January	85.16	34.2	2.49	77.25	30.9	2.50	89.80	31.4	2.86	71.78	31.9	2.25	73.93	33.3	2.22	82.72	37.6	2.20
February	87.25	34.9	2.50	79.36	32.0	2.48	95.24	33.3	2.86	79.12	34.7	2.28	74.14	33.1	2.24	83.25	37.5	2.22
March	88.10	35.1	2.51	81.50	32.6	2.50	95.99	33.1	2.90	78.30	34.8	2.25	75.94	33.9	2.24	83.78	37.4	2.24
April	88.10	35.1	2.51	81.00	32.4	2.50	96.57	33.3	2.90	76.05	33.8	2.25	76.05	33.8	2.25	82.73	37.1	2.23
May	90.36	36.0	2.51	86.50	34.6	2.50	97.15	33.5	2.90	77.70	35.0	2.22	79.74	35.6	2.24	85.36	38.8	2.20
June	91.98	36.5	2.52	89.00	35.6	2.50	96.19	33.4	2.88	82.44	36.0	2.29	82.58	36.7	2.25	89.82	40.1	2.24
July	92.48	36.7	2.52	85.81	34.6	2.48	96.90	34.0	2.85	84.41	36.7	2.30	83.48	37.1	2.25	93.66	40.9	2.29
August	92.62	36.9	2.51	88.45	35.1	2.52	98.15	34.2	2.87	78.72	35.3	2.23	82.88	37.0	2.24	92.75	40.5	2.29

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing																	
	Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods [2]			Nondurable goods [3]			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products					
													Total: Food and kindred products			Meat products [2]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$64.71	40.7	$1.59	$69.47	41.6	$1.67	$58.46	39.5	$1.48	$74.12	43.6	$1.70	$59.92	41.9	$1.43	$65.78	41.9	$1.57
1952: Average	67.97	40.7	1.67	73.04	41.5	1.76	60.98	39.6	1.54	77.22	42.9	1.80	63.23	41.6	1.52	70.30	41.6	1.69
August	67.23	40.5	1.66	72.16	41.0	1.76	61.45	39.9	1.54	74.21	41.0	1.81	62.51	41.4	1.51	69.26	40.5	1.71
1952: November	70.28	41.1	1.71	76.26	41.9	1.82	62.56	40.1	1.56	75.03	41.0	1.83	64.64	41.7	1.55	75.08	43.4	1.73
December	72.14	41.7	1.73	77.78	42.5	1.83	63.89	40.5	1.57	76.73	41.7	1.84	65.68	42.1	1.56	77.26	44.4	1.74
1953: January	71.34	41.0	1.74	76.91	41.8	1.84	62.88	39.8	1.58	75.85	41.0	1.85	65.35	41.1	1.59	74.23	41.7	1.78
February	71.17	40.9	1.74	77.15	41.7	1.85	62.98	39.8	1.58	77.38	41.6	1.86	64.71	40.7	1.59	70.00	40.0	1.75
March	71.93	41.1	1.75	77.52	41.9	1.85	63.60	40.0	1.59	77.46	41.2	1.88	65.28	40.8	1.60	71.33	40.3	1.77
April	71.40	40.8	1.75	77.38	41.6	1.86	62.81	39.5	1.59	76.52	40.7	1.88	64.64	40.4	1.60	70.62	39.9	1.77
May	71.63	40.7	1.76	77.19	41.5	1.86	63.20	39.5	1.60	78.25	41.4	1.89	66.17	41.1	1.61	71.86	40.6	1.77
June	71.63	40.7	1.76	77.42	41.4	1.77	63.52	39.7	1.60	78.88	41.3	1.91	67.14	41.7	1.61	74.29	41.5	1.79
July	71.51	40.4	1.77	76.89	40.9	1.88	63.76	39.6	1.61	78.66	41.4	1.90	66.72	41.7	1.60	73.03	40.8	1.79
August	71.69	40.5	1.77	77.27	41.1	1.88	63.76	39.6	1.61	78.94	40.9	1.93	66.14	41.6	1.59	73.08	40.6	1.80

Year and month	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Meatpacking, wholesale			*Sausages and casings*			Dairy products [2]			*Condensed and evaporated milk*			*Ice cream and ices*			Canning and preserving [2]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$68.30	41.9	$1.63	$65.78	41.9	$1.57	$60.83	44.4	$1.37	$63.02	46.0	$1.37	$62.44	44.6	$1.40	$50.80	40.0	$1.27
1952: Average	73.39	41.7	1.76	69.72	42.0	1.66	63.80	44.0	1.45	66.27	45.7	1.45	64.09	43.6	1.47	51.88	39.3	1.32
August	71.15	40.2	1.77	71.48	42.8	1.67	63.80	44.0	1.45	66.87	45.8	1.46	63.22	43.6	1.45	52.80	40.0	1.32
1952: November	78.66	43.7	1.80	73.44	43.2	1.70	65.25	43.5	1.50	66.59	45.3	1.47	64.72	42.3	1.53	48.51	36.2	1.34
December	81.54	45.3	1.80	72.68	42.5	1.71	65.84	43.6	1.51	67.49	45.6	1.48	65.60	42.6	1.54	51.65	37.7	1.37
1953: January	77.83	42.3	1.84	70.97	41.5	1.71	67.45	43.8	1.54	69.77	45.9	1.52	65.72	42.4	1.55	52.72	38.2	1.38
February	72.40	40.0	1.81	70.00	40.7	1.72	67.61	43.9	1.54	68.55	45.7	1.50	66.19	42.7	1.55	53.20	38.0	1.40
March	73.71	40.5	1.82	71.23	40.7	1.75	65.97	43.4	1.52	68.55	45.4	1.51	66.19	42.7	1.55	53.02	37.6	1.41
April	73.02	39.9	1.83	71.05	40.6	1.75	66.10	43.2	1.53	69.77	45.9	1.52	65.41	42.2	1.55	51.61	36.6	1.41
May	74.15	40.3	1.84	73.01	42.2	1.73	67.32	44.0	1.53	69.92	46.0	1.52	67.86	43.5	1.56	52.26	37.6	1.39
June	76.63	41.2	1.86	74.56	43.1	1.73	68.39	44.7	1.53	72.05	47.4	1.52	68.61	43.7	1.57	51.44	38.1	1.35
July	75.70	40.7	1.86	74.20	42.4	1.75	69.58	44.6	1.56	72.68	47.5	1.53	70.24	43.9	1.60	54.00	40.0	1.35
August	75.55	40.4	1.87	74.03	42.3	1.75	68.20	44.0	1.55	70.07	46.1	1.52	68.26	43.2	1.58	55.22	40.6	1.36

Year and month	*Seafood, canned and cured*			*Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups*			Grain-mill products [2]			*Flour and other grain-mill products*			*Prepared feeds*			Bakery products [2]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$44.40	29.8	$1.49	$53.09	41.8	$1.27	$55.85	45.1	$1.46	$67.34	45.5	$1.48	$54.54	46.1	$1.40	$58.24	41.6	$1.40
1952: Average	45.57	31.0	1.47	54.12	41.0	1.32	69.15	44.9	1.54	71.71	45.1	1.59	67.62	46.0	1.47	61.57	41.6	1.48
August	55.03	33.5	1.55	53.59	40.6	1.32	71.29	45.7	1.56	73.26	45.5	1.61	70.18	47.1	1.49	62.01	41.9	1.48
1952: November	38.81	25.7	1.51	51.48	39.0	1.32	68.95	44.2	1.56	73.71	45.5	1.62	67.95	45.3	1.50	62.67	41.5	1.51
December	44.70	30.0	1.49	54.51	39.5	1.38	69.26	44.4	1.56	72.58	44.8	1.62	68.10	45.4	1.50	62.78	41.3	1.52
1953: January	41.80	27.5	1.52	56.30	40.8	1.38	71.20	44.5	1.60	74.82	44.8	1.67	68.40	45.0	1.52	62.58	40.9	1.53
February	46.96	30.1	1.56	56.56	40.4	1.40	68.21	42.9	1.59	71.45	43.3	1.65	65.38	43.3	1.51	63.04	41.2	1.53
March	41.44	28.0	1.48	56.52	39.8	1.42	69.60	43.5	1.60	72.27	43.8	1.65	67.63	44.2	1.53	63.65	41.6	1.53
April	46.04	29.7	1.55	53.86	38.2	1.41	69.39	43.1	1.61	70.38	42.4	1.66	68.99	44.8	1.54	63.45	41.2	1.54
May	40.23	27.0	1.49	55.86	39.9	1.40	71.60	44.2	1.62	73.48	44.0	1.67	69.92	45.4	1.54	64.02	41.3	1.55
June	43.33	30.3	1.43	54.10	39.2	1.38	72.32	45.2	1.60	74.59	44.4	1.68	70.97	47.0	1.51	65.36	41.9	1.56
July	58.35	36.7	1.59	54.53	41.0	1.33	73.22	45.2	1.62	77.01	45.3	1.70	70.38	46.3	1.52	65.73	41.6	1.58
August	59.69	32.7	1.55	57.27	41.8	1.37	72.86	44.7	1.63	77.74	45.2	1.72	70.07	45.8	1.53	65.83	41.4	1.59

Year and month	*Bread and other bakery products*			*Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels*			Sugar [2]			*Cane-sugar refining*			*Beet sugar*			Confectionery and related products [2]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$60.63	41.7	$1.43	$53.41	41.4	$1.29	$60.15	41.2	$1.46	$63.14	41.0	$1.54	$61.24	41.1	$1.49	$49.97	40.3	$1.24
1952: Average	63.38	41.7	1.52	56.17	41.3	1.36	64.41	42.1	1.53	66.58	41.1	1.62	65.94	42.0	1.57	52.27	39.9	1.31
August	63.57	42.1	1.51	56.03	41.2	1.36	64.32	40.2	1.60	67.82	41.1	1.65	62.27	38.2	1.63	51.75	39.5	1.31
1952: November	64.17	41.4	1.55	57.96	42.0	1.38	68.59	47.3	1.45	64.94	39.6	1.64	75.02	48.4	1.55	53.45	40.8	1.31
December	64.48	41.6	1.55	55.74	40.1	1.39	66.44	45.2	1.47	67.08	40.9	1.64	71.48	44.4	1.61	53.84	41.1	1.31
1953: January	63.80	40.9	1.56	56.99	41.0	1.39	64.80	40.0	1.62	68.80	41.2	1.67	61.77	34.9	1.77	51.87	39.0	1.33
February	64.37	41.0	1.57	58.66	41.9	1.40	67.32	40.8	1.65	69.03	39.9	1.73	69.42	39.0	1.78	52.54	39.5	1.33
March	64.68	41.2	1.57	60.19	43.3	1.39	74.63	43.9	1.70	79.57	44.7	1.78	68.71	38.6	1.78	52.66	39.3	1.34
April	64.68	41.2	1.57	57.54	41.1	1.40	70.21	41.3	1.70	74.64	41.7	1.79	66.91	38.9	1.72	51.46	38.4	1.34
May	65.41	41.4	1.58	58.63	41.0	1.43	70.55	41.5	1.70	75.12	42.2	1.78	66.12	38.0	1.74	54.25	39.6	1.37
June	66.94	42.1	1.59	58.49	40.9	1.43	72.58	42.2	1.72	78.37	43.3	1.81	67.37	39.4	1.71	54.35	39.1	1.39
July	67.62	42.0	1.61	57.89	40.2	1.44	73.79	42.9	1.72	79.56	44.2	1.80	68.48	39.8	1.72	53.10	38.2	1.39
August	67.39	41.6	1.62	59.02	40.7	1.45	69.53	40.9	1.70	72.98	41.7	1.75	68.02	38.0	1.79	53.98	39.4	1.37

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Food and kindred products—Continued

Year and month	Confectionery			Beverages [2]			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors			Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors			Miscellaneous food products [3]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$48.36	40.3	$1.20	$68.39	41.7	$1.64	$53.19	43.6	$1.22	$78.91	41.1	$1.92	$68.74	40.2	$1.71	$57.11	42.3	$1.35
1952: Average	50.67	39.9	1.27	71.14	41.6	1.71	55.73	43.2	1.29	82.20	41.1	2.00	70.88	39.6	1.79	59.78	42.1	1.42
August	49.52	39.3	1.26	72.31	41.8	1.73	56.12	43.5	1.29	84.87	41.4	2.05	71.10	39.8	1.80	60.06	42.0	1.43
1952: November	52.07	41.0	1.27	72.51	41.2	1.76	55.73	41.9	1.33	82.82	40.6	2.04	76.54	41.6	1.84	61.19	42.2	1.45
December	52.45	41.3	1.27	71.98	40.9	1.76	58.36	42.6	1.37	82.62	40.5	2.04	69.50	38.4	1.81	60.47	41.7	1.45
1953: January	50.18	38.9	1.29	70.93	40.3	1.76	56.71	41.7	1.36	80.79	39.8	2.03	70.67	38.2	1.85	61.27	41.4	1.48
February	50.30	39.3	1.28	71.51	40.4	1.77	57.12	42.0	1.36	82.40	40.0	2.06	69.93	37.8	1.85	61.84	41.3	1.49
March	50.83	39.1	1.30	71.96	40.2	1.79	58.23	42.5	1.37	82.98	39.5	2.10	69.01	37.3	1.85	61.27	41.4	1.48
April	49.66	38.2	1.30	73.49	40.6	1.81	57.40	41.9	1.37	85.46	40.5	2.11	71.24	38.3	1.86	61.39	41.2	1.49
May	52.00	39.1	1.33	76.54	41.6	1.84	60.20	43.0	1.40	89.66	41.7	2.15	70.67	38.2	1.85	61.86	41.8	1.48
June	52.13	38.9	1.34	79.66	42.6	1.87	63.05	44.4	1.42	94.98	42.4	2.24	72.91	39.2	1.86	61.86	41.8	1.48
July	50.79	37.9	1.34	81.22	43.2	1.88	65.12	44.6	1.46	97.45	43.7	2.23	72.19	38.4	1.88	62.85	41.9	1.50
August	51.88	39.3	1.32	80.14	42.4	1.89	62.50	43.4	1.44	94.57	42.6	2.22	74.09	39.2	1.89	63.57	42.1	1.51

Food and kindred products—Continued

Tobacco manufactures

Year and month	Corn sirup, sugar, oil, and starch			Manufactured ice			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco and snuff		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$73.37	44.2	$1.66	$55.90	46.2	$1.21	$43.51	38.5	$1.13	$54.37	39.4	$1.38	$39.10	37.6	$1.04	$48.99	37.7	$1.22
1952: Average	77.00	43.5	1.77	59.80	46.0	1.30	44.93	38.4	1.17	56.45	39.2	1.44	40.13	37.5	1.07	47.87	37.4	1.28
August	77.53	43.8	1.77	62.24	46.8	1.33	45.47	39.2	1.16	61.47	42.1	1.46	39.54	37.3	1.06	49.02	38.3	1.28
1952: November	79.79	42.9	1.86	62.88	45.9	1.37	45.05	38.8	1.17	58.11	39.8	1.46	42.46	38.6	1.10	49.26	37.6	1.31
December	75.12	42.2	1.78	61.16	45.3	1.35	46.26	39.2	1.18	59.98	40.8	1.47	41.80	38.0	1.10	50.18	38.9	1.29
1953: January	75.95	41.5	1.83	61.61	45.3	1.36	46.59	38.5	1.21	57.67	39.5	1.46	41.51	37.4	1.11	49.91	38.1	1.31
February	77.78	42.5	1.83	60.21	44.6	1.35	45.39	36.9	1.23	54.75	37.5	1.46	41.51	37.4	1.11	49.48	37.2	1.33
March	76.74	42.4	1.81	60.48	44.8	1.35	47.63	37.8	1.26	57.04	38.8	1.47	41.66	37.2	1.12	47.88	36.0	1.33
April	78.86	42.4	1.86	60.62	44.9	1.35	47.62	37.2	1.28	57.37	38.5	1.49	41.25	36.5	1.13	49.48	37.2	1.33
May	78.81	42.6	1.85	62.24	46.1	1.35	46.99	37.0	1.27	53.55	35.7	1.50	42.83	37.9	1.13	50.52	37.7	1.34
June	81.65	43.2	1.89	62.15	45.7	1.36	46.99	37.0	1.27	54.45	36.3	1.50	42.22	37.7	1.12	51.03	37.8	1.35
July	82.22	43.5	1.89	63.57	46.4	1.37	48.00	37.5	1.28	59.19	39.2	1.51	41.70	36.9	1.13	50.63	37.5	1.35
August	79.99	42.1	1.90	64.66	47.2	1.37	47.70	39.1	1.22	62.68	40.7	1.54	42.71	37.8	1.13	52.63	38.7	1.36

Tobacco manufactures—Continued

Textile-mill products

Year and month	Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			S couring and combing plants			Yarn and thread mills [4]			Yarn mills			Thread mills		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$38.02	39.2	$0.97	$51.60	38.8	$1.33	$57.82	39.6	$1.46	$47.86	38.6	$1.24	$48.13	38.5	$1.25	$48.64	38.6	$1.26
1952: Average	38.91	39.3	.99	53.18	39.1	1.36	62.80	40.0	1.57	49.15	38.7	1.27	49.15	38.7	1.27	49.79	38.6	1.29
August	38.12	39.3	.97	53.60	39.7	1.35	62.71	40.2	1.56	50.04	39.4	1.27	50.29	39.6	1.27	49.40	38.9	1.27
1952: November	36.00	37.5	.96	55.35	40.4	1.37	61.38	37.2	1.65	50.30	39.3	1.28	50.30	39.3	1.28	50.31	39.0	1.29
December	39.50	39.5	1.00	55.90	40.8	1.37	65.25	41.3	1.58	51.20	40.0	1.28	51.33	40.1	1.28	52.22	40.8	1.28
1953: January	40.58	39.4	1.03	54.94	40.1	1.37	64.71	40.7	1.59	50.18	39.2	1.28	50.18	39.2	1.28	50.18	39.2	1.28
February	37.80	35.0	1.08	54.94	40.1	1.37	63.02	40.4	1.56	50.18	39.2	1.28	50.18	39.2	1.28	52.78	40.6	1.30
March	43.96	38.9	1.13	54.80	40.0	1.37	63.92	40.2	1.59	50.30	39.3	1.28	50.18	39.2	1.28	53.56	41.2	1.30
April	42.34	36.5	1.16	53.84	39.3	1.37	61.39	38.8	1.58	48.77	38.4	1.27	48.51	38.2	1.27	50.29	39.6	1.27
May	42.83	36.3	1.18	53.98	39.4	1.37	64.15	40.6	1.58	49.15	38.7	1.27	48.90	38.5	1.27	50.65	40.2	1.26
June	42.13	35.7	1.18	53.72	39.5	1.36	65.35	41.1	1.59	49.66	39.1	1.27	49.53	39.0	1.27	50.42	39.7	1.27
July	41.30	35.6	1.16	53.18	39.1	1.36	66.40	41.5	1.60	48.76	38.7	1.26	49.28	38.8	1.27	49.39	39.2	1.26
August	39.30	39.3	1.00	52.90	38.9	1.36	61.94	39.2	1.58	48.26	38.0	1.27	48.13	37.9	1.27	49.40	38.9	1.27

Textile-mill products—Continued

Year and month	Broad-woven fabric mills [2]			Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber									Woolen and worsted			Narrow fabrics and smallwares		
				United States			North			South								
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$51.74	39.2	$1.32	$50.70	39.3	$1.29	$53.54	38.8	$1.38	$49.25	39.4	$1.25	$57.87	39.1	$1.48	$51.48	39.6	$1.30
1952: Average	51.99	38.8	1.34	49.79	38.6	1.29	55.25	38.1	1.45	48.76	38.7	1.26	62.56	40.1	1.56	54.14	40.1	1.35
August	52.66	39.3	1.34	50.31	39.0	1.29	55.24	38.9	1.42	49.14	39.0	1.26	63.34	40.6	1.56	53.73	39.8	1.35
1952: November	54.68	40.5	1.35	52.78	40.6	1.30	57.28	39.8	1.45	51.94	40.9	1.27	63.44	39.9	1.59	54.94	40.4	1.36
December	55.35	41.0	1.35	53.17	40.9	1.30	58.75	40.8	1.44	51.94	40.9	1.27	65.83	41.4	1.59	56.03	41.2	1.36
1953: January	54.54	40.4	1.35	52.26	40.2	1.30	58.06	40.6	1.43	50.93	40.1	1.27	64.53	41.1	1.57	55.62	40.9	1.35
February	54.27	40.2	1.35	52.26	40.2	1.30	57.92	40.5	1.43	50.93	40.1	1.27	63.43	40.4	1.57	54.95	40.7	1.36
March	53.60	40.0	1.34	52.13	40.1	1.30	57.23	40.3	1.42	50.93	40.1	1.27	61.93	39.7	1.56	55.22	40.6	1.36
April	53.20	39.7	1.34	51.48	39.6	1.30	56.12	39.8	1.41	50.17	39.5	1.27	62.56	40.1	1.56	55.08	40.5	1.36
May	53.73	40.1	1.34	52.00	40.0	1.30	56.40	40.0	1.41	50.80	40.0	1.27	63.34	40.6	1.56	55.20	40.0	1.38
June	53.47	39.9	1.34	51.21	39.7	1.29	56.54	40.1	1.41	49.90	39.6	1.26	63.90	40.7	1.57	55.75	40.4	1.38
July	52.93	39.5	1.34	50.57	39.2	1.29	55.72	39.8	1.40	49.27	39.1	1.26	64.06	40.8	1.57	54.23	39.3	1.38
August	52.14	39.2	1.33	50.44	39.1	1.29							61.62	39.5	1.56	53.29	38.9	1.37

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Textile-mill products—Continued

Year and month	Knitting mills [2]			Full fashioned hosiery									Seamless hosiery					
				United States			North			South			United States			North		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$47.10	36.8	$1.28	$56.94	36.5	$1.56	$58.16	35.9	$1.62	$55.80	37.2	$1.50	$37.17	35.4	$1.05	$41.20	37.8	$1.09
1952: Average	49.02	38.3	1.28	57.61	37.9	1.52	57.90	37.5	1.52	58.06	38.2	1.52	40.39	37.4	1.08	45.62	38.6	1.13
August	49.53	39.0	1.27	57.68	38.2	1.51	57.23	37.9	1.51	58.29	38.6	1.51	40.28	38.0	1.06	43.79	39.1	1.12
1952: November	50.94	39.8	1.28	59.89	39.4	1.52	59.28	39.0	1.52	59.95	39.7	1.51	42.73	39.2	1.09	45.66	39.7	1.15
December	50.08	39.1	1.28	58.57	38.6	1.52	58.06	38.2	1.52	59.28	39.0	1.52	41.97	38.5	1.09	45.47	39.2	1.16
1953: January	49.02	38.0	1.29	57.38	37.8	1.53	57.29	37.2	1.54	57.68	37.7	1.53	40.77	37.4	1.09	44.23	37.8	1.17
February	50.05	38.5	1.30	59.44	38.6	1.54	58.45	38.2	1.53	59.91	38.9	1.54	41.25	37.5	1.10	44.81	38.3	1.17
March	50.31	38.7	1.30	59.36	38.8	1.53	58.60	38.3	1.53	60.13	39.3	1.53	41.25	37.5	1.10	45.28	38.7	1.17
April	48.49	37.3	1.30	56.46	36.9	1.53	56.61	37.0	1.53	56.30	36.8	1.53	39.63	35.7	1.11	45.16	38.6	1.17
May	48.36	37.2	1.30	55.75	36.2	1.54	56.46	36.9	1.53	54.82	35.6	1.54	39.60	36.0	1.10	44.81	38.3	1.17
June	48.38	37.5	1.29	54.66	36.2	1.51	55.78	36.7	1.52	53.91	35.7	1.51	40.07	37.1	1.08	45.05	38.5	1.17
July	47.87	37.4	1.28	54.96	36.4	1.51	56.02	37.1	1.51	54.06	35.8	1.51	39.89	36.6	1.09	44.25	37.5	1.18
August	48.63	37.7	1.29	55.78	36.7	1.52							39.74	36.8	1.08			

Year and month	Seamless hosiery—Continued			Knit outerwear			Knit underwear			Dyeing and finishing textiles [3]			Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)			Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings [3]		
	South																	
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$36.09	34.7	$1.04	$47.23	38.4	$1.23	$42.78	37.2	$1.15	$56.77	39.7	$1.43	$56.23	39.6	$1.42	$63.44	39.9	$1.59
1952: Average	39.33	37.1	1.06	49.14	39.0	1.26	45.55	38.6	1.18	62.58	42.0	1.49	62.16	42.0	1.48	68.27	41.1	1.66
August	39.59	37.7	1.05	50.78	40.3	1.26	46.57	39.8	1.17	63.20	42.7	1.48	63.20	42.7	1.48	70.73	42.1	1.68
1952: November	41.84	39.1	1.07	51.71	40.4	1.28	48.36	40.3	1.20	64.20	42.8	1.50	64.20	42.8	1.50	72.24	42.0	1.72
December	41.09	38.4	1.07	50.69	39.6	1.28	46.77	39.3	1.19	66.44	44.0	1.51	66.49	44.1	1.51	73.35	42.4	1.73
1953: January	39.91	37.3	1.07	49.02	38.3	1.28	46.32	38.6	1.20	64.78	42.9	1.51	64.93	43.0	1.51	72.93	42.4	1.72
February	40.28	37.3	1.08	49.79	38.3	1.30	47.19	39.0	1.21	64.90	42.7	1.52	64.33	42.6	1.51	75.25	43.0	1.75
March	40.18	37.2	1.08	50.57	38.9	1.30	46.80	39.0	1.20	63.12	41.8	1.51	62.40	41.6	1.50	72.83	42.1	1.73
April	38.15	35.0	1.09	50.44	38.5	1.31	45.72	38.1	1.20	62.10	41.4	1.50	61.54	41.3	1.49	71.45	41.3	1.73
May	38.23	35.4	1.08	50.70	38.7	1.31	45.96	38.3	1.20	60.79	40.8	1.49	60.24	40.7	1.48	68.46	39.8	1.72
June	38.90	36.7	1.06	51.19	38.2	1.34	45.22	38.0	1.19	63.72	42.2	1.51	63.15	42.1	1.50	68.74	40.2	1.71
July	38.95	36.4	1.07	50.92	38.0	1.34	45.19	38.3	1.18	60.49	40.6	1.49	59.94	40.5	1.48	69.95	40.2	1.74
August				52.79	39.1	1.35	45.58	38.3	1.19	59.90	40.2	1.49	59.79	40.4	1.48	70.30	40.4	1.74

Year and month	Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Hats (except cloth and millinery)			Miscellaneous textile goods [3]			Felt goods (except woven felts and hats)			Lace goods			Puddings and upholstery filling		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$60.10	37.8	$1.59	$49.87	36.4	$1.37	$57.11	40.5	$1.41	$66.24	41.4	$1.60	$52.97	37.3	$1.42	$58.15	40.1	$1.45
1952: Average	65.74	39.6	1.66	53.20	37.2	1.43	60.09	40.6	1.48	67.70	40.3	1.68	57.22	38.4	1.49	64.17	41.4	1.55
August	67.47	40.4	1.67	56.16	39.0	1.44	59.79	40.4	1.48	67.87	40.4	1.68	56.32	37.3	1.51	63.09	40.7	1.55
1952: November	72.21	41.5	1.74	54.60	37.4	1.46	62.10	41.4	1.50	70.62	41.3	1.71	57.76	38.0	1.52	68.10	43.1	1.58
December	71.93	41.1	1.75	56.70	39.1	1.45	64.02	42.4	1.51	71.72	41.7	1.72	59.89	39.4	1.52	71.10	45.0	1.58
1953: January	74.10	42.1	1.76	57.66	38.7	1.49	62.96	41.1	1.51	69.80	41.3	1.69	58.74	38.9	1.51	68.73	43.5	1.58
February	74.52	42.1	1.77	57.87	39.1	1.48	61.65	41.1	1.50	71.38	41.5	1.72	60.21	39.1	1.54	64.43	41.3	1.56
March	72.86	41.4	1.76	57.13	38.6	1.48	62.67	41.5	1.51	71.49	42.3	1.69	61.46	39.4	1.56	64.43	41.3	1.56
April	70.53	40.3	1.75	51.80	35.0	1.48	62.73	41.0	1.53	71.48	41.8	1.71	62.49	39.3	1.59	65.16	41.5	1.57
May	66.39	38.6	1.72	55.65	37.1	1.50	61.86	40.7	1.52	72.14	41.7	1.73	62.24	38.9	1.60	64.84	41.3	1.57
June	66.91	38.9	1.72	57.83	38.3	1.51	62.47	41.1	1.52	70.86	41.2	1.72	63.43	39.4	1.61	63.24	40.8	1.55
July	67.12	38.8	1.73	51.80	35.0	1.48	62.02	40.8	1.52	68.74	40.2	1.71	62.21	38.4	1.62	66.25	42.2	1.57
August	68.38	39.3	1.74	54.72	36.0	1.52	62.12	40.6	1.53	68.91	40.3	1.71	63.14	38.5	1.64	65.93	40.7	1.62

Year and month	Textile-mill products—Continued									Apparel and other finished textile products								
	Processed waste and recovered fibers			Artificial leather, oilcloth, and other coated fabrics			Cordage and twine			Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's and boys' suits and coats			Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing [3]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$49.49	42.3	$1.17	$69.71	43.3	$1.61	$52.26	40.2	$1.30	$46.31	35.9	$1.29	$52.43	35.8	$1.47	$38.16	36.0	$1.06
1952: Average	51.24	42.7	1.20	75.58	44.2	1.71	53.06	39.6	1.34	47.45	36.5	1.30	52.15	35.0	1.49	40.59	37.5	1.08
August	51.30	42.8	1.20	76.56	44.0	1.74	52.40	39.4	1.33	48.60	37.1	1.31	54.30	36.2	1.50	41.04	38.0	1.08
1952: November	51.79	42.8	1.21	80.89	45.7	1.77	53.47	39.9	1.34	48.36	37.2	1.30	53.70	35.8	1.50	42.29	38.8	1.09
December	53.08	44.0	1.22	82.59	46.4	1.78	55.62	41.2	1.35	48.86	37.3	1.31	54.83	36.8	1.49	41.47	38.4	1.09
1953: January	50.70	41.9	1.21	79.30	44.8	1.77	52.80	39.4	1.34	48.81	36.7	1.33	54.95	36.4	1.51	40.66	37.3	1.09
February	51.72	43.1	1.20	77.09	43.8	1.76	54.14	40.1	1.35	49.98	37.3	1.34	57.30	37.7	1.52	41.31	37.9	1.08
March	51.84	43.2	1.20	82.26	45.7	1.80	54.14	40.1	1.35	49.76	37.7	1.32	59.13	38.9	1.52	41.86	38.4	1.09
April	51.97	42.6	1.22	81.81	45.2	1.81	53.19	39.4	1.35	47.73	37.0	1.29	55.78	37.6	1.51	41.58	37.8	1.10
May	52.83	43.3	1.22	77.51	43.3	1.79	52.92	39.2	1.35	47.09	36.5	1.29	56.93	37.7	1.51	41.03	37.3	1.10
June	51.91	42.9	1.21	81.45	45.0	1.81	53.99	39.7	1.36	48.05	36.4	1.32	58.67	36.9	1.59	41.51	37.4	1.11
July	51.00	42.5	1.20	80.64	44.8	1.80	52.52	38.9	1.35	48.37	36.1	1.34	57.46	36.6	1.57	40.85	36.8	1.11
August	51.97	42.6	1.22	79.02	43.9	1.80	53.19	39.4	1.35	49.78	36.6	1.36	59.89	37.2	1.61	41.78	37.3	1.12

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Year and month	*Shirts, collars, and nightwear*			*Separate trousers*			*Work shirts*			Women's outerwear [1]			*Women's dresses*			*Household apparel*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$38.09	35.6	$1.07	$40.32	36.0	$1.12	$33.20	35.7	$0.93	$51.16	34.8	$1.47	$50.54	35.1	$1.44	$38.01	36.9	$1.03
1952: Average	39.96	37.0	1.08	42.86	37.6	1.14	35.15	37.8	.93	52.29	35.4	1.48	51.48	35.5	1.45	39.96	37.7	1.06
August	39.38	36.8	1.07	43.05	38.1	1.13	35.99	38.7	.93	54.72	36.0	1.52	52.27	35.8	1.46	39.22	37.0	1.06
1952: November	42.66	39.5	1.08	43.55	38.2	1.14	34.96	38.0	.92	51.74	35.2	1.47	53.10	35.0	1.46	41.42	38.0	1.09
December	41.80	38.7	1.08	43.89	38.5	1.14	34.68	37.7	.92	54.20	36.2	1.50	53.51	36.4	1.47	40.45	37.8	1.07
1953: January	40.23	37.0	1.09	44.39	38.6	1.15	33.76	36.3	.93	54.93	35.9	1.53	52.09	35.6	1.48	40.02	37.4	1.07
February	40.82	37.8	1.08	44.93	38.4	1.17	34.78	37.8	.92	55.69	36.4	1.53	53.34	35.8	1.49	40.34	37.7	1.07
March	41.36	38.3	1.08	46.10	39.4	1.17	35.22	38.7	.91	54.45	36.3	1.50	54.75	36.3	1.50	41.69	38.6	1.08
April	41.42	38.0	1.09	45.75	39.1	1.17	34.96	38.0	.92	51.84	35.0	1.44	55.78	36.7	1.52	40.45	37.8	1.07
May	40.66	37.3	1.09	44.93	38.4	1.17	34.68	37.7	.92	50.34	35.2	1.43	52.60	35.3	1.49	39.74	36.8	1.08
June	41.78	37.3	1.12	46.10	38.1	1.21	34.76	38.2	.91	50.66	34.7	1.46	49.16	33.9	1.45	39.53	36.6	1.08
July	43.99	36.6	1.12	42.83	36.3	1.18	32.76	36.0	.91	52.90	34.8	1.52	49.88	34.4	1.45	38.45	35.6	1.08
August	41.66	37.2	1.12	44.17	36.8	1.21	35.05	38.1	.92	54.91	35.2	1.56	54.01	35.3	1.53	38.20	35.7	1.07

Year and month	*Women's suits, coats, and skirts*			Women's and children's undergarments [1]			*Underwear and nightwear, except corsets*			*Corsets and allied garments*			Millinery			Children's outerwear		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$53.83	32.9	$1.94	$41.22	36.8	$1.12	$39.74	36.8	$1.08	$43.79	36.8	$1.19	$37.80	36.0	$1.60	$41.38	36.3	$1.14
1952: Average	64.94	33.3	1.95	43.62	37.6	1.16	40.92	37.2	1.10	47.34	35.1	1.34	58.60	36.4	1.61	43.52	37.2	1.17
August	71.04	35.7	1.99	43.70	38.0	1.15	41.36	37.6	1.10	47.21	38.7	1.22	62.21	37.7	1.65	44.34	37.9	1.17
1952: November	62.27	32.6	1.91	45.43	38.5	1.18	43.84	38.8	1.13	48.01	38.1	1.26	48.47	32.1	1.51	43.64	37.3	1.17
December	68.36	34.7	1.97	44.37	37.6	1.18	41.89	37.4	1.12	48.26	38.0	1.27	55.13	35.8	1.54	43.55	36.6	1.19
1953: January	71.10	35.2	2.02	43.66	37.0	1.18	41.10	36.7	1.12	48.13	37.6	1.28	61.79	37.6	1.63	44.40	37.0	1.20
February	71.15	35.4	2.01	44.63	37.5	1.19	42.00	37.5	1.12	48.88	37.6	1.30	67.77	40.1	1.69	45.50	37.6	1.21
March	63.77	32.7	1.95	44.86	37.7	1.19	42.22	37.7	1.12	49.52	37.8	1.31	66.66	40.4	1.65	44.51	37.4	1.19
April	54.65	29.7	1.84	44.39	37.3	1.19	41.55	37.1	1.12	49.39	37.7	1.31	51.79	34.3	1.51	42.46	36.6	1.16
May	55.02	29.9	1.84	44.04	36.7	1.20	40.77	36.4	1.12	48.73	37.2	1.31	44.40	30.0	1.48	43.17	36.9	1.17
June	62.51	32.9	1.90	44.04	36.7	1.20	41.47	36.7	1.13	47.71	36.7	1.30	50.05	32.5	1.54	45.26	37.1	1.22
July	67.80	33.9	2.00	41.42	35.4	1.17	39.18	35.3	1.11	45.09	35.5	1.27	58.19	35.7	1.63	45.51	37.0	1.23
August	68.68	34.0	2.02	43.79	36.8	1.19	40.99	36.6	1.12	48.10	37.0	1.30	64.13	38.4	1.67	45.38	36.3	1.25

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Lumber and wood products (except furniture)

Year and month	Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			Other fabricated textile products [1]			*Curtains, draperies, and other housefurnishings*			*Textile bags*			*Canvas products*			Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$42.44	36.9	$1.15	$44.49	37.7	$1.18	$39.89	36.6	$1.09	$44.98	38.4	$1.17	$47.12	39.6	$1.19	$59.98	40.8	$1.47
1952: Average	43.15	37.2	1.16	46.46	38.4	1.21	42.67	38.1	1.12	47.60	38.7	1.23	49.88	39.9	1.25	63.45	41.2	1.54
August	43.85	37.8	1.16	46.71	38.6	1.21	42.74	38.5	1.11	49.14	39.0	1.26	51.28	40.7	1.26	67.20	42.0	1.60
1952: November	45.90	38.9	1.18	49.23	39.7	1.24	44.97	39.8	1.13	49.39	39.2	1.26	49.52	39.3	1.26	65.92	41.2	1.60
December	45.08	38.2	1.18	48.50	38.8	1.25	43.82	38.1	1.15	50.04	39.4	1.27	50.30	39.3	1.28	65.00	41.4	1.57
1953: January	43.52	37.2	1.17	48.26	38.0	1.27	42.55	37.6	1.13	49.53	39.0	1.27	50.08	38.8	1.29	63.09	40.7	1.55
February	44.13	37.4	1.18	47.63	37.8	1.26	42.90	37.3	1.15	48.01	37.8	1.27	51.22	38.8	1.32	63.96	41.0	1.56
March	44.72	37.9	1.18	48.64	38.3	1.27	43.82	38.1	1.15	48.13	37.6	1.28	49.67	38.5	1.29	64.21	40.9	1.57
April	44.01	37.3	1.18	47.75	37.6	1.27	42.80	36.9	1.16	47.88	37.7	1.27	50.70	39.0	1.30	65.19	41.0	1.59
May	43.54	36.9	1.18	47.38	37.6	1.26	41.61	36.5	1.14	49.66	38.2	1.30	52.26	40.2	1.30	66.10	40.8	1.62
June	44.27	37.2	1.19	48.13	37.6	1.28	41.15	36.1	1.14	49.13	37.5	1.31	53.32	40.7	1.31	67.48	41.4	1.63
July	43.07	36.5	1.18	47.63	37.5	1.27	40.40	36.4	1.11	49.50	37.5	1.32	52.80	40.0	1.32	67.24	41.0	1.64
August	44.76	37.3	1.20	47.75	37.9	1.26	43.17	38.2	1.13	49.65	37.9	1.31	51.22	38.8	1.32	68.18	41.3	1.65

Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued

Year and month	Logging camps and contractors			Sawmills and planing mills [1]			*Sawmills and planing mills, general*									Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products [1]		
							United States			South			West					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$71.53	39.3	$1.82	$59.13	40.5	$1.46	$59.54	40.5	$1.47	$41.36	42.2	$0.98	$76.04	38.6	$1.97	$64.02	42.4	$1.51
1952: Average	77.68	41.1	1.89	63.24	40.8	1.55	63.65	40.8	1.56	43.03	42.6	1.01	81.51	39.0	2.09	66.94	42.1	1.59
August	85.34	43.1	1.98	66.56	41.6	1.60	67.39	41.6	1.62	43.76	42.9	1.02	86.05	40.4	2.13	68.91	42.8	1.61
1952: November	81.20	40.6	2.00	65.76	41.1	1.60	66.42	41.0	1.62	43.76	42.9	1.02	84.50	39.3	2.15	67.88	41.9	1.62
December	76.63	39.5	1.94	64.37	41.0	1.57	65.03	40.9	1.59	44.17	43.3	1.02	82.22	38.6	2.13	69.01	42.6	1.62
1953: January	76.19	40.1	1.90	62.47	40.3	1.55	63.11	40.2	1.57	42.42	42.0	1.01	80.77	38.1	2.12	67.65	41.8	1.63
February	77.74	40.7	1.91	63.34	40.6	1.56	63.99	40.5	1.58	42.84	42.0	1.02	82.26	38.8	2.12	69.21	42.2	1.64
March	77.18	40.2	1.92	63.45	40.4	1.57	64.08	40.2	1.59	42.53	41.7	1.02	82.47	38.9	2.12	69.63	42.2	1.65
April	79.78	39.3	2.03	64.71	40.7	1.59	65.37	40.6	1.61	43.76	42.9	1.02	82.64	38.8	2.13	69.63	42.2	1.65
May	80.55	39.1	2.06	65.61	40.5	1.62	66.42	40.5	1.64	43.16	41.9	1.03	84.24	39.0	2.16	69.89	42.1	1.66
June	84.46	40.8	2.07	67.16	41.2	1.63	67.98	41.2	1.65	43.76	42.9	1.02	85.46	39.2	2.18	69.89	42.1	1.66
July	86.94	41.8	2.08	66.50	40.8	1.63	67.32	40.8	1.65	44.20	42.5	1.04	84.41	38.9	2.17	68.89	41.5	1.66
August	80.79	39.8	2.03	69.47	41.6	1.67	70.30	41.6	1.69	------	------	------	------	------	------	68.48	41.5	1.65

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued

Year and month	Millwork			Plywood			Wooden containers [2]			Wooden boxes, other than cigar			Miscellaneous wood products			Furniture and fixtures: Total: Furniture and fixtures		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$61.89	42.1	$1.47	$68.10	43.1	$1.58	$48.85	41.4	$1.18	$49.37	42.2	$1.17	$51.24	42.0	$1.22	$57.27	41.2	$1.39
1952: Average	65.83	42.2	1.56	70.62	42.8	1.65	50.39	41.3	1.22	50.82	42.0	1.21	53.63	41.9	1.28	60.89	41.5	1.46
August	67.78	42.9	1.58	71.98	43.1	1.67	50.92	41.4	1.23	51.29	41.7	1.23	54.86	42.2	1.30	60.05	41.4	1.45
1952: November	68.16	42.6	1.60	68.97	41.8	1.65	52.08	42.0	1.24	52.95	42.7	1.24	53.95	41.5	1.30	63.15	42.1	1.50
December	68.00	42.5	1.60	72.77	44.1	1.65	52.95	42.7	1.24	54.31	43.8	1.24	55.51	42.7	1.30	64.63	42.8	1.51
1953: January	67.30	41.8	1.61	70.95	43.0	1.65	51.05	41.5	1.23	51.85	42.5	1.22	54.21	41.7	1.30	62.51	41.4	1.51
February	68.36	42.2	1.62	73.65	44.1	1.67	51.41	41.8	1.23	51.97	42.6	1.22	54.60	42.0	1.30	62.67	41.8	1.51
March	68.36	42.2	1.62	73.68	43.6	1.69	51.96	41.9	1.24	53.20	42.9	1.24	54.89	41.9	1.31	63.65	41.6	1.53
April	68.79	42.2	1.63	73.25	43.6	1.68	52.25	41.8	1.25	53.38	42.7	1.25	55.15	42.1	1.31	63.19	41.3	1.53
May	68.88	42.0	1.64	73.18	43.3	1.69	51.58	41.6	1.24	52.58	42.4	1.24	55.44	42.0	1.32	62.58	40.9	1.53
June	69.86	42.6	1.64	72.16	42.7	1.69	51.88	41.5	1.25	52.08	42.0	1.24	55.99	42.1	1.33	62.73	41.0	1.53
July	69.04	42.1	1.64	69.38	41.3	1.68	51.44	40.8	1.27	51.69	40.7	1.27	55.33	41.6	1.33	61.35	40.1	1.53
August	68.55	41.8	1.64	70.47	41.7	1.69	50.93	40.1	1.27	50.00	40.0	1.25	55.59	41.8	1.33	62.73	41.0	1.53

Furniture and fixtures—Continued

Year and month	Household furniture [3]			Wood household furniture (except upholstered)			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bedsprings			Office, public-building, and professional furniture [3]			Wood office furniture		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$55.08	40.8	$1.35	$50.80	41.3	$1.23	$58.11	39.8	$1.46	$60.45	40.3	$1.50	$66.53	43.2	$1.54	$62.34	43.9	$1.42
1952: Average	58.93	41.5	1.42	53.38	41.7	1.28	64.58	41.4	1.56	64.87	40.8	1.59	68.36	42.2	1.62	66.86	41.4	1.47
August	58.66	41.6	1.41	53.72	42.3	1.27	64.02	41.3	1.55	64.71	40.7	1.59	64.08	40.3	1.59	59.86	41.0	1.46
1952: November	61.34	42.3	1.45	55.51	42.7	1.30	68.91	42.8	1.61	64.88	40.3	1.61	71.06	42.3	1.68	58.02	39.2	1.48
December	63.06	42.9	1.47	56.63	42.9	1.32	71.56	43.9	1.63	68.22	41.6	1.64	73.08	43.5	1.68	60.35	40.5	1.49
1953: January	60.30	41.3	1.46	54.50	41.6	1.31	64.87	40.8	1.59	68.64	41.1	1.67	71.15	42.1	1.69	60.75	40.5	1.50
February	61.01	41.5	1.47	55.04	41.7	1.32	66.08	41.3	1.60	68.39	41.2	1.66	70.22	41.8	1.68	62.10	41.4	1.50
March	61.57	41.6	1.48	56.28	42.0	1.34	66.98	41.6	1.61	67.23	40.5	1.66	71.40	42.0	1.70	62.51	41.4	1.51
April	61.09	41.0	1.49	55.76	41.3	1.35	66.26	40.9	1.62	66.33	40.2	1.65	71.40	42.0	1.70	61.95	41.3	1.50
May	60.24	40.7	1.48	55.74	41.6	1.34	64.48	39.8	1.62	64.12	39.1	1.64	70.55	41.5	1.70	61.95	41.3	1.50
June	60.24	40.7	1.48	55.61	41.5	1.34	64.55	39.6	1.63	66.07	39.8	1.66	70.81	41.9	1.69	60.70	40.2	1.51
July	58.51	39.8	1.47	54.13	40.7	1.33	61.66	38.3	1.61	66.00	40.0	1.65	68.91	40.3	1.71	59.43	39.1	1.52
August	60.68	41.0	1.48	55.61	41.5	1.34	64.00	40.0	1.60	67.82	41.1	1.65	70.04	41.2	1.70	63.95	41.8	1.53

Furniture and fixtures—Continued

Paper and allied products

Year and month	Metal office furniture			Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures			Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills			Paperboard containers and boxes [3]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$69.14	41.9	$1.65	$69.06	41.6	$1.66	$53.43	41.1	$1.30	$65.51	43.1	$1.52	$71.04	44.4	$1.60	$60.19	41.8	$1.44
1952: Average	72.80	41.6	1.75	71.17	40.9	1.74	57.69	41.8	1.39	68.91	42.8	1.61	73.68	43.6	1.69	64.45	42.4	1.52
August	64.94	38.2	1.70	70.58	40.8	1.73	57.84	41.1	1.40	69.82	43.1	1.62	74.12	43.6	1.70	66.07	42.9	1.54
1952: November	77.65	42.2	1.84	72.62	40.8	1.78	60.06	42.0	1.43	72.27	43.8	1.65	77.26	44.4	1.74	69.11	44.3	1.56
December	80.59	43.8	1.84	72.91	41.9	1.74	61.92	43.0	1.44	72.60	44.0	1.65	77.43	44.5	1.74	68.95	44.2	1.56
1953: January	77.15	41.7	1.85	72.34	41.1	1.76	61.05	42.1	1.45	71.55	43.1	1.66	77.00	44.0	1.75	68.41	42.3	1.57
February	75.58	41.3	1.83	73.03	40.8	1.79	60.99	42.0	1.45	71.81	43.0	1.67	77.26	43.9	1.76	66.83	42.3	1.58
March	76.59	41.4	1.85	73.16	41.1	1.78	61.59	41.9	1.47	72.31	43.3	1.67	77.44	44.0	1.76	68.37	43.0	1.59
April	76.59	41.4	1.85	73.51	41.3	1.78	63.34	42.8	1.48	71.81	43.0	1.67	77.62	44.1	1.76	67.10	42.2	1.59
May	74.59	40.1	1.86	73.03	40.8	1.79	62.46	42.2	1.48	72.24	43.0	1.68	77.44	44.0	1.76	67.84	42.4	1.60
June	75.03	41.0	1.83	73.03	40.8	1.79	63.33	42.5	1.49	72.41	43.1	1.68	78.68	44.2	1.78	68.00	42.5	1.60
July	72.17	38.8	1.86	71.60	40.0	1.79	62.28	41.8	1.49	73.27	43.1	1.70	79.56	44.2	1.80	67.78	42.1	1.61
August	68.07	37.4	1.82	72.32	40.4	1.79	62.43	41.9	1.49	73.44	43.2	1.70	79.74	44.3	1.80	69.01	42.6	1.62

Paper and allied products—Continued

Printing, publishing, and allied industries

Year and month	Paperboard boxes			Fiber cans, tubes, and drums			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers			Periodicals		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$59.92	41.9	$1.43	$64.84	41.3	$1.57	$59.77	41.8	$1.43	$77.21	38.8	$1.99	$83.45	36.6	$2.28	$79.20	39.8	$1.99
1952: Average	64.18	42.5	1.51	65.44	40.9	1.60	62.40	41.6	1.50	81.48	38.8	2.10	87.12	36.3	2.40	83.60	40.0	2.09
August	65.79	43.0	1.53	65.92	41.2	1.60	63.00	42.0	1.50	82.08	38.9	2.11	87.00	36.1	2.41	89.62	41.3	2.17
1952: November	68.98	44.5	1.55	71.23	42.4	1.68	64.26	42.0	1.53	83.07	39.0	2.13	88.57	36.3	2.44	83.77	39.7	2.11
December	68.67	44.3	1.55	73.61	43.3	1.70	65.60	42.6	1.54	84.93	39.5	2.15	91.64	37.1	2.47	80.73	39.0	2.07
1953: January	65.99	42.3	1.56	70.47	42.2	1.67	65.38	41.9	1.56	83.21	38.7	2.15	86.38	35.4	2.44	83.13	39.4	2.11
February	66.41	42.3	1.57	71.32	42.2	1.69	64.90	41.6	1.56	83.76	38.6	2.17	87.82	35.7	2.46	85.80	40.0	2.17
March	67.94	43.0	1.58	72.50	42.4	1.71	65.68	42.1	1.56	85.24	39.1	2.18	89.28	36.0	2.48	87.64	40.2	2.18
April	66.68	42.2	1.58	71.57	42.1	1.70	65.31	41.6	1.57	85.19	38.9	2.19	91.36	36.4	2.51	83.92	39.4	2.13
May	67.58	42.5	1.59	69.80	41.3	1.69	65.31	41.6	1.57	85.80	39.0	2.20	92.85	36.7	2.53	83.71	39.3	2.13
June	67.73	42.6	1.59	69.55	41.4	1.68	64.58	41.4	1.56	85.36	38.8	2.20	92.35	36.5	2.53	82.68	39.0	2.12
July	67.52	42.2	1.60	70.79	41.4	1.71	65.89	41.7	1.58	84.92	38.6	2.20	90.00	36.0	2.50	84.96	39.7	2.14
August	68.59	42.6	1.61	72.68	42.5	1.71	64.90	41.6	1.56	85.36	38.8	2.20	90.36	36.0	2.51	90.72	40.5	2.24

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued																	
	Books			Commercial printing			Lithographing			Greeting cards			Bookbinding and related industries			Miscellaneous publishing and printing services		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$67.32	39.6	$1.70	$75.20	40.0	$1.88	$75.79	40.1	$1.89	$43.47	37.8	$1.15	$62.24	39.9	$1.56	$91.42	38.9	$2.35
1952: Average	71.24	39.8	1.79	80.00	40.2	1.99	81.61	40.2	2.03	45.84	38.2	1.20	62.33	39.2	1.59	98.25	39.3	2.50
August	73.12	40.4	1.81	80.20	40.3	1.99	85.48	40.9	2.09	44.58	38.1	1.17	61.15	38.7	1.58	99.18	39.2	2.53
1952: November	72.18	40.1	1.80	81.20	40.2	2.02	84.87	41.2	2.06	47.80	39.5	1.21	65.69	40.3	1.63	100.22	39.3	2.55
December	73.85	40.8	1.81	83.64	40.8	2.05	83.64	40.8	2.05	47.09	38.6	1.22	66.26	40.4	1.64	102.51	40.2	2.55
1953: January	73.05	39.7	1.84	82.42	40.4	2.04	82.37	39.6	2.08	47.50	38.0	1.25	65.93	40.2	1.64	102.03	39.7	2.57
February	71.92	39.3	1.83	82.19	39.9	2.06	84.44	40.4	2.09	46.62	37.0	1.26	65.11	39.7	1.64	103.36	39.6	2.61
March	74.77	40.2	1.86	83.84	40.5	2.07	84.24	40.5	2.08	48.51	38.2	1.27	65.76	40.1	1.64	106.37	40.6	2.62
April	74.03	39.8	1.86	84.02	40.2	2.09	85.06	40.7	2.09	48.63	37.7	1.29	65.74	39.6	1.66	102.56	39.6	2.59
May	74.99	40.1	1.87	83.81	40.1	2.09	85.07	40.9	2.08	48.50	37.6	1.29	66.63	39.9	1.67	101.39	39.3	2.58
June	75.45	39.7	1.85	84.00	40.0	2.10	85.46	40.5	2.11	46.75	37.1	1.26	66.70	39.7	1.68	102.83	39.4	2.61
July	73.28	39.4	1.86	83.81	40.1	2.09	86.90	40.8	2.13	45.21	35.6	1.27	65.69	39.1	1.68	103.49	39.5	2.62
August	74.74	40.4	1.85	83.81	40.1	2.09	86.71	40.9	2.12	47.37	37.3	1.27	66.70	39.7	1.68	105.07	39.5	2.66
	Chemicals and allied products																	
	Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals [2]			*Alkalies and chlorine*			Industrial organic chemicals [2]			*Plastics, except synthetic rubber*			*Synthetic rubber*		
1951: Average	$67.81	41.6	$1.63	$74.88	41.6	$1.80	$74.93	41.4	$1.81	$71.98	40.9	$1.76	$72.66	42.0	$1.73	$78.31	41.0	$1.91
1952: Average	70.45	41.2	1.71	77.08	41.0	1.88	76.52	40.7	1.88	75.11	40.6	1.85	76.31	41.7	1.83	80.20	40.3	1.99
August	70.35	40.9	1.72	76.70	40.8	1.88	74.64	39.7	1.88	75.52	40.6	1.86	76.68	41.9	1.83	83.02	41.1	2.02
1952: November	72.56	41.7	1.74	79.90	41.4	1.93	79.04	41.6	1.90	78.06	41.3	1.89	82.40	43.6	1.89	83.03	40.5	2.05
December	72.98	41.7	1.75	79.87	41.6	1.92	79.46	41.6	1.91	78.28	41.2	1.90	81.22	43.2	1.88	85.08	41.1	2.07
1953: January	72.51	41.2	1.76	79.54	41.0	1.94	79.27	41.5	1.91	77.33	40.7	1.90	80.94	42.6	1.90	84.04	40.6	2.07
February	73.10	41.3	1.77	80.36	41.0	1.96	79.71	41.3	1.93	77.38	40.3	1.92	81.13	42.7	1.90	85.68	40.8	2.10
March	73.87	41.5	1.78	80.56	41.1	1.96	79.90	41.4	1.93	79.15	40.8	1.94	81.56	42.7	1.91	85.86	40.5	2.12
April	74.29	41.5	1.79	81.56	41.4	1.97	81.32	41.7	1.95	79.76	40.9	1.95	81.94	42.9	1.91	86.51	41.0	2.11
May	75.12	41.5	1.81	81.77	41.3	1.98	80.75	41.2	1.96	79.73	41.1	1.94	83.42	43.0	1.94	87.34	41.2	2.12
June	75.35	41.4	1.82	84.00	42.0	2.00	87.60	43.8	2.00	80.36	41.0	1.96	83.85	43.0	1.95	86.71	40.9	2.12
July	75.62	41.1	1.84	83.21	41.4	2.01	83.82	41.7	2.01	81.19	40.8	1.99	82.91	42.3	1.96	87.94	40.9	2.15
August	75.26	40.9	1.84	82.82	40.8	2.03	82.21	40.7	2.02	80.39	40.6	1.98	83.73	42.5	1.97	88.10	40.6	2.17
	Synthetic fibers			*Explosives*			Drugs and medicines			Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations [2]			*Soap and glycerin*			Paints, pigments, and fillers [2]		
1951: Average	$62.65	39.4	$1.59	$67.77	40.1	$1.69	$62.47	41.1	$1.52	$70.89	41.7	$1.70	$77.19	41.5	$1.86	$68.55	41.8	$1.64
1952: Average	66.47	39.8	1.67	70.09	39.6	1.77	63.44	39.9	1.59	73.93	41.3	1.79	81.14	41.4	1.96	71.38	41.5	1.72
August	66.80	40.0	1.67	72.25	39.7	1.82	62.33	39.2	1.59	75.48	41.7	1.81	82.76	41.8	1.98	71.04	41.3	1.72
1952: November	67.43	39.9	1.69	72.58	40.1	1.81	64.06	39.3	1.63	76.68	41.9	1.83	84.00	42.0	2.00	73.39	41.7	1.76
December	67.43	39.9	1.69	73.12	40.4	1.81	64.62	39.4	1.64	78.07	42.2	1.85	85.06	41.9	2.03	74.27	42.2	1.76
1953: January	67.32	39.6	1.70	71.37	39.0	1.83	64.12	39.1	1.64	77.93	41.9	1.86	85.27	41.8	2.04	73.57	41.8	1.76
February	66.69	39.0	1.71	71.00	38.8	1.83	63.39	41.2	1.66	78.35	41.9	1.87	85.28	41.6	2.05	74.04	41.7	1.79
March	68.85	39.8	1.73	73.47	39.5	1.86	63.06	41.0	1.66	78.81	41.7	1.89	86.11	41.4	2.08	75.42	41.9	1.80
April	68.68	39.7	1.73	74.07	39.4	1.88	63.21	41.1	1.66	77.68	41.1	1.89	85.28	41.0	2.08	76.02	42.0	1.81
May	69.37	40.1	1.73	73.87	39.5	1.87	63.06	41.0	1.66	76.89	40.9	1.88	84.04	40.6	2.07	78.32	42.8	1.83
June	69.77	40.1	1.74	73.53	38.7	1.90	66.90	40.3	1.66	77.08	41.0	1.88	83.84	40.7	2.06	76.20	42.1	1.81
July	71.20	40.0	1.78	74.49	39.0	1.91	67.43	39.9	1.69	76.70	40.8	1.88	83.64	40.6	2.06	75.71	41.6	1.82
August	70.62	39.9	1.77	74.47	39.4	1.89	68.71	40.9	1.68	78.25	41.4	1.89	85.07	40.9	2.08	74.57	41.2	1.81
	Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels			Gum and wood chemicals			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats [2]			*Vegetable oils*			*Animal oils and fats*		
1951: Average	$67.72	41.8	$1.62	$56.55	42.2	$1.34	$52.33	42.2	$1.24	$59.34	46.0	$1.29	$55.22	46.4	$1.19	$68.40	45.0	$1.52
1952: Average	70.47	41.7	1.69	59.36	42.1	1.41	56.23	42.6	1.32	61.51	45.9	1.34	57.07	46.4	1.23	70.34	44.8	1.57
August	70.30	41.6	1.69	59.64	42.3	1.41	57.94	42.6	1.36	62.05	43.7	1.42	57.59	43.3	1.33	69.55	44.3	1.57
1952: November	72.49	41.9	1.73	59.92	41.9	1.43	56.15	41.9	1.34	62.27	47.9	1.30	58.19	48.9	1.19	73.80	45.0	1.64
December	73.18	42.3	1.73	59.86	41.0	1.46	57.53	42.3	1.36	61.57	47.0	1.31	56.88	47.4	1.20	73.76	46.1	1.60
1953: January	72.91	41.9	1.74	62.25	41.5	1.50	57.12	42.0	1.36	61.18	46.0	1.33	56.73	46.5	1.22	71.84	44.9	1.60
February	73.57	41.8	1.75	61.09	41.0	1.49	57.24	42.4	1.35	61.74	45.4	1.36	56.75	45.4	1.25	73.39	45.3	1.62
March	74.76	42.0	1.78	61.80	41.2	1.50	59.00	43.7	1.35	62.83	45.2	1.39	58.11	45.4	1.28	73.02	44.8	1.63
April	75.54	42.2	1.79	61.65	41.1	1.50	60.69	44.3	1.37	63.35	44.3	1.43	58.21	44.1	1.32	73.02	44.8	1.63
May	77.65	42.9	1.81	64.22	41.7	1.54	60.63	42.7	1.42	65.86	44.2	1.49	59.62	43.2	1.38	75.41	45.7	1.65
June	74.76	42.0	1.78	64.02	41.3	1.55	59.08	41.9	1.41	67.49	44.4	1.52	62.35	43.3	1.44	75.28	45.9	1.64
July	74.46	41.6	1.79	66.77	42.8	1.56	58.94	41.8	1.41	67.01	43.8	1.53	61.90	42.4	1.46	74.20	45.8	1.62
August	73.75	41.2	1.79	64.99	42.2	1.54	57.81	41.0	1.41	65.23	43.2	1.51	60.35	42.2	1.43	73.62	44.8	1.63

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued									Products of petroleum and coal								
	Miscellaneous chemicals [3]			*Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics*			*Compressed and liquified gases*			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke and other petroleum and coal products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$53.50	41.5	$1.53	$51.74	38.9	$1.33	$72.42	42.6	$1.70	$80.98	40.9	$1.98	$84.66	40.7	$2.08	$69.39	41.8	$1.66
1952: Average	55.35	41.1	1.59	54.49	39.2	1.39	73.92	42.0	1.76	84.85	40.6	2.09	88.44	40.2	2.20	73.74	41.9	1.76
August	54.40	40.5	1.59	52.72	38.2	1.38	75.23	42.5	1.77	87.53	40.9	2.14	90.45	40.2	2.25	76.97	43.0	1.79
1952: November	57.48	41.4	1.63	55.37	39.7	1.42	76.14	42.3	1.80	87.94	40.9	2.15	91.98	40.7	2.26	75.89	41.7	1.82
December	58.06	41.5	1.64	56.09	39.5	1.42	77.11	42.6	1.81	88.10	40.6	2.17	92.34	40.5	2.28	74.62	41.0	1.82
1953: January	58.39	41.2	1.66	56.12	38.7	1.45	76.62	42.1	1.82	88.10	40.6	2.17	91.94	40.5	2.27	75.44	41.0	1.84
February	58.88	41.0	1.68	55.54	38.3	1.45	80.65	42.9	1.88	87.45	40.3	2.17	91.03	40.1	2.27	75.62	41.1	1.84
March	59.38	41.3	1.68	57.18	38.9	1.47	79.95	42.3	1.89	87.89	40.5	2.17	91.71	40.4	2.27	75.30	40.7	1.85
April	58.95	40.8	1.69	56.83	38.4	1.48	79.38	42.0	1.89	88.29	40.5	2.18	91.88	40.3	2.28	76.45	41.1	1.86
May	58.95	40.8	1.69	56.92	38.2	1.49	78.73	42.1	1.87	89.60	41.1	2.18	92.57	40.6	2.28	79.48	42.5	1.87
June	59.70	41.0	1.70	57.37	38.5	1.49	79.38	42.0	1.89	88.94	40.8	2.18	91.94	40.5	2.27	78.58	41.8	1.88
July	59.36	40.8	1.70	56.32	37.8	1.49	80.37	42.3	1.90	91.91	41.4	2.22	95.58	41.2	2.32	80.22	42.0	1.91
August	70.00	40.7	1.72	57.15	38.1	1.50	81.75	42.8	1.91	91.43	41.0	2.23	94.13	40.4	2.33	82.99	43.0	1.93

Year and month	Rubber products									Leather and leather products					
	Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products			Leather: tanned, curried, and finished		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$68.61	40.6	$1.69	$78.01	39.6	$1.97	$57.81	41.0	$1.41	$63.19	41.3	$1.53	$46.86	36.9	$1.27	$50.61	39.1	$1.85
1952: Average	74.48	40.7	1.83	85.65	40.4	2.12	62.22	40.4	1.54	66.58	41.1	1.62	50.69	38.4	1.32	64.48	39.8	1.62
August	73.49	40.6	1.81	85.46	40.5	2.11	61.81	40.4	1.53	65.28	40.8	1.60	51.88	39.6	1.31	65.53	40.2	1.63
1952: November	76.86	41.1	1.87	87.23	40.2	2.17	68.30	41.9	1.63	69.81	41.8	1.67	50.76	37.6	1.35	67.80	40.6	1.67
December	79.19	41.9	1.89	90.42	41.1	2.20	66.49	41.3	1.61	72.33	42.8	1.66	53.46	39.6	1.35	69.22	41.2	1.68
1953: January	78.09	41.1	1.90	89.24	40.2	2.22	64.96	40.1	1.62	71.74	42.2	1.70	53.06	39.3	1.35	67.70	40.3	1.68
February	79.30	41.3	1.92	91.80	40.8	2.25	67.57	41.2	1.64	71.96	41.8	1.70	53.19	39.4	1.35	67.70	40.3	1.68
March	80.29	41.6	1.93	93.83	41.7	2.25	67.57	41.2	1.64	71.72	41.7	1.72	53.84	39.3	1.37	67.03	39.9	1.68
April	79.32	41.1	1.93	91.58	40.7	2.25	67.92	41.1	1.65	71.21	41.4	1.72	51.79	37.8	1.37	67.60	40.0	1.69
May	78.18	40.3	1.94	91.30	40.4	2.26	60.31	37.0	1.63	70.93	41.0	1.73	51.61	37.4	1.38	69.19	40.7	1.70
June	78.55	40.7	1.93	89.20	40.0	2.23	68.06	41.0	1.66	71.28	41.2	1.73	52.33	38.2	1.37	69.26	40.5	1.71
July	79.37	40.7	1.95	91.35	40.6	2.25	68.80	41.2	1.67	70.82	40.7	1.74	52.20	38.1	1.37	68.06	39.8	1.71
August	76.03	39.6	1.92	87.36	39.0	2.24	65.85	40.4	1.63	68.80	40.0	1.72	51.92	37.9	1.37	69.20	40.0	1.73

Year and month	Leather and leather products—Continued																	
	Industrial leather belting and packing			Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Footwear (except rubber)			Luggage			Handbags and small leather goods			Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$64.80	43.0	$1.50	$46.25	37.6	$1.23	$44.28	36.0	$1.23	$53.72	39.5	$1.36	$43.89	37.9	$1.15	$42.67	37.1	$1.15
1952: Average	64.12	41.1	1.56	49.40	38.9	1.27	48.26	38.0	1.27	56.84	40.6	1.40	45.08	38.2	1.18	44.15	37.1	1.19
August	64.90	41.6	1.56	50.17	39.5	1.27	50.42	39.7	1.27	56.28	40.2	1.40	44.11	37.7	1.17	45.10	37.9	1.19
1952: November	64.43	41.3	1.56	47.97	36.9	1.30	47.19	36.3	1.30	62.75	42.4	1.48	48.12	40.1	1.20	45.60	38.0	1.20
December	67.31	42.6	1.58	51.73	40.1	1.29	51.09	39.3	1.30	61.17	41.9	1.46	46.05	38.7	1.19	45.01	37.2	1.21
1953: January	69.23	43.0	1.61	51.35	39.5	1.30	51.48	39.3	1.31	57.34	40.1	1.43	45.36	37.8	1.20	43.92	36.3	1.21
February	70.09	43.0	1.63	51.22	39.4	1.30	51.61	39.4	1.31	56.16	39.0	1.44	48.09	39.1	1.23	44.28	36.9	1.20
March	71.94	43.6	1.65	51.35	39.2	1.31	52.00	39.1	1.33	59.28	40.6	1.46	48.31	39.6	1.22	44.03	37.0	1.19
April	68.22	41.6	1.64	50.29	38.1	1.32	49.10	37.2	1.32	58.75	40.8	1.44	45.87	37.6	1.22	44.77	37.0	1.21
May	67.39	41.6	1.62	49.37	37.4	1.32	48.81	36.7	1.33	57.60	40.0	1.44	44.04	36.4	1.21	43.92	36.3	1.21
June	64.88	40.3	1.61	51.74	38.9	1.33	49.90	37.8	1.32	55.57	37.8	1.47	46.36	38.0	1.22	44.17	36.5	1.21
July	63.20	39.5	1.60	50.95	38.6	1.32	50.03	37.9	1.32	56.36	38.6	1.46	46.12	37.8	1.22	42.96	35.5	1.21
August	69.63	42.2	1.65	50.94	38.3	1.33	49.24	37.3	1.32	56.41	38.9	1.45	47.58	39.0	1.22	44.53	36.5	1.22

Year and month	Stone, clay, and glass products																	
	Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Flat glass			Glass and glassware, pressed or blown [3]			*Glass containers*			*Pressed and blown glass*			Glass products made of purchased glass		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$63.91	41.5	$1.54	$83.85	40.9	$2.05	$60.20	40.0	$1.48	$60.55	40.1	$1.51	$57.46	39.9	$1.44	$52.19	40.6	$1.31
1952: Average	66.17	41.1	1.61	86.05	40.4	2.13	62.09	39.8	1.56	63.12	39.7	1.59	60.89	39.8	1.53	56.30	40.8	1.38
August	65.92	41.2	1.60	85.63	40.2	2.13	62.31	40.2	1.55	63.43	40.4	1.57	61.05	39.9	1.53	55.06	39.9	1.38
1952: November	68.97	41.3	1.67	97.81	41.8	2.34	64.64	39.9	1.62	65.61	40.5	1.62	63.67	39.3	1.62	60.91	42.3	1.44
December	69.31	41.5	1.67	95.71	40.9	2.34	65.53	40.7	1.61	67.08	40.9	1.64	63.59	40.5	1.57	63.22	43.9	1.44
1953: January	68.21	40.6	1.68	99.53	41.2	2.41	64.15	39.6	1.62	65.34	39.6	1.65	62.41	39.5	1.58	60.06	42.0	1.43
February	69.29	41.0	1.69	98.18	41.6	2.36	66.23	39.9	1.66	66.65	39.9	1.67	65.27	39.8	1.64	60.20	42.1	1.43
March	70.21	41.3	1.70	98.47	41.9	2.35	67.80	40.6	1.67	69.05	41.1	1.68	66.40	40.0	1.66	61.17	41.9	1.46
April	70.28	41.1	1.71	97.63	41.9	2.33	67.89	39.7	1.71	70.58	40.1	1.76	64.68	39.2	1.65	59.57	40.8	1.46
May	70.86	41.2	1.72	101.52	42.3	2.40	68.46	39.8	1.72	71.46	40.6	1.76	64.57	38.9	1.66	59.18	41.1	1.44
June	70.69	41.1	1.72	95.65	40.7	2.35	68.40	40.0	1.71	71.23	40.7	1.75	64.91	39.1	1.66	58.75	40.8	1.44
July	70.76	40.9	1.73	95.04	40.1	2.37	66.91	38.9	1.72	67.34	38.7	1.74	66.02	39.3	1.68	57.23	39.2	1.46
August	71.51	41.1	1.74	93.93	39.8	2.36	68.23	39.9	1.71	71.10	40.4	1.76	64.85	39.3	1.65	59.54	40.5	1.47

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued

Year and month	Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products [2]			*Brick and hollow tile*			*Floor and wall tile*			*Sewer pipe*			*Clay refractories*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$65.21	41.8	$1.56	$60.03	41.4	$1.45	$57.92	42.9	$1.35	$60.25	39.9	$1.51	$58.15	40.1	$1.45	$63.76	40.1	$1.59
1952: Average	67.72	41.8	1.62	60.09	40.6	1.48	58.51	42.4	1.38	62.64	39.9	1.57	59.98	39.2	1.53	61.60	38.8	1.60
August	68.62	42.1	1.63	60.27	41.0	1.47	59.48	43.1	1.38	62.88	39.8	1.58	60.52	39.3	1.54	60.22	38.6	1.56
1952: November	71.23	41.9	1.70	61.51	40.2	1.53	59.36	42.1	1.41	63.68	39.8	1.60	62.09	39.3	1.58	63.41	37.3	1.70
December	71.23	41.9	1.70	61.81	40.4	1.53	58.80	42.0	1.40	64.87	39.8	1.63	63.04	39.9	1.58	64.64	37.8	1.71
1953: January	70.97	41.5	1.71	60.28	39.4	1.53	56.30	40.8	1.38	65.20	40.0	1.63	59.59	38.2	1.56	63.41	37.3	1.70
February	70.55	41.5	1.70	61.05	39.9	1.53	57.13	41.4	1.38	65.44	39.9	1.64	60.68	38.9	1.56	64.43	37.9	1.70
March	71.40	42.0	1.70	62.37	40.5	1.54	59.50	42.2	1.41	66.33	40.2	1.65	62.81	39.5	1.59	65.32	38.2	1.71
April	71.23	41.9	1.70	63.09	40.7	1.55	60.92	42.6	1.43	66.40	40.0	1.66	64.08	40.3	1.59	64.26	37.8	1.70
May	72.38	41.6	1.74	63.24	40.8	1.55	60.35	42.2	1.43	66.80	40.0	1.67	64.88	40.3	1.61	65.28	38.4	1.70
June	73.99	41.8	1.77	64.74	41.5	1.56	62.64	43.2	1.45	67.97	40.7	1.67	66.01	41.0	1.61	66.13	38.9	1.70
July	76.44	42.0	1.82	65.16	41.5	1.57	62.06	43.1	1.44	67.97	40.7	1.67	66.91	41.3	1.62	67.94	38.6	1.76
August	75.00	41.9	1.79	65.57	41.5	1.58	62.93	43.1	1.46	68.30	40.9	1.67	65.69	40.8	1.61	69.34	39.4	1.76

Year and month	Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products [2]			*Concrete products*			Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products [2]			*Abrasive products*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$57.91	38.1	$1.52	$68.25	45.2	$1.51	$67.50	45.0	$1.50	$58.93	41.5	$1.42	$68.46	42.0	$1.63	$72.28	41.3	$1.75
1952: Average	61.15	38.7	1.58	70.65	45.0	1.57	70.22	45.3	1.55	60.01	41.1	1.46	69.83	40.6	1.72	73.45	39.7	1.85
August	60.20	38.1	1.58	71.28	45.4	1.57	70.53	45.5	1.55	60.19	41.8	1.44	68.46	39.8	1.72	71.43	38.2	1.87
1952: November	63.52	39.7	1.60	71.32	44.3	1.61	70.31	44.5	1.58	62.88	41.1	1.53	72.39	40.9	1.77	79.07	41.4	1.91
December	63.11	39.2	1.61	72.45	45.0	1.61	71.87	45.2	1.59	62.02	40.8	1.52	72.92	41.2	1.77	81.67	42.1	1.94
1953: January	62.65	38.2	1.64	69.12	43.2	1.60	67.82	43.2	1.57	60.85	40.3	1.51	73.16	41.1	1.78	81.06	42.0	1.93
February	63.96	39.0	1.64	70.79	43.7	1.62	69.64	43.8	1.59	62.17	40.9	1.52	73.62	40.9	1.80	80.54	41.3	1.95
March	64.35	39.0	1.65	70.63	43.6	1.62	69.64	43.8	1.59	62.27	40.7	1.53	74.29	41.5	1.79	82.88	42.5	1.95
April	62.87	38.1	1.65	72.32	44.1	1.64	71.16	44.2	1.61	62.88	41.1	1.53	74.57	41.2	1.81	81.51	41.8	1.95
May	61.92	37.3	1.66	71.88	44.1	1.63	71.16	44.2	1.61	64.90	41.6	1.56	75.30	41.6	1.81	82.52	42.1	1.96
June	61.09	36.8	1.66	73.54	44.3	1.66	72.82	44.4	1.64	64.17	41.4	1.55	73.67	40.7	1.81	79.59	40.4	1.97
July	61.59	37.1	1.66	73.65	44.1	1.67	71.83	43.8	1.64	64.33	41.5	1.55	74.07	40.7	1.82	79.79	40.3	1.98
August	60.39	36.6	1.65	76.16	44.8	1.70	75.43	44.9	1.68	65.10	42.0	1.55	74.89	40.7	1.84	80.40	40.2	2.00

Stone, clay, and glass products—Con.

Primary metal industries

Year and month	*Asbestos products*			*Nonclay refractories*			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills [2]			*Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills, except electrometallurgical products*			*Electrometallurgical products*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$69.44	43.4	$1.60	$68.78	38.6	$1.73	$75.12	41.5	$1.81	$77.30	40.9	$1.89	$77.30	40.9	$1.89	$74.46	41.6	$1.79
1952: Average	71.57	42.6	1.68	65.70	36.3	1.81	77.33	40.7	1.90	79.60	40.0	1.99	79.60	40.0	1.99	76.04	41.1	1.85
August	70.04	41.2	1.70	61.07	35.3	1.73	77.97	40.4	1.93	82.21	40.3	2.04	82.21	40.3	2.04	76.67	41.0	1.87
1952: November	74.99	43.6	1.72	66.05	34.4	1.92	82.80	41.4	2.00	86.31	41.1	2.10	86.31	41.1	2.10	79.07	41.4	1.91
December	74.21	43.4	1.71	69.91	36.6	1.91	84.02	41.8	2.01	86.51	41.0	2.11	86.51	41.0	2.11	79.87	41.6	1.92
1953: January	72.58	42.2	1.72	71.96	36.9	1.95	84.65	41.7	2.03	89.01	41.4	2.15	89.01	41.4	2.15	80.29	41.6	1.93
February	72.91	41.9	1.74	74.65	37.7	1.98	83.21	41.4	2.01	85.89	40.9	2.10	85.89	40.9	2.10	80.51	41.5	1.94
March	75.08	42.9	1.75	71.20	36.7	1.94	84.23	41.7	2.02	85.89	40.9	2.10	85.89	40.9	2.10	79.30	41.3	1.92
April	76.72	43.1	1.78	72.36	37.3	1.94	83.22	41.2	2.02	84.63	40.3	2.10	84.63	40.3	2.10	79.10	41.2	1.92
May	78.04	43.6	1.79	71.00	36.6	1.94	83.84	41.3	2.03	86.72	41.1	2.11	86.72	41.1	2.11	79.95	41.0	1.95
June	77.43	43.5	1.78	68.35	35.6	1.92	84.87	41.4	2.05	87.53	40.9	2.14	87.53	40.9	2.14	79.95	41.0	1.95
July	78.22	43.7	1.79	71.15	36.3	1.96	85.70	41.2	2.08	90.42	41.1	2.20	90.42	41.1	2.20	82.40	41.2	2.00
August	76.36	42.9	1.78	71.64	36.0	1.99	85.70	41.2	2.08	90.67	41.4	2.19	90.67	41.4	2.19	80.98	40.9	1.98

Primary metal industries—Continued

Year and month	Iron and steel foundries [2]			*Gray-iron foundries*			*Malleable-iron foundries*			*Steel foundries*			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals [2]			*Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$71.66	42.4	$1.69	$70.05	42.2	$1.66	$72.07	41.9	$1.72	$75.86	42.1	$1.76	$69.97	41.4	$1.69	$69.38	41.3	$1.68
1952: Average	72.22	40.8	1.77	69.89	40.4	1.73	70.56	39.2	1.80	77.70	42.0	1.85	75.48	41.7	1.81	75.06	41.7	1.80
August	69.70	39.6	1.76	68.28	39.7	1.72	60.37	34.3	1.76	75.17	41.3	1.82	76.54	41.6	1.84	74.70	41.5	1.80
1952: November	74.30	40.6	1.83	71.91	40.4	1.78	75.17	40.2	1.87	79.10	41.2	1.92	77.79	41.6	1.87	76.86	42.0	1.83
December	76.96	41.6	1.85	73.75	41.2	1.79	76.63	41.2	1.86	83.10	42.4	1.96	78.58	41.8	1.88	77.89	42.1	1.85
1953: January	74.89	40.7	1.84	72.32	40.4	1.79	75.70	40.7	1.86	79.52	41.2	1.93	79.61	41.9	1.90	78.54	42.0	1.87
February	76.63	41.2	1.86	73.49	40.6	1.81	80.79	42.3	1.91	81.29	41.9	1.94	79.65	41.7	1.91	79.15	42.1	1.88
March	78.96	42.0	1.88	76.49	41.8	1.83	81.60	42.5	1.92	82.29	42.2	1.95	79.65	41.7	1.91	79.15	42.1	1.88
April	78.40	41.7	1.88	77.10	41.9	1.84	79.68	41.5	1.92	80.95	41.3	1.96	79.46	41.6	1.91	78.35	41.9	1.87
May	77.27	41.1	1.88	75.81	41.2	1.84	79.23	41.7	1.90	79.58	40.6	1.96	79.46	41.6	1.91	78.35	41.9	1.87
June	78.44	41.5	1.89	76.78	41.5	1.85	79.52	41.2	1.93	81.95	41.6	1.97	80.10	41.5	1.93	79.61	41.9	1.90
July	77.52	40.8	1.90	76.26	41.0	1.86	78.28	41.7	1.90	79.39	40.3	1.97	80.51	41.5	1.94	79.42	41.8	1.90
August	76.55	40.5	1.89	74.70	40.6	1.84	76.19	40.1	1.90	80.19	40.5	1.98	80.16	40.9	1.96	79.07	41.4	1.91

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Primary metal industries—Continued

Year and month	*Primary refining of aluminum*			Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals [2]			*Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper*			*Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum*			Nonferrous foundries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$70.97	41.5	$1.71	$64.94	41.1	$1.58	$68.78	40.7	$1.69	$70.76	40.9	$1.73	$64.22	39.4	$1.63	$73.74	41.9	$1.76
1952: Average	76.08	41.8	1.82	68.15	41.3	1.65	74.88	41.6	1.80	76.49	41.8	1.83	69.95	40.2	1.74	77.79	41.6	1.87
August	80.03	41.9	1.91	67.16	40.7	1.65	76.26	41.9	1.82	78.20	42.5	1.84	72.40	40.0	1.81	75.30	40.7	1.85
November	81.18	41.0	1.98	73.44	43.2	1.70	80.28	42.7	1.88	83.14	43.3	1.92	75.48	40.8	1.85	81.87	42.2	1.94
December	80.32	41.4	1.94	75.60	43.7	1.73	82.51	43.2	1.91	86.00	44.1	1.95	75.67	40.9	1.85	84.00	43.3	1.94
1953: January	81.56	41.4	1.97	71.72	41.7	1.72	82.75	43.1	1.92	85.22	43.7	1.95	77.61	41.5	1.87	82.84	42.7	1.94
February	80.98	40.9	1.98	72.91	41.9	1.74	82.75	43.1	1.92	85.50	43.4	1.97	78.68	42.3	1.86	82.10	42.1	1.95
March	79.38	40.8	1.96	74.62	42.4	1.76	83.57	43.3	1.93	86.09	43.7	1.97	79.29	42.4	1.87	82.71	42.2	1.96
April	80.59	40.7	1.98	74.03	42.3	1.75	83.38	43.2	1.93	87.32	44.1	1.98	77.42	41.4	1.87	83.56	41.1	1.96
May	80.57	40.9	1.97	74.69	42.2	1.77	83.42	43.0	1.94	89.20	44.6	2.00	74.59	40.1	1.86	80.34	41.2	1.95
June	80.79	40.6	1.99	73.22	41.6	1.76	85.26	43.5	1.96	90.25	44.9	2.01	77.27	41.1	1.88	80.97	41.1	1.97
July	81.60	40.8	2.00	71.63	40.7	1.76	83.07	42.6	1.95	86.37	43.4	1.99	77.68	41.1	1.89	80.59	40.7	1.98
August	82.19	39.9	2.06	74.05	41.6	1.78	83.33	42.3	1.97	86.20	43.1	2.00	77.59	40.2	1.93	78.99	40.3	1.96

Primary metal industries—Continued

Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)

Year and month	Miscellaneous primary metal industries [3]			*Iron and steel forgings*			*Wire drawing*			*Welded and heavy-riveted pipe*			Total: Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)			Tin cans and other tinware		
1951: Average	$80.65	42.9	$1.88	$84.87	43.3	$1.96	$80.41	43.0	$1.87	$75.07	40.8	$1.84	$68.81	41.7	$66.49	$1.65	41.3	$1.61
1952: Average	82.15	41.7	1.97	86.09	42.2	2.04	80.54	41.3	1.95	81.14	41.4	1.96	72.38	41.6	69.72	1.74	41.5	1.68
August	78.98	40.8	1.95	76.64	39.1	1.96	82.15	41.7	1.97	76.61	39.9	1.92	70.58	40.8	1.73	72.07	42.9	1.68
November	87.55	42.5	2.06	89.25	42.5	2.10	86.51	42.2	2.05	87.55	42.5	2.06	75.90	42.4	71.45	1.79	41.3	1.73
December	90.06	43.3	2.08	95.47	44.2	2.16	86.50	42.4	2.04	87.55	42.5	2.06	78.37	43.3	74.52	1.81	42.1	1.77
1953: January	89.87	43.0	2.09	94.83	43.5	2.18	87.55	42.5	2.06	85.90	41.7	2.06	76.74	42.4	73.51	1.81	41.3	1.78
February	89.03	42.6	2.09	93.96	43.3	2.17	84.87	41.4	2.05	86.73	42.1	2.06	76.80	42.2	73.39	1.82	41.0	1.79
March	90.09	42.9	2.10	94.61	43.2	2.19	86.93	42.2	2.06	87.36	42.0	2.08	77.59	42.4	73.21	1.83	40.9	1.79
April	88.41	42.3	2.09	92.65	42.5	2.18	86.11	41.8	2.06	85.91	41.5	2.07	77.23	42.2	73.80	1.83	41.0	1.80
May	86.74	41.5	2.09	90.92	41.9	2.17	85.49	41.5	2.06	82.01	40.4	2.03	77.04	42.1	74.16	1.83	41.2	1.80
June	86.94	41.6	2.09	89.44	41.6	2.15	86.73	41.9	2.07	81.59	39.8	2.05	77.28	42.0	1.84	75.24	41.8	1.80
July	87.57	41.5	2.11	88.99	41.2	2.16	87.57	42.1	2.08	83.16	39.6	2.10	76.41	41.3	1.85	77.53	42.6	1.82
August	87.98	41.5	2.12	90.27	41.6	2.17	86.53	41.4	2.09	83.98	39.8	2.11	76.59	41.4	1.85	78.08	42.9	1.82

Fabricated metal products—Continued

Year and month	Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware [3]			*Cutlery and edge tools*			*Hand tools*			*Hardware*			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies [3]			*Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies*		
1951: Average	$66.30	41.7	$1.59	$60.74	41.6	$1.46	$69.70	42.5	$1.64	$66.49	41.3	$1.61	$68.71	40.9	$1.68	$75.24	41.8	$1.80
1952: Average	69.05	41.1	1.68	63.55	41.0	1.55	69.38	41.3	1.68	70.69	41.1	1.72	70.99	40.8	1.74	73.60	40.0	1.84
August	66.57	40.1	1.66	62.99	40.9	1.54	67.06	40.4	1.66	67.49	39.7	1.70	70.82	40.7	1.74	73.78	40.1	1.84
November	73.60	42.3	1.74	67.84	42.4	1.60	72.38	41.6	1.74	76.25	42.6	1.79	73.34	41.2	1.78	76.30	40.8	1.87
December	75.25	43.0	1.75	68.75	42.7	1.61	73.43	42.2	1.74	78.30	43.5	1.80	75.78	42.1	1.80	78.62	41.6	1.89
1953: January	74.80	42.5	1.76	66.40	41.5	1.60	74.10	42.1	1.76	77.83	43.0	1.81	72.90	40.5	1.80	75.39	40.1	1.88
February	74.69	42.3	1.77	66.49	41.3	1.61	74.58	41.9	1.78	77.11	42.6	1.81	74.21	41.0	1.81	76.73	40.6	1.89
March	74.69	42.2	1.77	66.40	41.5	1.60	75.78	42.1	1.80	76.93	42.5	1.81	74.21	41.0	1.81	76.76	40.4	1.90
April	74.87	42.3	1.77	66.65	41.4	1.61	75.54	42.2	1.79	77.71	42.7	1.82	74.48	40.7	1.83	77.38	40.3	1.92
May	75.12	42.2	1.78	66.08	41.3	1.60	75.00	41.9	1.79	78.14	42.7	1.83	73.31	40.5	1.81	76.19	40.1	1.90
June	75.36	42.1	1.79	65.92	41.2	1.60	75.96	42.2	1.80	78.02	42.4	1.84	72.98	40.1	1.82	74.26	39.5	1.88
July	73.21	40.9	1.79	65.29	40.3	1.62	74.70	41.5	1.80	75.26	40.9	1.84	72.80	40.0	1.82	74.66	39.5	1.89
August	72.62	40.8	1.78	67.57	41.2	1.64	73.03	40.8	1.79	73.89	40.6	1.82	72.44	39.8	1.82	74.48	39.2	1.90

Year and month	*Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified*			Fabricated structural metal products [3]			*Structural steel and ornamental metalwork*			*Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim*			*Boiler-shop products*			*Sheet metalwork*		
1951: Average	$66.18	40.6	$1.63	$71.49	42.3	$1.69	$71.49	42.3	$1.69	$71.57	42.1	$1.70	$71.99	42.8	$1.68	$70.39	41.9	$1.68
1952: Average	69.87	41.1	1.70	74.87	42.3	1.77	75.05	42.4	1.77	74.23	41.7	1.78	74.80	42.5	1.76	75.18	42.0	1.79
August	69.53	40.9	1.70	74.46	41.6	1.79	74.46	41.6	1.79	75.17	41.3	1.82	73.04	41.5	1.76	75.84	41.9	1.81
November	72.45	41.4	1.75	78.14	42.7	1.83	77.90	42.8	1.82	80.14	42.4	1.89	76.99	42.3	1.82	80.11	43.3	1.85
December	74.87	42.3	1.77	79.92	43.2	1.85	78.51	42.9	1.83	81.89	43.1	1.90	80.04	43.5	1.84	80.35	43.2	1.86
1953: January	72.04	40.7	1.77	78.38	42.6	1.84	78.94	42.9	1.84	78.40	41.7	1.88	78.38	42.6	1.84	78.20	42.5	1.84
February	73.16	41.1	1.78	79.24	42.6	1.86	79.18	42.8	1.85	77.49	41.0	1.89	79.79	42.9	1.86	79.29	42.4	1.87
March	73.34	41.2	1.78	79.79	42.9	1.86	79.92	43.2	1.85	80.56	42.4	1.90	79.55	43.0	1.85	79.10	42.3	1.87
April	73.21	40.9	1.79	79.61	42.8	1.86	79.55	43.0	1.85	78.58	41.8	1.88	80.35	43.2	1.86	80.33	42.8	1.89
May	72.27	40.6	1.78	79.85	42.7	1.87	80.35	43.2	1.86	79.34	42.2	1.88	79.85	42.7	1.87	79.99	42.1	1.90
June	72.32	40.4	1.79	80.46	42.8	1.88	81.97	43.6	1.88	81.13	42.7	1.90	80.09	42.6	1.88	78.81	41.7	1.89
July	71.96	40.2	1.79	79.19	41.9	1.89	80.09	42.6	1.88	77.42	41.4	1.87	81.18	42.5	1.91	75.01	39.9	1.88
August	71.78	40.1	1.79	81.56	42.7	1.91	82.89	43.4	1.91	77.71	40.9	1.90	82.41	42.7	1.93	79.15	42.1	1.88

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued

Year and month	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving [2]			*Vitreous-enameled products*			*Stamped and pressed metal products*			Lighting fixtures			Fabricated wire products			Miscellaneous fabricated metal products [2]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$68.38	40.7	$1.68	$52.92	37.8	$1.40	$70.58	40.8	$1.73	$64.64	40.4	$1.60	$65.03	40.9	$1.59	$72.11	43.7	$1.65
1952: Average	74.29	41.5	1.79	53.86	37.4	1.44	77.33	41.8	1.85	68.00	40.0	1.70	68.30	40.9	1.67	73.02	42.7	1.71
August	71.33	40.3	1.77	53.34	37.3	1.43	73.53	40.4	1.82	63.17	37.6	1.68	65.51	39.7	1.65	70.21	41.3	1.70
1952: November	79.00	42.7	1.85	56.79	38.9	1.46	81.70	43.0	1.90	70.93	41.0	1.73	72.86	41.7	1.74	77.79	43.7	1.78
December	82.91	44.1	1.88	60.35	40.5	1.49	85.69	44.4	1.93	76.36	42.9	1.78	75.43	43.1	1.75	79.83	44.6	1.79
1953: January	80.22	42.9	1.87	59.49	39.4	1.51	83.52	43.5	1.92	75.24	41.8	1.80	73.50	42.0	1.75	78.84	43.8	1.80
February	79.10	42.3	1.87	58.89	39.0	1.51	82.18	42.8	1.92	75.12	41.5	1.81	73.22	41.6	1.76	79.10	43.7	1.81
March	79.52	42.3	1.88	59.49	39.4	1.51	82.41	42.7	1.93	74.40	41.8	1.78	73.63	41.6	1.77	80.44	44.2	1.82
April	79.29	42.4	1.87	57.08	37.8	1.51	82.18	42.8	1.92	71.10	40.4	1.76	72.51	41.2	1.76	80.70	44.1	1.83
May	79.15	42.1	1.88	57.53	38.1	1.51	81.83	42.4	1.93	70.98	40.1	1.77	72.16	41.0	1.76	80.70	44.1	1.83
June	78.58	41.8	1.88	58.22	38.3	1.52	81.67	42.1	1.94	70.98	40.1	1.77	72.16	41.0	1.76	79.97	43.7	1.83
July	79.07	41.4	1.91	59.44	38.6	1.54	82.54	41.9	1.97	72.00	40.0	1.80	71.86	39.7	1.81	77.71	42.7	1.82
August	78.12	40.9	1.91	57.51	37.1	1.55	81.76	41.5	1.97	71.02	39.9	1.78	73.08	40.6	1.80	77.17	42.4	1.82

Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued

Machinery (except electrical)

Year and month	*Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails*			*Steel springs*			*Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets*			*Screw-machine products*			Total: Machinery (except electrical)			Engines and turbines [2]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$71.91	42.3	$1.70	$73.43	42.2	$1.74	$74.02	43.8	$1.69	$74.75	45.3	$1.65	$76.38	43.4	$1.75	$79.12	43.0	$1.84
1952: Average	79.61	43.5	1.83	74.26	40.8	1.82	72.83	42.1	1.73	76.37	44.4	1.72	79.61	42.8	1.86	82.26	42.4	1.94
August	81.25	44.4	1.83	69.38	39.2	1.77	69.14	40.2	1.72	72.42	42.6	1.70	77.70	42.0	1.85	80.10	41.5	1.93
1952: November	84.63	43.4	1.95	80.79	42.3	1.91	77.33	43.2	1.79	80.36	45.4	1.77	80.94	42.6	1.90	84.18	42.3	1.99
December	84.48	43.1	1.96	85.44	44.1	1.96	79.82	44.1	1.81	82.24	46.2	1.78	83.52	43.5	1.92	87.06	43.1	2.02
1953: January	80.93	41.5	1.95	85.41	43.8	1.95	79.17	43.5	1.82	81.45	45.5	1.79	82.99	43.0	1.93	83.62	41.6	2.01
February	80.10	41.5	1.93	85.65	43.7	1.96	79.17	43.5	1.82	82.17	45.4	1.81	83.03	42.8	1.94	84.23	41.7	2.02
March	80.10	41.5	1.93	85.89	43.6	1.97	81.70	44.4	1.84	84.18	46.0	1.83	84.05	43.1	1.95	83.42	41.5	2.01
April	82.06	42.3	1.94	84.28	43.0	1.96	80.78	43.9	1.84	84.00	45.9	1.83	83.46	42.8	1.95	83.43	41.3	2.02
May	84.44	43.3	1.95	84.71	43.0	1.97	81.77	44.2	1.85	83.27	45.5	1.83	82.88	42.5	1.95	84.66	41.5	2.04
June	83.61	43.1	1.94	83.69	42.7	1.96	81.03	43.8	1.85	83.25	45.0	1.85	82.29	42.2	1.95	84.67	41.3	2.05
July	82.54	41.9	1.97	83.53	42.4	1.97	77.83	42.3	1.84	79.72	43.8	1.82	81.51	41.8	1.95	83.23	40.8	2.04
August	83.60	41.8	2.00	82.10	42.1	1.95	77.70	42.0	1.85	77.94	43.3	1.80	81.93	41.8	1.96	84.04	40.6	2.07

Machinery (except electrical)—Continued

Year and month	*Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels*			*Diesel and other internal combustion engines, not elsewhere classified*			Agricultural machinery and tractors [2]			*Tractors*			*Agricultural machinery (except tractors)*			Construction and mining machinery [2]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$83.27	42.7	$1.95	$78.26	43.0	$1.82	$73.26	40.7	$1.80	$75.67	40.9	$1.85	$70.88	40.5	$1.75	$75.82	44.6	$1.70
1952: Average	89.02	42.8	2.08	80.37	42.3	1.90	75.41	39.9	1.89	77.02	39.7	1.94	73.97	40.2	1.84	77.61	43.6	1.78
August	88.62	42.4	2.09	77.64	41.3	1.88	73.30	39.2	1.87	74.50	38.8	1.92	72.29	39.5	1.83	73.81	41.7	1.77
1952: November	93.31	43.4	2.15	81.90	42.0	1.95	72.94	38.8	1.88	74.88	39.0	1.92	71.21	38.7	1.84	78.51	42.9	1.83
December	96.36	44.2	2.18	84.94	42.9	1.98	77.20	40.0	1.93	79.40	39.9	1.99	74.77	40.2	1.86	80.11	43.3	1.85
1953: January	97.01	43.5	2.23	80.34	41.2	1.95	77.41	39.9	1.94	79.40	39.7	2.00	74.99	40.1	1.87	79.98	43.0	1.86
February	96.78	43.4	2.23	81.36	41.3	1.97	78.59	40.3	1.95	80.80	40.0	2.02	76.73	40.6	1.89	79.71	42.4	1.88
March	86.90	40.8	2.13	82.57	41.7	1.98	78.78	40.4	1.95	80.60	39.9	2.02	77.11	40.8	1.89	81.65	43.2	1.89
April	86.90	40.8	2.13	82.39	41.4	1.99	79.18	40.4	1.96	80.20	39.9	2.01	78.12	40.9	1.91	80.28	42.7	1.88
May	98.08	43.4	2.26	81.59	41.0	1.99	77.41	39.9	1.94	79.20	39.6	2.00	75.58	40.2	1.88	80.51	42.6	1.89
June	87.94	40.9	2.15	83.63	41.4	2.02	76.81	39.8	1.93	78.80	39.6	1.99	74.61	39.9	1.87	80.60	42.2	1.91
July	84.36	38.0	2.22	83.43	41.3	2.02	76.44	39.4	1.94	77.61	39.0	1.99	75.22	39.8	1.89	78.09	41.1	1.90
August	100.28	43.6	2.30	79.60	39.8	2.00	76.81	39.8	1.93	79.40	40.1	1.98	74.05	39.6	1.87	77.16	40.4	1.91

Year and month	*Construction and mining machinery, except for oilfields*			*Oilfield machinery and tools*			Metalworking machinery [2]			*Machine tools*			*Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)*			*Machine-tool accessories*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$75.04	44.4	$1.69	$77.29	45.2	$1.71	$85.74	46.6	$1.84	$84.85	47.4	$1.79	$82.26	45.2	$1.82	$87.98	46.8	$1.88
1952: Average	76.64	43.3	1.77	79.48	44.4	1.79	91.87	46.4	1.98	89.95	47.1	1.91	86.14	45.1	1.91	95.53	46.6	2.05
August	72.34	41.1	1.76	77.69	43.4	1.79	90.09	45.5	1.98	88.82	46.5	1.91	84.17	44.3	1.90	93.07	45.4	2.05
1952: November	77.90	42.8	1.82	79.74	43.1	1.85	94.92	46.3	2.05	92.00	46.7	1.97	89.60	44.8	2.00	99.22	46.8	2.12
December	79.74	43.1	1.85	81.65	43.9	1.86	97.85	47.5	2.06	94.84	47.9	1.98	92.26	45.9	2.01	102.24	48.0	2.13
1953: January	79.18	42.8	1.85	81.53	43.6	1.87	97.70	47.2	2.07	94.92	47.7	1.99	90.45	45.0	2.01	102.29	47.8	2.14
February	79.15	42.1	1.88	80.97	43.3	1.87	96.67	46.7	2.07	94.74	46.9	2.02	90.45	45.0	2.01	100.75	47.3	2.13
March	81.46	43.1	1.89	82.40	43.6	1.89	98.23	47.0	2.09	96.02	47.3	2.03	90.65	45.1	2.01	102.56	47.7	2.15
April	80.51	42.6	1.89	79.79	42.9	1.86	97.60	46.7	2.09	96.08	47.1	2.04	91.76	45.2	2.03	101.27	47.1	2.15
May	80.75	42.5	1.90	80.65	42.9	1.88	97.44	46.4	2.10	95.27	46.7	2.04	90.34	44.5	2.03	101.99	47.0	2.17
June	80.22	42.0	1.91	82.18	42.8	1.92	94.89	45.4	2.09	93.43	45.8	2.04	90.09	44.6	2.02	97.61	45.4	2.15
July	77.14	40.6	1.90	80.56	42.4	1.90	93.39	44.9	2.08	89.85	44.7	2.01	90.70	44.9	2.02	99.30	45.0	2.14
August	76.21	39.9	1.91	79.42	41.8	1.90	94.74	44.9	2.11	91.35	45.0	2.03	89.32	44.0	2.03	98.99	45.2	2.19

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees [1]—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery) [4]			Food-products machinery			Textile machinery			Paper-industries machinery			Printing-trades machinery and equipment			General industrial machinery [5]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$74.73	43.7	$1.71	$74.56	43.1	$1.73	$68.79	42.2	$1.63	$80.07	47.1	$1.70	$82.09	43.9	$1.87	$77.08	44.3	$1.74
1952: Average	77.40	43.0	1.80	77.96	42.6	1.83	68.54	40.8	1.68	82.08	45.6	1.80	87.36	43.9	1.99	79.24	43.3	1.83
August	75.54	42.2	1.79	75.89	41.7	1.82	66.90	40.3	1.66	80.73	45.1	1.79	84.91	43.1	1.97	76.44	42.0	1.82
1952: November	78.94	42.9	1.84	78.68	42.3	1.86	70.28	41.1	1.71	81.88	44.5	1.84	91.67	44.5	2.06	80.60	43.1	1.87
December	81.65	43.9	1.86	81.27	43.0	1.89	73.18	42.3	1.73	86.12	46.3	1.86	94.71	45.1	2.10	83.98	44.2	1.90
1953: January	80.54	43.3	1.86	80.04	42.8	1.87	73.08	42.0	1.74	82.98	45.1	1.84	95.85	45.0	2.13	82.46	43.4	1.90
February	81.78	43.5	1.88	79.71	42.4	1.88	73.60	42.3	1.74	82.70	44.7	1.85	94.55	44.6	2.12	82.51	43.2	1.91
March	82.16	43.7	1.88	82.08	43.2	1.90	73.08	42.0	1.74	83.62	45.2	1.85	96.06	45.1	2.13	84.53	43.8	1.93
April	81.84	43.3	1.89	79.61	41.9	1.90	72.38	41.6	1.74	84.22	44.8	1.88	95.64	44.9	2.13	83.76	43.4	1.93
May	81.65	43.2	1.89	83.28	43.6	1.91	72.80	41.6	1.75	83.22	44.5	1.87	94.13	44.4	2.12	83.76	43.4	1.93
June	81.27	43.0	1.89	81.51	42.9	1.90	72.45	41.4	1.75	82.84	44.3	1.87	92.00	43.6	2.11	83.38	43.2	1.93
July	80.18	42.2	1.90	81.13	42.7	1.90	69.25	39.8	1.74	81.59	43.4	1.88	94.59	44.2	2.14	82.60	42.8	1.93
August	79.57	42.1	1.89	81.08	42.9	1.89	69.72	40.3	1.73	80.85	43.7	1.85	90.52	42.9	2.11	82.84	42.7	1.94
	Pumps, air and gas compressors			Conveyors and conveying equipment			Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans			Industrial trucks, tractors, etc.			Mechanical power-transmission equipment			Mechanical stokers and industrial furnaces and ovens		
1951: Average	$76.88	44.7	$1.72	$77.35	43.7	$1.77	$71.64	42.9	$1.67	$80.28	45.1	$1.78	$79.12	44.7	$1.77	$72.58	43.2	$1.68
1952: Average	78.66	43.7	1.80	79.79	42.9	1.86	74.47	42.8	1.74	81.22	43.2	1.88	80.17	43.1	1.86	76.97	43.0	1.79
August	75.58	42.7	1.77	75.89	41.7	1.82	74.82	43.0	1.74	78.50	41.1	1.91	75.48	40.8	1.85	77.58	43.1	1.80
1952: November	79.67	43.3	1.84	81.51	42.9	1.90	75.88	43.1	1.76	83.61	43.1	1.94	83.33	43.4	1.92	76.13	41.6	1.83
December	82.09	43.9	1.87	85.75	44.2	1.94	76.36	42.9	1.78	86.78	44.5	1.95	86.14	44.4	1.94	79.92	43.2	1.85
1953: January	81.16	43.4	1.87	83.57	43.3	1.93	75.58	42.7	1.77	83.42	43.0	1.94	85.61	43.9	1.95	79.18	42.8	1.85
February	81.22	43.2	1.88	82.75	43.1	1.92	75.23	42.5	1.77	82.41	42.7	1.93	86.68	44.0	1.97	79.34	42.2	1.88
March	83.47	43.7	1.91	85.55	44.1	1.94	76.11	43.0	1.77	85.22	43.7	1.95	87.47	44.4	1.97	82.32	43.1	1.91
April	82.70	43.3	1.91	85.22	43.7	1.95	76.01	42.7	1.78	84.24	43.2	1.95	86.24	44.0	1.96	80.46	42.8	1.88
May	82.56	43.0	1.92	85.36	44.0	1.94	76.54	43.0	1.78	84.83	43.5	1.95	86.24	44.0	1.96	81.13	42.7	1.90
June	82.37	42.9	1.92	84.97	43.8	1.94	77.51	43.3	1.79	82.74	42.0	1.97	85.06	43.4	1.96	81.02	42.2	1.92
July	80.83	42.1	1.92	85.36	44.0	1.94	74.34	42.0	1.77	83.53	42.4	1.97	86.04	43.9	1.96	77.30	40.9	1.89
August	81.48	42.0	1.94	82.06	42.3	1.94	78.69	43.0	1.83	83.16	42.0	1.98	85.41	43.8	1.95	80.70	41.6	1.94
	Office and store machines and devices [6]			Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters			Service-industry and household machines [7]			Domestic laundry equipment			Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines		
1951: Average	$73.33	41.9	$1.75	$78.85	41.5	$1.90	$68.16	42.6	$1.60	$70.64	40.6	$1.74	$69.32	40.3	$1.72	$75.37	44.6	$1.69
1952: Average	75.26	40.9	1.84	81.80	40.9	2.00	68.88	41.0	1.68	75.81	41.2	1.84	75.07	40.8	1.84	76.65	43.8	1.75
August	74.74	40.4	1.85	81.61	40.6	2.01	68.04	40.5	1.68	75.62	41.1	1.84	68.15	38.5	1.77	72.31	41.8	1.73
1952: November	76.11	40.7	1.87	83.84	41.1	2.04	69.53	40.9	1.70	77.46	41.2	1.88	79.99	42.1	1.90	77.07	43.3	1.78
December	76.86	41.1	1.87	83.84	41.1	2.04	70.28	41.1	1.71	81.18	42.5	1.91	78.77	41.9	1.88	80.91	44.7	1.81
1953: January	76.92	40.7	1.89	84.46	41.2	2.05	69.37	40.1	1.73	80.79	42.3	1.91	81.75	42.8	1.91	78.04	43.6	1.79
February	76.14	40.5	1.88	82.42	40.4	2.04	69.89	40.4	1.73	80.26	41.8	1.92	83.42	43.0	1.94	76.43	42.7	1.79
March	76.55	40.5	1.89	82.62	40.3	2.05	69.55	40.2	1.73	81.45	42.2	1.93	80.06	41.7	1.92	75.47	42.4	1.78
April	76.95	40.5	1.90	82.82	40.4	2.05	69.43	39.9	1.74	80.51	41.5	1.94	76.24	39.5	1.93	75.72	42.3	1.79
May	75.79	40.1	1.89	81.40	39.9	2.04	69.03	39.9	1.73	78.53	40.9	1.92	77.78	40.3	1.93	75.18	42.0	1.79
June	77.57	40.4	1.92	83.62	40.2	2.08	70.75	40.2	1.76	77.95	40.6	1.92	77.41	39.9	1.94	76.44	42.0	1.82
July	77.21	39.8	1.94	83.01	40.1	2.07	70.84	39.8	1.78	78.96	40.7	1.94	74.11	38.2	1.94	76.86	42.7	1.80
August	77.99	40.2	1.94	82.18	39.7	2.07	71.91	40.4	1.78	77.39	40.1	1.93	74.86	39.4	1.90	76.50	42.5	1.80
	Sewing machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts [8]			Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves			Ball and roller bearings			Machine shops (job and repair)		
1951: Average	$79.42	43.4	$1.83	$69.65	39.8	$1.75	$74.30	43.2	$1.72	$71.81	43.0	$1.67	$76.82	43.4	$1.77	$74.30	43.2	$1.72
1952: Average	78.73	40.6	1.89	76.04	41.1	1.85	75.30	42.1	1.79	73.39	41.7	1.79	74.57	41.2	1.81	78.55	43.4	1.81
August	75.98	40.2	1.89	77.00	41.4	1.86	72.22	40.8	1.77	70.82	40.7	1.74	69.63	38.9	1.79	76.14	42.3	1.80
1952: November	78.09	41.1	1.90	77.68	41.1	1.89	77.28	42.0	1.84	76.13	41.6	1.83	76.45	41.1	1.86	79.86	43.4	1.84
December	79.68	41.5	1.92	81.60	42.5	1.92	79.61	42.8	1.86	77.75	41.8	1.86	79.29	42.4	1.87	81.96	44.3	1.85
1953: January	76.38	40.2	1.90	82.22	42.6	1.93	77.33	41.8	1.85	75.67	40.9	1.85	77.08	41.7	1.87	79.30	43.1	1.84
February	76.57	40.3	1.90	81.29	41.9	1.94	78.35	41.9	1.87	75.89	40.8	1.85	79.19	41.9	1.89	80.29	43.4	1.85
March	77.38	40.3	1.92	83.50	42.6	1.96	79.52	42.3	1.88	77.23	41.3	1.87	80.18	42.2	1.90	80.91	43.5	1.86
April	78.01	39.8	1.96	82.12	41.9	1.96	79.15	42.1	1.88	77.83	41.4	1.88	79.38	42.0	1.89	80.78	43.2	1.87
May	76.62	39.7	1.93	79.73	41.1	1.94	77.64	41.3	1.88	76.79	40.8	1.88	76.52	40.7	1.88	79.48	42.5	1.87
June	77.01	39.9	1.93	78.96	40.7	1.94	78.44	41.5	1.89	77.08	41.0	1.88	78.12	40.9	1.91	80.09	42.6	1.88
July	77.99	40.2	1.94	79.95	41.0	1.95	77.08	41.0	1.88	74.99	40.1	1.87	76.70	40.8	1.88	79.34	42.2	1.88
August	76.59	40.1	1.91	78.40	40.0	1.96	79.60	41.8	1.89	79.04	41.6	1.90	77.19	41.5	1.86	80.37	42.3	1.90

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees[1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Electrical machinery

Year and month	Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus[2]			*Wiring devices and supplies*			*Carbon and graphite products (electrical)*			*Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments*			*Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$64.84	41.3	$1.57	$70.31	42.1	$1.67	$63.15	42.1	$1.50	$69.43	40.6	$1.71	$69.44	42.6	$1.63	$75.36	42.1	$1.79
1952: Average	68.64	41.1	1.67	73.99	41.8	1.77	64.78	41.0	1.58	75.58	41.3	1.83	71.48	41.8	1.71	80.22	42.0	1.91
August	67.97	40.7	1.67	71.98	40.9	1.76	63.36	40.1	1.58	76.36	41.5	1.84	70.21	41.3	1.70	77.76	40.5	1.92
1952: November	70.72	41.6	1.70	75.78	42.1	1.80	66.33	41.2	1.61	77.46	42.1	1.84	73.43	42.2	1.74	82.84	42.7	1.94
December	71.57	42.1	1.70	77.47	42.8	1.81	68.04	42.0	1.62	79.24	42.6	1.86	73.70	42.6	1.73	84.05	43.1	1.95
1953: January	71.72	41.7	1.72	76.86	42.0	1.83	66.91	41.3	1.62	78.77	41.9	1.88	73.39	41.7	1.76	83.95	42.4	1.98
February	71.28	41.2	1.73	76.91	41.8	1.84	67.40	41.1	1.64	78.91	42.2	1.87	74.11	41.4	1.79	84.40	42.2	2.00
March	72.21	41.5	1.74	77.89	42.1	1.85	67.90	41.4	1.64	78.96	42.0	1.88	74.11	41.4	1.79	85.20	42.6	2.00
April	71.86	41.3	1.74	77.70	42.0	1.85	68.72	41.4	1.66	78.58	41.8	1.88	72.75	41.1	1.77	85.00	42.5	2.00
May	70.99	40.8	1.74	76.59	41.4	1.85	68.06	41.0	1.66	77.98	41.7	1.87	72.27	40.6	1.78	82.78	41.6	1.99
June	71.40	40.8	1.75	77.19	41.5	1.86	67.89	40.9	1.66	77.83	41.4	1.88	72.92	41.2	1.77	84.42	42.0	2.01
July	70.75	40.2	1.76	76.11	40.7	1.87	67.13	40.2	1.67	78.62	41.6	1.89	73.12	40.4	1.81	82.01	40.8	2.01
August	72.39	40.9	1.77	77.27	41.1	1.88	68.21	40.6	1.68	77.49	41.0	1.89	73.62	40.9	1.80	83.02	41.1	2.02

Year and month	*Power and distribution transformers*			*Switchgear, switchboard, and industrial controls*			*Electrical welding apparatus*			Electrical appliances			Insulated wire and cable			Electrical equipment for vehicles		
1951: Average	$68.95	40.8	$1.69	$69.28	42.5	$1.63	$84.18	45.5	$1.85	$67.32	39.6	$1.70	$64.87	42.4	$1.53	$69.08	40.4	$1.71
1952: Average	72.04	40.7	1.77	72.16	42.2	1.71	91.28	46.1	1.98	72.32	40.4	1.79	72.11	43.7	1.65	72.98	40.1	1.82
August	69.20	40.0	1.73	71.23	41.9	1.70	87.27	44.3	1.97	70.62	39.9	1.77	72.77	44.1	1.65	70.07	38.5	1.82
1952: November	73.12	40.4	1.81	73.60	42.3	1.74	93.32	46.2	2.02	75.35	41.4	1.82	76.91	44.2	1.74	73.26	39.6	1.85
December	75.48	41.7	1.81	74.99	43.1	1.74	93.12	46.1	2.02	75.95	41.5	1.83	76.78	44.9	1.71	78.91	42.2	1.87
1953: January	75.62	41.1	1.84	73.85	42.2	1.75	89.04	44.3	2.01	78.73	42.1	1.87	75.51	43.9	1.72	77.15	41.7	1.85
February	75.48	40.8	1.85	74.34	42.0	1.77	87.84	43.7	2.01	78.25	41.4	1.89	73.70	43.1	1.71	79.15	42.1	1.88
March	77.42	41.4	1.87	75.29	42.3	1.78	89.04	44.3	2.01	78.58	41.8	1.88	73.78	43.4	1.70	77.93	41.9	1.86
April	76.63	41.2	1.86	75.90	42.4	1.79	86.28	42.5	2.03	77.83	41.4	1.88	73.53	43.0	1.71	78.96	42.0	1.88
May	77.46	41.2	1.88	74.82	41.8	1.79	84.80	42.4	2.00	76.89	40.9	1.88	73.87	43.2	1.71	77.19	41.5	1.86
June	76.45	41.1	1.86	74.46	41.6	1.79	83.78	42.1	1.99	74.80	40.0	1.87	72.93	42.4	1.72	77.90	41.0	1.90
July	75.76	40.3	1.88	74.75	41.3	1.81	85.24	42.2	2.02	75.76	40.3	1.88	70.86	41.2	1.72	76.38	40.2	1.90
August	76.95	40.5	1.90	76.31	41.7	1.83	88.54	43.4	2.04	76.21	39.9	1.91	69.32	40.3	1.72	77.33	40.7	1.90

Year and month	Electric lamps			Communication equipment[2]			*Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment*			*Radio tubes*			*Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment*			Miscellaneous electrical products[2]		
1951: Average	$58.20	40.7	$1.43	$60.27	41.0	$1.47	$58.32	40.5	$1.44	$55.06	41.4	$1.33	$77.33	43.2	$1.79	$60.60	40.4	$1.50
1952: Average	58.89	39.0	1.51	64.21	40.9	1.57	62.12	40.6	1.53	57.49	40.2	1.43	82.03	43.4	1.89	65.93	40.7	1.62
August	58.44	38.7	1.51	64.06	40.8	1.57	62.52	40.6	1.54	56.52	39.8	1.42	80.22	42.9	1.87	68.06	41.5	1.64
1952: November	62.37	40.5	1.54	65.99	41.5	1.59	63.71	41.1	1.55	61.27	41.4	1.48	83.96	43.5	1.93	67.08	40.9	1.64
December	63.45	41.2	1.54	66.72	41.7	1.60	64.12	41.1	1.56	63.33	42.5	1.49	85.55	44.1	1.94	66.42	40.5	1.64
1953: January	65.99	41.5	1.59	66.65	41.4	1.61	63.99	40.5	1.58	64.82	43.8	1.48	83.85	43.0	1.95	67.13	40.2	1.67
February	67.39	41.6	1.62	65.77	40.6	1.62	63.92	40.2	1.59	62.51	41.4	1.51	82.26	42.4	1.94	67.93	39.9	1.68
March	66.49	41.3	1.61	66.67	40.9	1.63	64.24	40.4	1.59	63.69	41.9	1.52	82.88	42.5	1.95	67.03	39.9	1.68
April	66.49	41.3	1.61	66.18	40.6	1.63	64.00	40.0	1.60	62.67	41.5	1.51	82.29	42.2	1.95	67.30	40.3	1.67
May	65.85	40.9	1.61	65.53	40.2	1.63	63.36	39.6	1.60	62.21	41.2	1.51	82.71	42.2	1.96	67.47	40.4	1.67
June	63.12	39.7	1.59	66.66	40.4	1.65	64.64	39.9	1.62	62.73	41.0	1.53	82.91	42.3	1.96	68.04	40.5	1.68
July	62.17	39.1	1.59	65.67	39.8	1.65	63.67	39.3	1.62	63.71	41.1	1.55	78.76	40.6	1.94	66.90	40.3	1.66
August	64.15	39.6	1.62	68.23	41.1	1.66	65.69	40.3	1.63	65.72	42.4	1.55	84.32	42.8	1.97	70.38	41.4	1.70

Electrical machinery—Continued

Year and month	*Storage batteries*			*Primary batteries (dry and wet)*			*X-ray and non-radio electronic tubes*			Transportation equipment: Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles[3]			*Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories*		
1951: Average	$69.17	40.1	$1.65	$53.99	39.7	$1.36	$74.58	45.2	$1.65	$75.67	40.9	$1.85	$75.45	39.5	$1.91	$76.04	39.4	$1.93
1952: Average	73.16	41.1	1.78	56.60	39.9	1.42	72.93	42.9	1.70	81.56	41.4	1.97	83.03	40.5	2.05	83.84	40.5	2.07
August	77.76	43.2	1.80	56.42	40.3	1.40	70.62	41.3	1.71	78.18	40.3	1.94	77.95	38.4	2.03	78.31	38.2	2.05
1952: November	75.71	41.6	1.82	57.17	39.7	1.44	72.24	42.0	1.72	85.48	41.9	2.04	89.25	41.9	2.13	90.30	42.0	2.15
December	73.80	41.0	1.80	56.91	39.8	1.43	74.65	42.9	1.74	87.11	42.7	2.04	90.31	42.4	2.13	91.38	42.5	2.15
1953: January	73.31	40.5	1.81	58.00	40.0	1.45	73.57	41.8	1.76	85.09	41.9	2.03	86.94	41.4	2.10	87.77	41.4	2.12
February	73.35	40.3	1.82	58.40	40.0	1.46	73.39	41.0	1.79	85.69	41.8	2.05	87.99	41.7	2.11	89.03	41.8	2.13
March	74.30	40.6	1.83	58.69	40.2	1.46	72.14	40.3	1.79	85.49	41.7	2.05	88.20	41.8	2.11	89.25	41.9	2.13
April	75.81	41.2	1.84	58.80	40.0	1.47	71.78	40.1	1.79	85.70	41.6	2.06	88.83	41.9	2.12	89.67	41.9	2.14
May	75.62	41.1	1.84	60.38	40.8	1.48	69.77	40.1	1.74	84.67	41.3	2.05	87.15	41.5	2.10	88.19	41.6	2.12
June	78.54	42.0	1.87	58.40	40.0	1.46	67.73	38.7	1.75	85.70	41.2	2.08	89.23	41.5	2.15	90.09	41.5	2.17
July	76.54	41.6	1.84	58.18	40.4	1.44	70.53	40.3	1.75	84.45	40.6	2.08	86.86	40.4	2.15	87.67	40.4	2.17
August	79.95	42.3	1.89	61.98	41.6	1.49	73.10	41.3	1.77	83.43	40.5	2.06	84.77	39.8	2.13	85.17	39.8	2.14

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees[1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Transportation equipment—Continued

Year and month	Truck and bus bodies			Trailers (truck and automobile)			Aircraft and parts[2]			Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$66.50	40.8	$1.63	$65.19	41.0	$1.59	$78.40	43.8	$1.79	$75.78	43.3	$1.75	$85.81	45.4	$1.89	$89.17	46.2	$1.93
1952: Average	70.18	40.8	1.72	70.76	40.9	1.73	81.70	43.0	1.90	79.66	42.6	1.87	86.92	43.9	1.98	92.25	45.0	2.05
August	69.19	40.7	1.70	71.98	40.9	1.76	79.95	42.3	1.89	79.29	42.4	1.87	82.32	42.0	1.96	92.91	45.1	2.06
1952: November	71.64	39.8	1.80	70.64	40.6	1.74	84.48	43.1	1.96	82.60	42.8	1.93	88.94	43.6	2.04	95.10	45.8	2.09
December	72.45	40.7	1.78	74.52	42.1	1.77	86.94	43.9	1.98	84.00	43.3	1.94	92.16	45.4	2.03	94.02	45.2	2.08
1953: January	71.56	40.2	1.78	73.21	40.9	1.79	85.73	43.3	1.98	83.50	42.6	1.96	92.00	45.1	2.04	92.08	44.7	2.06
February	73.03	40.8	1.79	72.90	40.5	1.80	85.14	43.0	1.98	82.91	42.3	1.96	89.49	44.3	2.02	91.08	44.0	2.07
March	73.21	41.1	1.83	72.72	40.4	1.80	84.18	42.3	1.99	82.17	41.5	1.98	87.84	43.7	2.01	83.82	41.7	2.01
April	74.85	40.9	1.83	74.98	41.2	1.82	83.16	42.0	1.98	82.17	41.5	1.98	85.40	42.7	2.00	83.84	41.3	2.03
May	72.94	40.3	1.81	73.93	40.4	1.83	82.57	41.7	1.98	80.97	41.1	1.97	85.80	42.9	2.00	83.43	41.3	2.02
June	72.18	40.1	1.80	73.16	40.2	1.82	81.99	41.2	1.99	80.18	40.7	1.97	84.84	42.0	2.02	84.67	41.1	2.06
July	72.32	40.4	1.79	71.19	38.9	1.83	82.59	41.5	1.99	80.38	40.8	1.97	87.92	43.1	2.04	84.66	41.5	2.04
August	75.06	41.8	1.81	72.52	39.2	1.85	83.18	41.8	1.99	81.97	41.4	1.98	86.88	42.8	2.03	86.32	41.7	2.07

Year and month	Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship- and boatbuilding and repairing[3]			Shipbuilding and repairing			Boatbuilding and repairing			Railroad equipment[3]			Locomotives and parts		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$78.66	43.7	$1.80	$69.83	39.9	$1.75	$71.42	39.9	$1.79	$60.95	40.1	$1.52	$76.48	40.9	$1.87	$81.12	41.6	$1.95
1952: Average	81.22	43.2	1.88	75.17	40.2	1.87	76.78	40.2	1.91	66.23	39.9	1.66	77.74	40.7	1.91	81.14	41.4	1.95
August	77.10	41.9	1.84	75.36	40.3	1.87	76.76	40.4	1.90	66.80	40.0	1.67	76.97	40.3	1.91	81.56	41.4	1.97
1952: November	83.33	43.4	1.92	72.95	37.8	1.93	73.70	37.6	1.96	67.47	39.0	1.73	76.80	40.0	1.92	78.94	40.9	1.93
December	85.94	44.3	1.94	77.99	40.2	1.94	79.60	40.2	1.98	69.77	40.1	1.74	81.12	41.6	1.95	81.09	41.8	1.94
1953: January	84.63	43.4	1.95	76.03	39.6	1.92	77.62	39.6	1.96	68.46	39.8	1.72	79.37	40.7	1.95	78.94	40.9	1.93
February	85.65	43.7	1.96	76.60	38.3	2.00	78.11	38.1	2.05	68.11	39.6	1.72	79.98	40.6	1.97	79.56	40.8	1.95
March	86.29	43.8	1.97	78.79	39.2	2.01	80.73	39.0	2.07	69.49	40.4	1.72	81.41	40.5	2.01	84.46	41.4	2.04
April	85.10	43.2	1.97	80.19	39.7	2.02	81.95	39.4	2.08	71.86	41.3	1.74	81.61	40.2	2.03	85.07	40.9	2.08
May	83.30	42.5	1.96	80.19	39.7	2.02	81.74	39.3	2.08	72.28	41.3	1.75	79.79	39.5	2.02	80.55	39.1	2.06
June	83.75	42.3	1.98	79.40	39.5	2.01	81.14	39.2	2.07	70.41	40.7	1.73	81.20	40.0	2.03	85.06	40.7	2.09
July	82.96	41.9	1.98	80.77	39.4	2.05	82.71	39.2	2.11	70.75	40.2	1.76	78.20	39.1	2.00	77.97	38.6	2.02
August	83.36	42.1	1.98	80.77	39.4	2.05	82.71	39.2	2.11	70.75	40.2	1.76	79.78	39.3	2.03	82.39	39.8	2.07

Transportation equipment—Continued

Instruments and related products

Year and month	Railroad and streetcar			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products			Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments			Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments			Optical instruments and lenses		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$70.40	40.0	$1.76	$68.53	42.3	$1.62	$68.20	42.1	$1.62	$86.85	45.0	$1.93	$68.69	42.4	$1.62	$72.07	42.9	$1.68
1952: Average	74.09	40.0	1.85	73.02	42.7	1.71	72.07	41.9	1.72	93.11	45.2	2.06	71.66	42.4	1.69	76.50	42.5	1.80
August	71.19	38.9	1.83	73.44	42.7	1.72	71.21	41.4	1.72	94.64	45.5	2.08	70.90	42.2	1.68	75.42	41.9	1.80
1952: November	74.87	39.2	1.91	80.28	44.6	1.80	74.38	42.5	1.75	96.64	45.8	2.11	74.73	42.7	1.75	80.22	43.6	1.84
December	80.93	41.8	1.95	75.58	43.0	1.76	75.76	42.8	1.77	97.52	46.0	2.12	76.46	43.2	1.77	81.72	43.7	1.87
1953: January	79.98	40.6	1.97	71.23	40.7	1.75	73.57	41.8	1.76	93.66	44.6	2.10	73.74	41.9	1.76	80.29	43.4	1.85
February	80.40	40.4	1.99	72.04	40.7	1.77	73.39	41.7	1.76	92.82	44.2	2.10	74.34	42.0	1.77	80.29	43.4	1.85
March	78.41	39.6	1.98	72.39	40.9	1.77	73.74	41.9	1.76	92.19	43.9	2.10	74.16	41.9	1.77	80.11	43.3	1.85
April	78.21	39.5	1.98	72.22	40.8	1.77	72.10	41.2	1.75	80.57	39.3	2.05	74.05	41.6	1.78	81.47	43.8	1.86
May	79.00	39.9	1.98	75.17	41.3	1.82	73.22	41.6	1.76	89.87	43.0	2.09	73.51	41.3	1.78	81.22	43.9	1.85
June	78.01	39.4	1.98	75.17	41.3	1.82	73.87	41.5	1.78	90.09	42.9	2.10	74.52	41.4	1.80	79.98	43.0	1.86
July	78.61	39.5	1.99	68.53	38.5	1.78	72.04	40.7	1.77	90.09	42.9	2.10	72.09	40.0	1.80	77.78	42.5	1.83
August	77.80	38.9	2.00	69.87	38.6	1.81	73.57	41.1	1.79	96.09	44.9	2.14	73.67	40.7	1.81	77.59	42.4	1.83

Instruments and related products—Continued

Miscellaneous manufacturing industries

Year and month	Surgical, medical, and dental instruments			Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware[3]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$60.86	41.4	$1.47	$55.49	40.8	$1.36	$73.08	42.0	$1.74	$59.57	40.8	$1.46	$57.67	40.9	$1.41	$61.30	41.7	$1.47
1952: Average	64.68	41.2	1.57	59.63	39.6	1.43	78.73	41.7	1.84	60.55	40.1	1.51	61.59	41.0	1.50	65.99	42.3	1.56
August	64.53	41.1	1.57	54.81	38.6	1.42	73.71	40.5	1.82	59.89	39.4	1.52	60.64	40.7	1.49	64.74	41.5	1.56
1952: November	66.06	41.3	1.60	59.18	41.1	1.44	79.29	42.4	1.87	62.73	41.0	1.53	64.26	42.0	1.53	71.84	44.9	1.60
December	66.56	41.6	1.60	59.74	41.2	1.45	80.09	42.6	1.88	63.86	41.2	1.55	65.57	42.3	1.55	72.32	45.2	1.60
1953: January	66.56	41.6	1.60	58.32	40.5	1.44	75.33	40.5	1.86	65.16	41.5	1.57	64.17	41.4	1.55	68.41	43.3	1.58
February	66.33	41.2	1.61	57.89	40.2	1.44	74.59	40.1	1.86	66.14	41.6	1.59	64.12	41.1	1.56	68.48	42.8	1.60
March	67.72	41.8	1.62	58.18	40.4	1.44	76.11	40.7	1.87	67.10	42.2	1.59	64.74	41.5	1.56	69.28	43.3	1.60
April	66.98	41.6	1.61	58.18	40.4	1.44	76.48	40.9	1.87	66.78	42.0	1.59	64.43	41.3	1.56	68.59	42.6	1.61
May	66.24	41.4	1.60	58.44	40.3	1.45	76.52	40.7	1.88	67.20	42.0	1.60	64.21	40.9	1.57	68.20	42.1	1.62
June	66.74	41.2	1.62	58.69	40.2	1.46	76.30	40.8	1.87	67.78	42.1	1.61	63.80	40.9	1.56	67.36	42.1	1.60
July	67.65	41.5	1.63	57.67	39.5	1.46	72.35	38.9	1.86	67.46	41.9	1.61	62.80	40.0	1.57	66.01	41.0	1.61
August	67.90	41.4	1.64	57.13	39.4	1.45	74.26	39.5	1.88	67.73	41.3	1.64	63.59	40.5	1.57	67.65	41.5	1.63

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees[1]—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued

Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued

Year and month	*Jewelry and findings*			*Silverware and plated ware*			Musical instruments and parts			Toys and sporting goods[8]			*Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles*			*Sporting and athletic goods*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$58.38	41.7	$1.40	$65.73	41.6	$1.58	$63.65	40.8	$1.56	$53.60	39.7	$1.35	$53.72	39.5	$1.36	$53.33	39.8	$1.34
1952: Average	63.33	42.5	1.49	70.98	42.0	1.69	68.64	41.1	1.67	58.73	40.5	1.45	58.84	40.3	1.46	58.90	40.9	1.44
August	62.13	41.7	1.49	69.63	41.2	1.69	67.64	40.5	1.67	58.20	40.7	1.43	58.20	40.7	1.43	58.46	40.6	1.44
1952: November	67.79	44.6	1.52	80.08	45.5	1.76	72.58	42.2	1.72	61.27	41.4	1.48	61.27	41.4	1.48	61.12	41.3	1.48
December	68.70	45.2	1.52	79.28	45.3	1.75	72.93	42.4	1.72	62.06	41.1	1.51	61.41	40.4	1.52	63.18	42.1	1.50
1953: January	66.73	43.9	1.52	71.74	42.2	1.70	71.28	41.2	1.73	60.15	40.1	1.50	59.04	39.1	1.51	61.69	41.4	1.49
February	65.91	42.8	1.54	73.44	42.7	1.72	72.21	41.5	1.74	61.00	40.4	1.51	60.04	39.5	1.52	61.98	41.6	1.49
March	66.10	43.2	1.53	75.69	43.5	1.74	72.73	41.8	1.74	62.06	41.1	1.51	61.81	40.4	1.53	62.58	42.0	1.49
April	64.41	42.1	1.53	76.13	43.5	1.75	72.28	41.3	1.75	61.05	40.7	1.50	61.56	40.5	1.52	60.83	41.1	1.48
May	63.91	41.5	1.54	76.03	43.2	1.76	70.88	40.5	1.75	60.90	40.6	1.50	61.41	40.4	1.52	60.53	40.9	1.48
June	63.38	41.7	1.52	74.73	42.7	1.75	70.35	40.2	1.75	60.60	40.4	1.50	60.70	40.2	1.51	60.24	40.7	1.48
July	61.26	40.3	1.52	73.85	42.2	1.75	68.56	39.4	1.74	58.89	39.0	1.51	59.13	38.9	1.52	58.41	39.2	1.49
August	62.93	40.6	1.55	75.68	43.0	1.76	70.00	40.0	1.75	59.70	39.8	1.50	60.25	39.9	1.51	59.00	39.6	1.49

Manufacturing—Continued

Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued

Transportation and public utilities

Year and month	Pens, pencils, and other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastic products			Other manufacturing industries			Class I railroads[9]			Local railways and buslines[9]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$54.91	41.6	$1.32	$53.73	40.1	$1.34	$60.59	41.5	$1.46	$59.18	41.1	$1.44	$70.93	41.0	$1.73	$72.23	46.3	$1.56
1952: Average	57.26	40.9	1.40	55.74	40.1	1.39	64.79	41.8	1.55	62.02	40.8	1.52	74.30	40.6	1.83	76.56	46.4	1.65
August	56.16	40.4	1.39	55.06	39.9	1.38	64.83	42.1	1.54	60.95	40.1	1.52	74.19	40.1	1.85	78.49	47.0	1.67
1952: November	58.79	41.4	1.42	59.74	41.2	1.45	67.62	42.8	1.58	64.06	41.6	1.54	74.29	39.1	1.90	77.81	45.5	1.71
December	59.76	41.5	1.44	59.47	41.3	1.44	68.96	43.1	1.60	65.68	42.1	1.56	76.30	40.8	1.87	78.66	46.0	1.71
1953: January	57.86	39.9	1.45	60.30	41.3	1.46	70.09	43.0	1.63	64.37	41.0	1.57	74.61	39.9	1.87	76.01	44.5	1.71
February	57.57	39.7	1.45	60.01	41.1	1.46	69.21	42.2	1.64	63.90	40.7	1.57	76.95	40.5	1.90	76.61	44.8	1.71
March	58.29	40.2	1.45	61.01	41.5	1.47	69.28	42.5	1.63	64.37	41.0	1.57	75.30	40.7	1.85	76.78	44.9	1.71
April	59.02	40.7	1.45	61.01	41.5	1.47	68.79	42.2	1.63	64.62	40.9	1.58	76.82	41.3	1.86	77.92	45.3	1.72
May	59.13	40.5	1.46	60.38	40.8	1.48	68.88	42.0	1.64	64.24	40.4	1.59	74.43	39.8	1.87	79.06	45.7	1.73
June	59.86	41.0	1.46	59.83	40.7	1.47	67.16	41.2	1.63	64.71	40.7	1.59	77.75	41.8	1.86	78.89	45.6	1.73
July	57.92	39.4	1.47	57.96	39.7	1.46	66.83	41.0	1.63	64.16	40.1	1.60	78.31	42.1	1.86	78.23	44.7	1.75
August	58.84	40.3	1.46	58.09	40.0	1.45	67.48	41.4	1.63	64.64	40.4	1.60				78.32	44.5	1.76

Communication

Other public utilities

Year and month	Telephone			Switchboard operating employees[7]			Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees[8]			Telegraph[8]			Total: Gas and electric utilities			Electric light and power utilities		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$58.26	39.1	$1.49	$49.39	37.7	$1.31	$81.32	42.8	$1.90	$68.24	44.6	$1.53	$71.65	41.9	$1.71	$72.91	41.9	$1.74
1952: Average	61.22	38.5	1.59	51.43	37.0	1.39	86.51	42.2	2.05	72.48	43.4	1.67	75.12	41.5	1.81	76.18	41.4	1.84
August	62.01	39.0	1.59	52.40	37.7	1.39	88.39	42.7	2.07	72.09	44.5	1.62	74.52	41.4	1.80	75.58	41.3	1.83
1952: November	64.57	38.9	1.66	55.35	37.4	1.48	90.31	42.6	2.12	73.74	41.9	1.76	78.77	41.9	1.88	80.45	41.9	1.92
December	63.63	38.8	1.64	52.26	36.8	1.42	92.23	43.1	2.14	74.10	42.1	1.76	78.21	41.6	1.88	78.88	41.3	1.91
1953: January	63.69	38.6	1.65	52.56	36.5	1.44	92.02	43.0	2.14	73.63	41.6	1.77	78.40	41.7	1.88	79.27	41.5	1.91
February	63.58	38.3	1.66	53.07	36.6	1.45	89.25	41.9	2.13	73.46	41.5	1.77	77.46	41.2	1.88	78.50	41.1	1.91
March	63.03	38.2	1.65	52.20	36.5	1.43	88.83	41.9	2.12	73.63	41.6	1.77	77.87	41.2	1.89	78.91	41.1	1.92
April	63.20	38.3	1.65	52.20	36.5	1.43	89.67	42.1	2.13	73.63	41.6	1.77	78.50	41.1	1.91	79.13	41.0	1.93
May	64.63	38.7	1.67	54.68	37.2	1.47	90.95	42.5	2.14	75.90	42.4	1.79	79.52	41.2	1.93	80.15	41.1	1.95
June	65.13	39.0	1.67	54.09	37.3	1.45	93.53	43.3	2.16	75.60	42.0	1.80	80.22	41.5	1.93	81.54	41.6	1.96
July	64.35	39.0	1.65	54.38	37.5	1.45	90.95	42.3	2.15	74.76	42.0	1.78	81.09	41.8	1.94	82.32	42.0	1.96
August	64.08	38.6	1.66	53.57	37.2	1.44	91.15	42.2	2.16	74.76	42.0	1.78	80.93	41.5	1.95	82.17	41.5	1.98

Transportation and public utilities—Continued

Other public utilities—Continued

Wholesale and retail trade

Retail trade

Year and month	Gas utilities			Electric light and gas utilities combined			Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores[8]			*Department stores and general mail-order houses*		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$68.97	41.8	$1.65	$72.49	41.9	$1.73	$64.31	40.7	$1.58	$50.65	40.2	$1.26	$37.75	36.3	$1.04	$44.23	37.8	$1.17
1952: Average	71.80	41.5	1.73	75.89	41.7	1.82	67.80	40.6	1.67	52.67	39.9	1.32	38.41	35.9	1.07	44.77	37.0	1.21
August	71.45	41.3	1.73	75.89	41.7	1.82	68.21	40.6	1.68	53.87	40.5	1.33	39.53	36.6	1.08	45.14	37.0	1.22
1952: November	75.78	42.1	1.80	79.19	41.9	1.89	69.19	40.7	1.70	52.65	39.0	1.35	37.15	34.4	1.08	43.19	35.4	1.22
December	74.46	41.6	1.79	79.19	41.9	1.89	69.53	40.9	1.70	52.54	39.8	1.32	38.48	37.0	1.04	45.90	38.9	1.18
1953: January	74.52	41.4	1.80	80.37	42.3	1.90	69.08	40.4	1.71	53.45	39.3	1.36	38.85	35.0	1.11	44.50	35.6	1.25
February	74.21	41.0	1.81	78.85	41.5	1.90	69.66	40.5	1.72	53.70	39.2	1.37	38.17	34.7	1.10	43.77	35.3	1.24
March	74.21	41.0	1.81	79.49	41.4	1.92	69.89	40.4	1.73	53.70	39.2	1.37	37.82	34.7	1.09	43.67	35.5	1.23
April	75.44	41.0	1.84	80.32	41.4	1.94	70.12	40.3	1.74	53.96	39.1	1.38	37.93	34.8	1.09	43.79	35.6	1.23
May	75.26	40.9	1.84	80.93	41.5	1.95	70.93	40.3	1.76	54.21	39.0	1.39	38.52	34.7	1.11	44.38	35.5	1.25
June	74.85	40.9	1.83	82.15	41.7	1.97	71.10	40.4	1.76	55.16	39.4	1.40	39.65	35.4	1.12	45.59	35.9	1.27
July	76.82	41.3	1.86	82.74	42.0	1.97	72.01	40.7	1.77	56.40	40.0	1.41	40.54	36.2	1.12	45.99	36.5	1.26
August	77.04	41.2	1.87	82.35	41.8	1.97	72.04	40.7	1.77	56.40	40.0	1.41	39.96	36.0	1.11	45.49	36.1	1.26

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees[1]—Continued

Year and month	Wholesale and retail trade—Continued														
	Retail trade—Continued									Other retail trade					
	Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Furniture and appliance stores			Lumber and hardware-supply stores		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	$54.54	40.1	$1.36	$66.28	45.4	$1.46	$42.24	36.1	$1.17	$59.48	43.1	$1.38	$58.86	43.6	$1.35
1952: Average	56.52	39.8	1.42	69.61	45.2	1.54	43.68	35.8	1.22	61.06	42.7	1.43	61.19	43.4	1.41
August	57.53	40.8	1.41	69.61	45.2	1.54	43.92	36.6	1.20	60.92	42.6	1.43	61.76	43.8	1.41
1952: November	56.99	39.3	1.45	71.26	45.1	1.58	43.65	35.2	1.24	62.46	42.2	1.48	61.78	42.9	1.44
December	57.13	39.4	1.45	71.28	45.4	1.57	45.49	36.1	1.26	65.66	43.2	1.52	61.92	43.3	1.43
1953: January	57.92	39.2	1.47	71.12	45.3	1.57	44.73	35.5	1.26	60.76	41.9	1.45	61.06	42.7	1.43
February	57.48	39.1	1.47	71.55	45.0	1.59	43.65	35.2	1.24	60.06	42.0	1.43	61.92	42.7	1.45
March	57.57	38.9	1.48	72.90	45.0	1.62	43.30	35.2	1.23	60.48	42.0	1.44	62.49	42.8	1.46
April	57.81	38.8	1.49	74.09	44.9	1.65	43.75	35.0	1.25	60.90	42.0	1.45	62.78	43.0	1.46
May	57.66	38.7	1.49	74.70	45.0	1.66	44.58	35.1	1.27	61.03	41.8	1.46	64.37	43.2	1.49
June	58.95	39.3	1.50	74.98	44.9	1.67	45.09	35.5	1.27	61.89	42.1	1.47	64.67	43.4	1.49
July	60.25	39.9	1.51	75.15	45.0	1.67	45.75	36.6	1.25	62.88	42.2	1.49	64.52	43.3	1.49
August	60.10	39.8	1.51	74.98	44.9	1.67	45.26	36.5	1.24	62.60	42.3	1.48	65.53	43.4	1.51

Year and month	Finance, insurance, and real estate[10]			Service and miscellaneous								
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round[11]			Personal services						Motion-picture production and distribution[10]
							Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Ave. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings
1951: Average	$50.32	$83.68	$61.31	$35.42	43.2	$0.82	$37.81	41.1	$0.92	$43.99	41.5	$1.06	$83.95
1952: Average	52.50	81.07	63.38	37.06	42.6	.87	38.63	41.1	.94	45.10	41.0	1.10	90.49
August	52.48	80.12	63.47	37.06	42.6	.87	38.16	40.6	.94	44.33	40.3	1.10	90.21
1952: November	53.42	80.10	64.06	37.22	42.3	.88	38.88	40.5	.96	44.96	40.5	1.11	88.85
December	53.56	83.27	65.34	37.75	42.9	.88	39.55	41.2	.96	45.92	41.0	1.12	90.20
1953: January	54.29	84.06	65.75	37.31	42.4	.88	39.36	41.0	.96	45.02	40.2	1.12	87.44
February	54.61	83.21	66.23	37.65	42.3	.89	38.88	40.5	.96	43.73	39.4	1.11	90.76
March	54.40	86.01	66.32	37.47	42.1	.89	39.38	40.6	.97	45.02	40.2	1.12	90.98
April	54.47	86.78	66.55	37.83	42.5	.89	39.58	40.8	.97	45.36	40.5	1.12	89.64
May	54.65	84.48	66.52	37.89	42.1	.90	40.67	41.5	.98	48.19	41.9	1.15	84.51
June	54.28	82.55	67.20	38.22	42.0	.91	40.08	40.9	.98	47.08	41.3	1.14	91.46
July	55.04	83.23	68.10	38.49	42.3	.91	39.40	40.2	.98	44.92	39.4	1.14	91.64
August	54.82	80.16	67.24	38.61	42.9	.90	39.10	39.9	.98	44.46	39.0	1.14	90.97

[1] Data are based upon reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data refer to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors. Data for the *three* current months are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

[2] Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

[3] See footnote 2, table A–2.

[4] See footnote 3, table A–2.

[5] Figures for class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthly data summarized in the M–300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group I).

[6] Data include privately and government operated local railways and buslines.

[7] Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants. During 1952 such employees made up 47 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

[8] Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. During 1952 such employees made up 23 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

[9] Beginning with 1952, data relate to domestic employees, except messengers, and those compensated entirely on a commission basis and are not strictly comparable with figures shown for 1951.

[10] Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

[11] Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

See NOTE on p. 1226.

TABLE C–2: Gross average weekly earnings of production workers in selected industries, in current and 1947–49 dollars [1]

Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous coal mining		Laundries	
	Current dollars	1947–49 dollars	Current dollars	1947–49 dollars	Current dollars	1947–49 dollars
1939: Average	$23.86	$40.17	$23.88	$40.20	$17.64	$29.70
1941: Average	29.58	47.03	30.86	49.06	18.69	29.71
1946: Average	43.82	52.84	58.03	69.58	30.20	36.21
1948: Average	54.14	52.67	72.12	70.16	34.23	33.30
1949: Average	54.92	53.95	63.28	62.16	34.98	34.36
1950: Average	59.33	57.71	70.35	68.43	35.47	34.50
1951: Average	64.71	58.30	77.79	70.08	37.81	34.06
1952: Average	67.97	59.89	78.32	69.00	38.63	34.04
1952: August	$67.23	$58.82	$80.73	$70.63	$38.16	$33.39
September	69.63	61.03	87.91	77.05	38.95	34.14
October	70.38	61.63	75.58	66.18	38.86	34.03
November	70.28	61.49	86.27	75.48	38.88	34.02
December	72.14	63.23	91.73	80.39	39.55	34.66
1953: January	71.34	62.63	87.79	77.08	39.36	34.56
February	71.17	62.76	81.42	71.80	38.88	34.29
March	71.93	63.32	81.76	71.97	39.38	34.67
April	71.40	62.80	79.61	70.02	39.58	34.81
May	71.63	62.83	84.97	74.54	40.67	35.68
June	71.63	62.98	91.25	79.69	40.28	35.18
July [2]	71.51	62.35	84.72	73.86	39.40	34.35
August [2]	71.69	62.34	94.12	81.84	39.10	34.00

[1] These series indicate changes in the level of average weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as determined from the Bureau's Consumer Price Index, the years 1947–49 having been selected for the base period.

[2] Preliminary.

See NOTE on p. 1226.

TABLE C–3: Gross and net spendable average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947–49 dollars [1]

Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Amount	Index (1947–49 average = 100)	Current dollars	1947–49 dollars	Current dollars	1947–49 dollars
1941: January	$29.64	50.3	$25.41	$42.14	$26.37	$43.73
1945: January	47.50	80.7	39.40	51.77	45.17	59.36
July	45.45	85.8	37.80	48.77	43.57	56.22
1946: June	43.31	81.8	37.30	46.74	42.78	53.61
1939: Average	23.86	45.1	23.58	39.70	23.62	39.76
1940: Average	25.20	47.6	24.69	41.22	24.95	41.65
1941: Average	29.58	55.9	28.05	44.59	29.28	46.55
1942: Average	36.65	69.2	31.77	45.58	36.28	52.05
1943: Average	43.14	81.5	36.01	48.66	41.39	55.93
1944: Average	46.08	87.0	38.29	50.92	44.06	58.59
1945: Average	44.39	83.8	36.97	48.08	42.74	55.58
1946: Average	43.82	82.8	37.72	45.23	43.20	51.80
1947: Average	49.97	94.4	42.76	44.77	48.24	50.51
1948: Average	54.14	102.2	47.43	46.14	53.17	51.72
1949: Average	54.92	103.7	48.09	47.24	53.83	52.88
1950: Average	59.33	112.0	51.09	49.70	57.21	55.65
1951: Average	64.71	122.2	54.04	48.68	61.28	55.21
1952: Average	67.97	128.4	55.66	49.04	63.62	56.05
1952: August	$67.23	127.0	$55.10	$48.21	$63.04	$55.15
September	69.63	131.5	56.93	49.89	64.93	56.91
October	70.38	132.9	57.52	50.37	65.53	57.38
November	70.28	132.7	57.44	50.25	65.45	57.26
December	72.14	136.2	58.89	51.61	66.94	58.67
1953: January	71.34	134.7	58.27	51.16	66.30	58.21
February	71.17	134.4	58.13	51.26	66.16	58.34
March	71.93	135.8	58.72	51.69	66.77	58.78
April	71.40	134.8	58.31	51.28	66.34	58.35
May	71.63	135.3	58.49	51.31	66.53	58.36
June	71.63	135.3	58.49	51.08	66.53	58.10
July [2]	71.51	135.1	58.40	50.92	66.43	57.92
August [2]	71.69	135.4	58.54	50.90	66.58	57.90

[1] Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, social security and income taxes for which the specified type of worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) a worker with 3 dependents.

The computation of net spendable earnings for both the worker with no dependents and the worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers.

[2] Preliminary.

See NOTE on p. 1226.

TABLE C–4: Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing industries [1]

Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime
		Amount	Index (1947–49 average = 100)				
1941: Average	$0.729	$0.702	84.8	$0.808	$0.770	$0.640	$0.626
1942: Average	.853	.805	62.8	.947	.881	.723	.698
1943: Average	.961	.894	69.4	1.059	.976	.803	.763
1944: Average	1.019	.947	73.5	1.117	1.029	.861	.814
1945: Average	1.023	[2] .963	[2] 74.8	1.111	[2] 1.042	.904	[2] .858
1946: Average	1.086	1.051	81.6	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981
1947: Average	1.237	1.198	93.0	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133
1948: Average	1.350	1.310	101.7	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241
1949: Average	1.401	1.367	106.1	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292
1950: Average	1.465	1.415	109.9	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337
1951: Average	1.59	1.53	118.8	1.67	1.60	1.48	1.43
1952: Average	1.67	1.61	125.0	1.76	1.69	1.54	1.49
1952: August	$1.66	$1.61	125.0	$1.76	$1.70	$1.54	$1.49
September	1.69	1.63	126.6	1.80	1.73	1.54	1.49
October	1.70	1.63	126.6	1.81	1.73	1.54	1.49
November	1.71	1.65	128.1	1.82	1.74	1.56	1.51
December	1.73	1.65	128.1	1.83	1.75	1.57	1.51
1953: January	1.74	1.67	129.7	1.84	1.76	1.58	1.53
February	1.74	1.68	130.4	1.85	1.77	1.58	1.54
March	1.75	1.68	130.4	1.85	1.77	1.59	1.54
April	1.75	1.69	131.2	1.86	1.78	1.59	1.55
May	1.76	1.69	131.2	1.86	1.79	1.60	1.55
June	1.76	1.70	132.0	1.87	1.80	1.60	1.55
July [3]	1.77	1.71	132.8	1.88	1.81	1.61	1.56
August [3]	1.77	1.71	132.8	1.88	1.81	1.61	1.56

[1] Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings excluding overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays.

[2] 11-month average; August 1945 excluded because of VJ-holiday period.

[3] Preliminary.

See NOTE on p. 1226.

D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D–1: Consumer Price Index[1]—United States average, all items and commodity groups

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All items	Total food[2]	Apparel	Housing[3]						Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services[4]
				Total[3]	Rent	Gas and electricity	Solid fuels and fuel oil	House-furnishings	Household operation					
1947: Average	95.5	95.9	97.1	95.0	94.4	97.6	88.8	97.2	97.2	90.6	94.9	97.6	95.5	96.1
1948: Average	102.8	104.1	103.5	101.7	100.7	100.0	104.4	103.2	102.6	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949: Average	101.8	100.0	99.4	103.3	105.0	102.5	106.8	99.6	101.1	108.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	103.4
1950: Average	102.8	101.2	98.1	106.1	108.8	102.7	110.5	100.3	101.2	111.3	105.0	101.1	103.4	105.2
1951: Average	111.0	113.6	106.9	112.4	113.1	103.1	116.4	111.2	109.0	118.4	111.1	110.5	106.5	109.7
1952: Average	113.5	114.6	105.8	114.6	117.9	104.5	118.7	108.5	111.8	126.2	117.2	111.8	107.0	115.4
1950: January	100.6	97.0	98.7	104.4	107.5	102.5	109.9	97.4	99.4	110.2	105.0	99.4	104.3	103.9
February	100.4	96.5	98.7	104.6	107.7	102.8	109.6	97.6	99.4	110.0	105.0	99.2	104.6	103.9
March	100.7	97.3	98.8	104.6	107.8	102.8	109.9	97.7	99.5	109.8	105.1	99.1	104.4	103.9
April	100.8	97.7	98.7	104.7	108.1	102.9	109.7	97.7	99.4	109.6	105.1	99.1	104.0	103.8
May	101.3	98.9	98.5	104.7	108.5	102.8	106.8	97.5	99.7	110.1	105.3	99.0	103.8	103.9
June	101.8	100.5	98.5	104.9	108.7	102.7	107.6	97.4	99.6	109.9	105.4	99.2	102.8	103.7
July	102.9	103.1	98.4	105.3	109.1	102.8	108.1	98.1	99.9	111.2	105.6	99.5	101.7	104.1
August	103.7	103.9	97.1	106.1	109.3	102.7	109.8	99.7	101.2	112.4	106.0	100.8	101.9	106.3
September	104.4	104.0	99.2	107.1	109.5	102.8	111.6	102.4	102.3	112.7	107.0	101.3	102.7	106.8
October	105.0	104.3	100.9	108.1	109.6	102.7	113.4	104.7	103.6	112.6	107.1	103.3	103.0	107.1
November	105.3	104.4	101.8	108.8	110.0	102.7	114.3	106.0	104.4	112.9	107.4	104.1	103.6	107.4
December	106.9	107.1	102.2	109.4	110.4	102.7	114.8	107.1	105.6	114.1	108.0	107.4	104.1	107.9
1951: January	108.6	109.9	103.8	110.4	110.6	103.1	115.1	109.3	107.2	114.7	108.5	109.8	105.6	108.4
February	109.9	111.9	105.6	111.2	111.3	103.1	116.4	110.5	108.1	115.8	108.9	110.6	106.4	108.7
March	110.3	112.0	106.2	111.7	111.9	103.1	116.7	111.1	108.4	116.9	109.9	110.7	107.0	108.9
April	110.4	111.7	106.4	111.9	112.2	102.8	116.7	111.6	108.3	117.2	110.3	110.7	107.3	109.0
May	110.9	112.6	106.6	112.2	112.5	103.2	115.2	112.1	108.7	117.6	110.7	110.8	107.3	109.2
June	110.8	112.4	106.6	112.3	112.7	103.0	115.4	112.0	108.7	117.5	111.0	110.8	106.5	108.1
July	110.9	112.7	106.2	112.6	113.1	103.1	115.9	112.0	109.1	117.8	111.0	110.6	106.6	109.1
August	110.9	112.4	105.4	112.6	113.6	103.2	116.2	111.1	109.0	118.7	111.2	110.4	106.4	109.1
September	111.6	112.5	109.3	112.9	114.2	103.2	116.6	111.3	108.8	119.7	111.8	110.0	105.8	109.6
October	112.1	113.5	109.2	113.2	114.8	103.3	117.1	110.9	109.6	120.5	112.6	110.0	105.9	109.6
November	112.8	114.6	108.5	113.7	115.4	103.3	117.4	111.1	110.4	122.1	113.1	110.6	106.3	112.4
December	113.1	115.0	108.1	113.9	115.6	103.4	117.6	110.8	111.1	122.2	114.3	111.1	106.5	112.8
1952: January	113.1	115.0	107.0	113.9	116.0	103.5	117.7	110.2	110.9	122.8	114.7	111.0	107.2	113.2
February	112.4	112.6	106.8	114.0	116.4	103.8	117.6	110.0	110.8	123.7	114.8	111.1	106.6	114.4
March	112.4	112.7	106.4	114.0	116.7	103.8	117.7	109.4	111.0	124.4	115.7	111.0	106.3	114.8
April	112.9	113.9	106.0	114.0	116.9	103.9	117.3	108.7	111.0	124.8	115.9	111.3	106.2	115.2
May	113.0	114.3	105.8	114.0	117.4	104.1	115.6	108.3	111.2	125.1	116.1	111.6	106.2	115.8
June	113.4	114.6	105.6	114.0	117.6	104.3	115.8	107.7	111.2	126.3	117.8	111.7	106.8	115.7
July	114.1	116.3	105.3	114.4	117.9	104.2	118.6	107.6	111.8	126.8	118.0	111.9	107.0	116.0
August	114.3	116.6	105.1	114.6	118.2	105.0	119.0	107.6	111.9	127.0	118.1	112.1	107.0	115.9
September	114.1	115.4	105.8	114.8	118.3	105.0	119.6	108.1	112.1	127.7	118.8	112.1	107.3	115.9
October	114.2	115.0	105.6	115.2	118.8	105.0	121.1	107.9	112.8	128.4	118.9	112.3	107.6	115.8
November	114.3	115.0	105.2	115.7	119.5	105.4	121.6	108.0	113.3	128.9	118.9	112.4	107.4	115.8
December	114.1	113.8	105.1	116.4	120.7	105.6	123.2	108.2	113.4	128.9	119.3	112.5	108.0	115.9
1953: January	113.9	113.1	104.6	116.4	121.1	105.9	123.3	107.7	113.4	129.3	119.4	112.4	107.8	115.9
February	113.4	111.5	104.6	116.6	121.5	106.1	123.3	108.0	113.5	129.1	119.3	112.5	107.5	115.8
March	113.6	111.7	104.7	116.8	121.7	106.5	124.4	108.0	114.0	129.3	119.5	112.4	107.7	117.5
April	113.7	111.5	104.6	117.0	122.1	106.5	123.6	107.8	114.3	129.4	120.2	112.5	107.9	117.9
May	114.0	112.1	104.7	117.1	123.0	106.6	121.8	107.6	114.7	129.4	120.7	112.8	108.0	118.0
June	114.5	113.7	104.6	117.4	123.3	106.4	121.8	108.0	115.4	129.4	121.1	112.6	107.8	118.2
July	114.7	113.8	104.4	117.8	123.8	106.4	123.7	108.1	115.7	129.7	121.5	112.6	107.4	118.3
August	115.0	114.1	104.3	118.0	125.1	106.9	123.9	107.4	115.8	130.6	121.8	112.7	107.6	118.4
September	115.2	113.8	105.3	118.4	126.0	106.9	124.6	108.1	116.0	130.7	122.6	112.9	107.8	118.5

[1] A major revision was incorporated in the Consumer Price Index beginning January 1953. The revised index, based on 46 cities, has been linked to the previously published "interim adjusted" indexes for 24 cities and rebased on 1947–49=100 to form a continuous series. For the convenience of users, the "All-items" indexes are also shown on the 1935–39=100 base in table D–3.

The revised Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and salaried-clerical worker families. Data for 46 large, medium, and small cities are combined for the United States average.

For a history and description of the index see The Consumer Price Index, in the February 1953 Monthly Labor Review; the pamphlet, The Consumer Price Index—A Short Description of the Index as Revised, 1953; The Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index, in the April 1951 Monthly Labor Review; Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index, Bulletin 1039, and the following reports: Consumers' Price Index, Report of a Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Education and Labor (1951); and Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living (1945).

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for the United States and 20 individual cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau for "All items" and 8 major components from 1947 to date. Indexes are also available from 1913 for "All items," food, apparel, and rent, for all large cities combined, and from varying dates for individual cities.

[2] Includes "Food away from home" (restaurant meals and other food bought and eaten away from home); prior to January 1953, prices for this category were estimated to move like prices for "Food at home" but, since that date, have been measured by prices of restaurant meals.

[3] Includes "Other shelter".

[4] Includes tobacco, alcoholic beverages, and "miscellaneous services" (such as legal services, banking fees, burial services, etc.).

TABLE D-2: Consumer Price Index[1]—United States average, food and its subgroups

[Indexes, 1947-49=100]

Year and month	Total food[2]	Food at home						Year and month	Total food[2]	Food at home					
		Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Other foods[3]			Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Other foods[3]
1947: Avg.	95.9	95.9	94.0	93.5	98.7	97.6	100.1	1951: Oct.	113.5	113.5	114.6	119.1	107.9	103.2	118.9
1948: Avg.	104.1	104.1	103.4	106.1	106.3	100.5	102.5	Nov.	114.6	114.6	115.1	117.7	109.2	109.5	118.5
1949: Avg.	100.0	100.0	102.7	100.5	95.9	101.9	97.5	Dec.	115.0	115.0	115.2	116.3	110.7	115.8	114.5
1950: Avg.	101.2	101.2	104.5	104.9	95.9	97.6	101.2	1952: Jan.	115.0	115.0	115.3	117.1	112.0	118.2	109.1
1951: Avg.	112.6	112.6	114.0	117.2	107.0	106.7	114.6	Feb.	112.6	112.6	115.5	116.7	112.7	109.5	105.8
1952: Avg.	114.6	114.6	116.8	116.2	111.5	117.2	109.3	Mar.	112.7	112.7	115.7	115.2	112.0	113.7	104.4
1950: Jan.	97.0	97.0	102.2	94.4	95.6	100.3	95.1	Apr.	113.9	113.9	115.6	114.8	110 4	121.1	105.0
Feb.	96.5	96.5	102.3	95.6	95.3	97.6	93.6	May	114.3	114.3	117.2	114.5	109.3	124.3	104.4
Mar.	97.3	97.3	102.3	98.7	94.7	95.5	95.5	June	114.6	114.6	116.9	116.5	108.9	122 4	105.2
Apr.	97.7	97.7	102.4	99.5	93.3	97 4	95.1	July	116.3	116.3	117.6	116.4	110.2	124.0	111.5
May	98.9	98.9	102.7	103.4	92.6	99.0	93.5	Aug.	116.6	116.6	117.5	119.4	111.0	118.7	113.1
June	100.5	100.5	102.7	106.1	92.3	102.5	94.1	Sept.	115.4	115.4	117.4	119.2	112.5	111.5	113.7
July	103.1	103.1	103.8	110.1	93.8	103.6	97.7	Oct.	115.0	115.0	117.5	116.9	113.2	111.3	115.1
Aug.	103.9	103.9	106.2	112.2	95.7	94.7	105.3	Nov.	115.0	115.0	117.5	114.3	113.3	115.9	114.3
Sept.	104.0	104.0	107.0	112.4	97.0	91.1	107.7	Dec.	113.8	113.8	117.7	113.0	112.7	115.8	110.6
Oct.	104.3	104.3	107.2	109.0	99.6	92.9	110.4	1953: Jan.	113.1	112.9	117.7	110.9	111.6	116.7	109.7
Nov.	104.4	104.4	107.4	107.7	100.1	95.8	109.2	Feb.	111.5	111.1	117.6	107.7	110.7	115.9	107.3
Dec.	107.1	107.1	107.5	109.1	100.7	99.9	117.0	Mar.	111.7	111.3	117.7	107.4	110.3	115.5	109.1
1951: Jan.	109.9	109.9	112.2	113.5	105.2	104.8	111.2	Apr.	111.5	111.1	118.0	106.8	109.0	115 0	110.4
Feb.	111.9	111.9	113.2	116.3	106.1	109.8	110.3	May	112.1	111.7	118.4	109.2	107.8	115.2	110.3
Mar.	112.0	112.0	113.4	117.2	106.2	106.3	112.7	June	113.7	113.7	118.9	111.3	107.5	121.7	110.9
Apr.	111.7	111.7	113.9	117.3	106.0	105.2	112.4	July	113.8	113.8	119.1	112.0	108.3	118 2	112.3
May	112.6	112.6	113.9	117.4	105.7	108.5	113.8	Aug.	114.1	114.1	119.5	114.1	109.1	112.7	114.4
June	112.3	112.3	114.0	116.9	105.9	107.7	113.8	Sept.	113.8	113.5	120.3	113.5	109.6	106.6	116.7
July	112.7	112.7	114.3	117.6	106.5	107.0	114.8	Oct.							
Aug.	112.4	112.4	114.2	118.4	106.9	102.3	116.5	Nov.							
Sept.	112.5	112.5	114.6	118.6	107.2	100.4	118.4	Dec.							

[1] See footnote 1 to table D-1. Indexes for 18 food sub-groups (1935-39=100) from 1923 to December 1952 were published in the March 1953 Monthly Labor Review and in previous issues.

[2] See footnote 2 to table D-1.

[3] Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic) and other miscellaneous foods.

TABLE D-3: Consumer Price Index[1]—United States average, all items and food

Year	1947-49=100		1935-39=100	Year and month	1947-49=100		1935-39=100	Year and month	1947-49=100		1935-39=100
	All items	Total food[2]	All items		All items	Total food[2]	All items		All items	Total food[2]	All items
1913: Average	42.3	39.6	70.7	1941: Average	62.9	52.2	105.2	1951: May	110.9	112.6	185.4
1914: Average	42.9	40.5	71.8	1942: Average	69.7	61.3	116.6	June	110.8	112.3	185.2
1915: Average	43.4	40.0	72.5	1943: Average	74.0	68.3	123.7	July	110.9	112.7	185.5
1916: Average	46.6	45.0	77.9	1944: Average	75.2	67.4	125.7	August	110.9	112.4	185.5
1917: Average	54.8	57.9	91.6	1945: Average	76.9	68.9	128.6	September	111.6	112.5	186.6
1918: Average	64.3	66.5	107.5	1946: Average	83.4	79.0	139.5	October	112.1	113.5	187.4
1919: Average	74.0	74.2	123.8	1947: Average	95.5	95.9	159.6	November	112.8	114.6	188.6
1920: Average	85.7	83.6	143.3	1948: Average	102.8	104.1	171.9	December	113.1	115.0	189.1
1921: Average	76.4	63.5	127.7	1949: Average	101.8	100.0	170.2	1952: January	113.1	115.0	189.1
1922: Average	71.6	59.4	119.7	1950: Average	102.8	101.2	171.9	February	112.4	112.6	187.9
1923: Average	72.9	61.4	121.9	1951: Average	111.0	112.6	185.6	March	112.4	112.7	188.0
1924: Average	73.1	60.8	122.2	1952: Average	113.5	114.6	189.8	April	112.9	113.9	188.7
1925: Average	75.0	65.8	125.4	1950: January	100.6	97.0	168.2	May	113.0	114.3	189.0
1926: Average	75.6	68.0	126.4	February	100.4	96.5	167.9	June	113.4	114.6	189.6
1927: Average	74.2	65.5	124.0	March	100.7	97.3	168.4	July	114.1	116.3	190.8
1928: Average	73.3	64.8	122.6	April	100.8	97.7	168.5	August	114.3	116.6	191.1
1929: Average	73.3	65.6	122.5	May	101.3	98.9	169.3	September	114.1	115.4	190.8
1930: Average	71.4	62.4	119.4	June	101.8	100.5	170.2	October	114.2	115.0	190.9
1931: Average	65.0	51.4	108.7	July	102.9	103.1	172.0	November	114.3	115.0	191.1
1932: Average	58.4	42.8	97.6	August	103.7	103.9	173.4	December	114.1	113.8	190.7
1933: Average	55.3	41.6	92.4	September	104.4	104.0	174.6	1953: January	113.9	113.1	190.4
1934: Average	57.2	46.4	95.7	October	105.0	104.3	175.6	February	113.4	111.5	189.6
1935: Average	58.7	49.7	98.1	November	105.5	104.4	176.4	March	113.6	111.7	189.9
1936: Average	59.3	50.1	99.1	December	106.9	107.1	178.8	April	113.7	111.5	190.1
1937: Average	61.4	52.1	102.7	1951: January	108.6	109.9	181.5	May	114.0	112.1	190.6
1938: Average	60.3	48.4	100.8	February	109.9	111.9	183.8	June	114.5	113.7	191.4
1939: Average	59.4	47.1	99.4	March	110.3	112.0	184.5	July	114.7	113.8	191.8
1940: Average	59.9	47.8	100.2	April	110.4	111.7	184.6	August	115.0	114.1	192.3
								September	115.2	113.8	192.6

[1] See footnote 1 on table D-1.

[2] See footnote 2 on table D-1.

TABLE D–4: Consumer Price Index [1]—All items indexes for selected dates, by city

City	Indexes, 1947–49=100													1935–39=100	
	Sept. 1953	Aug. 1953	July 1953	June 1953	May 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Feb. 1953	Jan. 1953	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	June 1950	Revised series Sept. 1953	Old series June [4] 1953
United States average [1]	115.2	115.0	114.7	114.5	114.0	113.7	113.6	113.4	113.9	114.1	114.3	114.2	114.1	101.8	192.6	190.9
Atlanta, Ga.	117.6	[2]	[2]	117.1	[2]	[2]	116.7	[2]	[2]	[2]	117.1	[2]	[2]	[2]	199.4	197.7
Baltimore, Md.	115.0	[2]	[2]	115.1	[2]	[2]	114.2	[2]	[2]	114.4	[2]	[2]	115.0	101.6	197.7	194.6
Boston, Mass.	[2]	[2]	113.1	[2]	[2]	111.7	[2]	[2]	112.1	112.4	112.7	113.4	113.2	102.8	[2]	180.6
Chicago, Ill.	116.6	116.3	115.7	115.3	114.6	114.2	113.8	113.9	114.2	114.6	115.1	115.0	115.0	102.8	198.6	195.7
Cincinnati, Ohio	115.3	[2]	[2]	114.5	[2]	[2]	112.6	[2]	[2]	112.5	112.5	113.3	113.2	101.2	194.2	193.0
Cleveland, Ohio	[2]	115.1	[2]	[2]	113.7	[2]	[2]	112.5	[2]	[2]	113.6	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Detroit, Mich.	116.9	116.9	116.9	116.6	115.8	115.2	115.2	115.1	115.7	116.0	115.3	115.5	114.7	102.8	197.3	200.4
Houston, Tex.	[2]	116.8	[2]	[2]	116.8	[2]	[2]	116.1	[2]	116.7	116.0	116.1	115.5	103.8	[2]	193.4
Kansas City, Mo.	[2]	[2]	115.3	[2]	[2]	114.3	[2]	[2]	114.3	[2]	[2]	115.2	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Los Angeles, Calif.	116.2	115.8	115.8	115.4	115.3	115.6	115.4	114.9	115.4	115.3	115.1	114.8	115.0	101.3	194.2	188.7
Minneapolis, Minn.	[2]	[2]	115.6	[2]	[2]	115.1	[2]	[2]	114.4	114.6	[2]	[2]	114.8	102.1	[2]	[2]
New York, N. Y.	113.2	112.7	112.1	112.0	111.4	111.1	111.2	111.1	111.7	112.0	112.9	112.4	112.4	100.9	187.3	185.4
Philadelphia, Pa.	115.2	114.9	114.7	114.6	113.8	113.7	114.1	113.7	114.3	114.7	114.7	114.6	114.7	101.6	191.7	190.5
Pittsburgh, Pa.	[2]	[2]	113.8	[2]	[2]	112.8	[2]	[2]	112.6	113.4	113.5	113.4	113.2	101.1	[2]	194.6
Portland, Oreg.	[2]	[2]	115.5	[2]	[2]	115.4	[2]	[2]	114.6	[2]	[2]	115.0	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
St. Louis, Mo.	117.1	[2]	[2]	115.8	[2]	[2]	114.7	[2]	[2]	114.9	[2]	[2]	115.5	101.1	195.4	192.9
San Francisco, Calif.	116.9	[2]	[2]	116.1	[2]	[2]	115.5	[2]	[2]	115.6	[2]	[2]	114.5	100.9	199.8	199.1
Scranton, Pa.	[2]	113.2	[2]	[2]	112.0	[2]	[2]	112.2	[2]	[2]	113.1	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Seattle, Wash.	[2]	116.8	[2]	[2]	116.2	[2]	[2]	114.6	[2]	[2]	115.6	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Washington, D. C.	[2]	114.2	[2]	[2]	113.5	[2]	[2]	113.0	[2]	[2]	113.8	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]

[1] See footnote 1 to table D–1. Indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical worker families. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

[2] Average of 46 cities beginning January 1953. See footnote 1 to table D–1.

[3] Prior to January 1953, indexes were computed monthly for 9 of these cities and once every 3 months for the remaining 11 cities on a rotating cycle. Beginning in January 1953, indexes are computed monthly for 5 cities and once every 3 months for the 15 remaining cities on a rotating cycle.

[4] All "old series" indexes discontinued as of June 1953. Last "old series" indexes (1935–39=100) for the 14 cities not included in the revised index and for cities not surveyed in June are as follows:

June 1953

Birmingham, Ala.	196.6	Mobile, Ala.	185.6
Jacksonville, Fla.	198.2	Portland, Maine	181.9
Memphis, Tenn.	190.8		

May 1953

Cleveland, Ohio	192.8	Scranton, Pa.	185.3
Milwaukee, Wis.	196.9	Seattle, Wash.	195.4
New Orleans, La.	190.1	Washington, D. C.	185.5
Norfolk, Va.	191.3		

April 1953

Buffalo, N. Y.	187.3	Minneapolis, Minn.	188.0
Denver, Colo.	189.1	Portland, Oreg.	198.9
Indianapolis, Ind.	192.5	Richmond, Va.	181.5
Kansas City, Mo.	181.8	Savannah, Ga.	197.7
Manchester, N. H.	184.7		

TABLE D-5: Consumer Price Index [1]—All items and commodity groups, except food,[2] by city

[Indexes, 1947-49=100]

City and cycle of pricing	All items		Apparel		Personal care		Medical care		Transportation		Reading and recreation		Other goods and services	
	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1952	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1952	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1952	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1952	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1952	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1952	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1952
United States average	115.2	114.1	105.3	105.8	112.9	112.1	122.6	118.8	130.7	127.7	107.8	107.3	118.5	115.9
Monthly:														
Chicago, Ill	116.6	115.0	108.4	106.3	114.3	114.7	121.2	116.2	133.8	133.6	110.9	108.7	113.0	110.0
Detroit, Mich	116.9	114.7	103.2	103.0	119.5	119.1	121.4	116.2	127.2	122.1	109.6	110.9	123.6	120.8
Los Angeles, Calif	116.2	115.0	104.2	105.1	117.8	113.2	120.4	118.5	127.6	123.8	103.3	109.6	114.4	111.7
New York, N. Y	113.2	112.4	105.9	106.6	106.9	105.8	121.6	121.5	134.0	127.8	106.4	105.4	119.1	116.6
Philadelphia, Pa	115.2	114.7	106.5	105.7	116.9	116.8	120.4	119.6	135.3	132.7	111.3	109.4	122.2	120.5
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:														
Atlanta, Ga.[4]	117.6	(3)	111.1	(3)	115.0	(3)	117.2	(3)	129.1	(3)	111.2	(3)	117.6	(3)
Baltimore, Md	115.0	115.0	103.5	102.9	108.1	106.1	132.6	125.2	140.1	138.2	113.0	116.7	119.0	116.8
Cincinnati, Ohio	115.3	113.2	104.9	106.0	109.7	108.7	123.0	117.6	131.6	127.7	99.7	101.5	116.2	112.0
St. Louis, Mo	117.1	115.5	106.0	105.5	110.0	109.5	133.0	130.1	137.0	134.1	99.8	100.3	116.7	114.2
San Francisco, Calif	116.9	114.5	105.1	105.4	112.9	113.0	122.6	119.2	143.6	140.3	104.7	102.1	115.3	111.9
	Aug. 1953	Aug. 1952	Aug. 1953	Aug. 1952	Aug. 1953	Aug. 1952	Aug. 1953	Aug. 1952	Aug. 1953	Aug. 1952	Aug. 1953	Aug. 1952	Aug. 1953	Aug. 1952
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:														
Cleveland, Ohio	115.1	114.0	104.9	105.5	113.8	111.5	126.7	119.6	125.1	122.3	113.7	104.1	116.5	117.1
Houston, Tex	116.8	115.8	106.6	108.3	119.2	119.2	118.5	112.7	127.2	124.0	113.8	107.4	119.3	117.6
Scranton, Pa	113.2	114.0	106.7	107.2	111.9	112.1	115.0	111.9	130.2	129.8	117.6	118.6	115.4	114.1
Seattle, Wash	116.8	114.6	107.6	108.2	111.2	111.8	125.5	123.7	133.3	122.0	112.7	107.8	125.9	123.2
Washington, D. C	114.2	114.1	104.0	103.5	111.4	112.1	117.7	116.8	128.8	123.5	109.2	109.6	125.8	122.0
	July 1953	July 1952	July 1953	July 1952	July 1953	July 1952	July 1953	July 1952	July 1953	July 1952	July 1953	July 1952	July 1953	July 1952
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:														
Boston, Mass	113.1	113.7	103.4	102.3	111.9	110.5	123.6	120.2	136.7	133.2	106.5	104.7	116.5	115.3
Kansas City, Mo	115.3	115.3	105.6	107.6	116.0	115.5	119.4	118.5	130.5	128.4	109.5	108.5	118.0	114.0
Minneapolis, Minn	115.6	(3)	104.4	(3)	117.0	(3)	137.4	(3)	121.9	(3)	116.2	(3)	123.4	(3)
Pittsburgh, Pa	113.8	113.0	103.1	103.0	109.1	105.9	121.3	114.0	140.7	138.1	95.0	104.8	118.9	117.0
Portland, Oreg	115.5	114.7	103.9	104.8	111.8	110.6	119.4	117.4	126.6	122.9	114.4	116.5	118.5	114.1

City and cycle of pricing	Housing											
	Total housing		Rent		Gas and electricity		Solid fuels and fuel oil		Housefurnishings		Household operation	
	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1952	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1952	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1952	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1952	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1952	Sept. 1953	Sept. 1952
United States average	118.4	114.8	126.0	118.3	106.9	105.0	124.6	119.6	108.1	108.1	116.0	112.1
Monthly:												
Chicago, Ill	123.6	116.4	135.5	117.8	99.9	100.0	122.9	120.0	109.8	108.7	120.2	115.8
Detroit, Mich	120.4	113.6	(3)	(3)	109.3	102.1	118.7	115.7	110.6	110.1	106.4	107.7
Los Angeles, Calif	124.0	120.7	(3)	(3)	109.5	106.7	(3)	(3)	110.7	110.3	107.7	106.1
New York, N. Y	115.1	111.7	(3)	(3)	108.8	107.9	128.8	123.7	107.7	109.1	118.8	116.8
Philadelphia, Pa	113.3	111.0	(3)	(3)	101.8	101.8	123.0	119.3	110.4	110.2	113.4	106.1
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga.[4]	124.0	(3)	129.1	(3)	108.8	(3)	115.9	(3)	113.8	(3)	127.7	(3)
Baltimore, Md	113.6	112.7	121.7	118.9	97.4	97.1	124.5	123.7	103.2	103.2	109.2	107.1
Cincinnati, Ohio	116.5	111.0	(3)	112.4	113.2	108.0	125.2	119.7	103.9	103.3	121.4	112.0
St. Louis, Mo	118.6	113.5	(3)	115.6	99.4	95.8	130.7	122.3	109.4	109.0	117.2	113.8
San Francisco, Calif	118.3	114.1	(3)	118.8	130.1	119.7	(3)	(3)	109.7	107.1	109.0	107.9
	Aug. 1953	Aug. 1952	Aug. 1953	Aug. 1952	Aug. 1953	Aug. 1952	Aug. 1953	Aug. 1952	Aug. 1953	Aug. 1952	Aug. 1953	Aug. 1952
Feb., May, Aug. and Nov.:												
Cleveland, Ohio	118.2	112.4	130.7	118.6	106.8	102.7	121.0	117.0	105.0	104.8	110.4	101.0
Houston, Tex	122.5	119.8	137.5	134.5	106.5	105.6	(3)	(3)	103.8	106.6	120.3	109.3
Scranton, Pa	115.3	112.4	(3)	117.2	111.9	111.9	137.3	119.5	101.5	102.5	106.7	102.2
Seattle, Wash	118.9	115.8	132.9	123.0	99.0	98.2	127.0	112.7	107.6	109.7	110.2	108.6
Washington, D. C	116.4	115.5	(3)	118.0	117.0	114.9	130.2	125.1	108.6	107.7	113.1	113.0
	July 1953	July 1952	July 1953	July 1952	July 1953	July 1952	July 1953	July 1952	July 1953	July 1952	July 1953	July 1952
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:												
Boston, Mass	116.4	113.7	118.0	(3)	105.3	105.6	122.9	121.0	108.4	107.0	109.3	106.2
Kansas City, Mo	117.7	115.5	(3)	120.5	103.6	102.1	113.2	110.8	107.7	107.5	120.8	117.7
Minneapolis, Minn	118.0	(3)	122.7	(3)	110.0	(3)	115.1	(3)	107.9	(3)	116.9	(3)
Pittsburgh, Pa	115.0	111.8	(3)	113.1	113.7	108.0	120.6	112.6	106.6	107.5	117.4	111.5
Portland, Oreg	119.3	115.6	127.2	124.2	105.2	105.0	127.1	109.3	111.1	107.3	111.4	108.5

[1] See footnote 1 to table D-1.
[2] See tables D-2, D-3, D-6, and D-7, for food.
[3] Not available.
[4] Atlanta formerly priced Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.

TABLE D–6: Consumer Price Index [1]—Food and its subgroups, by city

[Indexes, 1947–49=100]

City	Total food [2]			Food at home								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	Sept. 1953	Aug. 1953	Sept. 1952	Sept. 1953	Aug. 1953	Sept. 1952	Sept. 1953	Aug. 1953	Sept. 1952	Sept. 1953	Aug. 1953	Sept. 1952
United States average [3]	113.8	114.1	115.4	113.5	114.1	115.4	120.3	119.5	117.4	113.5	114.1	119.2
Atlanta, Ga	114.7	115.2	115.9	114.7	115.3	115.9	116.8	117.5	115.6	118.9	121.4	120.3
Baltimore, Md	114.7	114.5	116.1	114.3	114.3	116.1	116.9	116.6	117.3	115.7	116.8	119.9
Boston, Mass	111.9	112.6	114.9	111.5	112.3	114.9	118.7	117.6	118.0	111.3	111.1	118.1
Chicago, Ill	112.5	112.3	115.4	112.0	111.8	115.4	116.3	114.1	114.4	108.5	107.7	116.2
Cincinnati, Ohio	116.9	117.1	116.8	117.0	117.3	116.8	119.9	120.2	117.0	118.4	117.4	119.4
Cleveland, Ohio	111.3	112.2	116.5	111.2	112.3	116.5	117.0	116.6	114.5	109.5	110.9	120.3
Detroit, Mich	116.7	116.7	118.3	116.3	116.4	118.3	118.5	116.3	114.4	114.4	113.2	121.0
Houston, Tex	112.2	112.8	114.2	112.0	112.7	114.2	114.9	115.2	114.2	110.3	111.0	117.0
Kansas City, Mo	111.5	112.0	113.6	111.0	111.6	113.6	120.4	120.4	114.0	109.1	110.7	118.9
Los Angeles, Calif	113.8	113.3	114.1	112.9	112.7	114.1	122.6	122.8	116.9	112.4	112.6	121.6
Minneapolis, Minn	112.8	113.2	115.7	112.6	113.1	115.7	121.7	119.7	118.9	105.9	107.5	117.2
New York, N. Y	112.6	112.1	114.7	112.6	112.2	114.7	124.8	123.2	121.7	113.3	113.0	121.0
Philadelphia, Pa	115.7	116.5	117.7	115.5	116.5	117.7	120.8	118.9	117.2	114.8	116.8	120.8
Pittsburgh, Pa	115.7	115.4	115.2	115.7	115.4	115.2	119.8	119.7	116.7	111.8	112.5	114.7
Portland, Oreg	113.8	114.5	116.0	114.0	114.9	116.0	117.6	117.7	112.7	117.2	119.0	127.3
St. Louis, Mo	115.7	117.2	116.7	115.2	117.3	116.7	115.6	114.9	111.8	114.5	115.7	119.6
San Francisco, Calif	114.1	113.4	112.9	114.0	113.8	112.9	127.8	127.4	122.0	112.0	112.4	120.4
Scranton, Pa	113.2	113.6	116.2	112.8	113.4	116.2	116.6	116.3	115.9	112.7	114.6	119.2
Seattle, Wash	112.6	113.6	115.5	112.5	113.7	115.5	122.4	120.0	117.7	111.5	113.3	119.3
Washington, D. C	112.6	113.3	115.6	112.3	113.1	115.6	115.0	115.5	114.1	111.1	113.5	119.3

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home [4]		
	Sept. 1953	Aug. 1953	Sept. 1952	Sept. 1953	Aug. 1953	Sept. 1952	Sept. 1953	Aug. 1953	Sept. 1952
United States average [3]	109.6	109.1	112.5	106.6	112.7	111.5	116.7	114.4	113.7
Atlanta, Ga	110.1	110.1	113.2	115.8	118.7	122.8	109.2	106.6	106.2
Baltimore, Md	112.1	112.2	112.2	107.7	110.5	115.5	115.5	112.3	112.0
Boston, Mass	110.6	107.9	114.2	104.0	111.5	112.1	109.9	110.7	108.2
Chicago, Ill	110.2	109.8	116.5	105.5	111.0	113.2	122.5	119.7	117.8
Cincinnati, Ohio	111.9	112.1	113.3	109.6	114.9	112.8	122.6	121.0	119.1
Cleveland, Ohio	105.9	105.1	113.8	102.7	110.0	112.9	118.7	116.7	115.6
Detroit, Mich	109.4	109.4	113.6	114.3	122.0	118.3	118.3	116.1	115.2
Houston, Tex	107.0	108.0	113.4	112.2	115.1	113.1	114.2	113.5	111.3
Kansas City, Mo	108.7	106.3	112.2	103.8	110.0	109.2	113.1	110.8	108.5
Los Angeles, Calif	108.5	108.7	111.3	103.2	104.5	101.9	116.8	115.0	112.3
Minneapolis, Minn	106.7	106.7	113.5	111.0	117.4	111.1	123.0	119.4	120.0
New York, N. Y	107.6	106.3	107.8	103.0	106.4	108.1	116.4	113.9	113.9
Philadelphia, Pa	111.1	111.1	113.6	111.3	117.8	117.8	116.7	114.3	114.9
Pittsburgh, Pa	112.5	109.5	111.7	108.7	114.4	113.5	126.3	121.9	119.4
Portland, Oreg	109.4	109.4	111.5	102.7	107.8	105.9	119.5	117.5	114.6
St. Louis, Mo	106.1	106.1	115.9	112.8	126.2	113.6	123.8	122.0	118.8
San Francisco, Calif	109.9	109.7	112.9	107.3	110.7	97.6	116.0	112.5	113.3
Scranton, Pa	112.4	109.9	110.8	102.1	106.6	118.2	115.6	114.4	112.0
Seattle, Wash	106.9	107.0	112.9	105.5	113.1	110.4	115.4	113.9	113.3
Washington, D. C	114.6	114.3	114.4	104.5	107.1	113.8	113.8	112.1	111.6

[1] See footnote 1 to table D–1. Indexes for 56 cities for total food (1935–39=100 or June 1940=100) were published in the March 1953 Monthly Labor Review and in previous issues. See table D–7 for U. S. average prices for 46 cities combined.

[2] See footnote 2 on table D–1.

[3] Average of 46 cities beginning January 1953. See footnote 1 to table D–1.

[4] See footnote 3 to table D–2.

TABLE D–7: Average retail prices of selected foods

Commodity		Sept. 1953	Aug. 1953	Jan. 1953
Cereals and bakery products:		*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Flour, wheat	5 pounds	52.0	52.0	52.3
Corn flakes [1]	12 ounces	21.8	21.8	21.7
Cornmeal [2]	pound	12.6	12.7	12.6
Rice	do.	20.6	21.3	18.8
Rolled oats	20 ounces	18.4	18.4	18.3
Biscuit mix	do.	28.1	28.2	28.2
Bread, white	pound	16.7	16.4	16.2
Vanilla cookies [3]	7 ounces	23.4	23.4	23.5
Soda crackers	pound	27.3	27.2	25.7
Meats, poultry, and fish:				
Beef and veal:				
Round steak	do.	94.4	95.2	103.0
Rib roast	do.	70.5	70.2	80.0
Chuck roast	do.	53.4	52.7	63.6
Hamburger	do.	43.2	44.0	53.8
Veal cutlets	do.	111.2	112.2	120.6
Pork:				
Pork chops	do.	88.8	87.2	72.5
Bacon	do.	89.1	88.3	65.2
Ham, whole	do.	72.7	76.1	65.1
Lamb, leg	do.	69.7	73.2	72.3
Other meats:				
Frankfurters	do.	57.1	57.8	59.8
Luncheon meat, canned	12 ounces	50.5	50.6	48.6
Poultry:				
Frying chickens:				
Dressed [4]	pound	47.8	48.0	49.9
Ready-to-cook [4]	do.	60.1	60.5	62.6
Fish:				
Ocean perch, fillet, frozen [4]	do.	43.5	44.0	44.5
Haddock, fillet, frozen [5]	do.	48.9	48.2	50.9
Salmon, pink, canned	16-ounce can	52.6	52.9	53.3
Tuna fish, canned	7-ounce can	38.5	38.3	37.9
Dairy products:				
Butter	pound	78.3	78.1	80.3
Cheese	do.	59.4	59.6	60.5
Milk, fresh (delivered) [2]	quart	23.5	23.3	23.8
Milk, fresh (grocery)	do.	22.5	22.3	22.8
Ice cream	pint	30.0	29.9	30.4
Milk, evaporated	14½-ounce can	14.4	14.4	15.0
All fruits and vegetables:				
Frozen fruits and vegetables:				
Strawberries	12 ounces	37.2	37.0	38.5
Orange juice concentrate	6 ounces	21.4	20.6	18.5
Peas, frozen	12 ounces	22.9	22.8	23.4
Beans, green	10 ounces	24.2	24.3	24.3
Fresh fruits and vegetables:				
Apples	pound	13.9	16.2	14.2
Bananas	do.	16.8	16.9	16.2
Peaches*	do.	15.2	14.1	.....
Lemons	do.	22.5	18.9	.....
All fruits and vegetables—Continued				
Fresh fruits and vegetables—Continued		*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Oranges, size 200	dozen	51.5	51.6	43.3
Grapefruit*	each	.....	.....	10.3
Grapes*	pound	20.6	31.3	.....
Strawberries*	pint	.....	.....	.....
Watermelons*	pound	.....	4.5	.....
Beans, green	do.	19.5	18.3	32.4
Cabbage	do.	7.1	7.0	7.6
Carrots	do.	13.2	12.4	12.3
Lettuce	head	14.6	20.1	15.3
Onions	pound	6.4	7.2	11.0
Potatoes	15 pounds	69.4	73.3	104.3
Sweetpotatoes	pound	12.7	18.1	17.5
Celery	do.	13.8	14.9	14.4
Tomatoes	do.	15.5	20.9	31.6
Canned fruits and vegetables:				
Peaches	No. 2½ can	33.8	34.3	34.0
Pineapple	do.	38.7	38.7	38.4
Orange juice	46-ounce can	35.5	34.7	31.2
Fruit cocktail	No. 2½ can	40.4	40.2	40.3
Corn	No. 303 can	19.0	19.0	19.2
Tomatoes [5]	No. 2 can	17.3	17.2	18.5
Peas	No. 303 can	21.3	21.3	21.5
Baby foods	4½–5 ounces	9.8	9.8	9.8
Dried fruits and vegetables:				
Prunes	pound	29.3	29.3	28.4
Navy beans	do.	17.6	17.5	16.5
Other foods at home:				
Partially prepared foods:				
Beans with pork	16-ounce can	14.4	14.4	14.3
Vegetable soup	11-ounce can	14.3	14.3	14.3
Gherkins, sweet	7½ ounces	29.6	29.7	29.3
Catsup	14 ounces	22.2	22.3	22.8
Beverages, nonalcoholic:				
Coffee	pound	91.1	90.0	86.4
Tea	¼ pound	32.5	32.5	32.3
Cola drink	carton of 6, 6 ounce	30.4	30.2	29.3
Fats and oils:				
Lard	pound	26.8	20.8	16.1
Shortening, hydrogenated	do.	34.1	34.2	32.8
Salad dressing	pint	34.7	34.6	34.2
Margarine, colored [5]	pound	29.2	29.4	29.9
Peanut butter	do.	49.1	49.1	49.0
Sugar and sweets:				
Sugar	5 pounds	53.1	53.0	52.9
Corn syrup	24 ounces	23.5	23.5	23.5
Grape jelly	12 ounces	24.6	24.5	23.9
Chocolate bar	1-ounce bar	4.5	4.5	4.5
Eggs, Grade A, large	dozen	77.8	74.4	66.9
Miscellaneous foods:				
Gelatin, flavored	2–5 ounces	8.5	8.6	8.6

[1] 38 cities.
[2] 41 cities.
[3] 12 cities.
[4] 34 cities.
[5] 42 cities.
[6] 36 cities.
[7] 45 cities.
[8] 40 cities.
[9] 44 cities beginning July 1953, 43 cities December 1952 through June 1953.
*Priced only in season.

NOTE.—The United States average retail food prices appearing in table D–7 (above) are based on prices collected monthly in 46 cities for use in the calculation of the food component of the *revised* Consumer Price Index. Average retail food prices for each of 20 large cities are published monthly and are available upon request. Prices for the 26 medium-sized and small cities are not published on an individual city basis.

TABLE D–8: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities [1]

[1947–49=100]

Commodity group	Sept. 1953 [2]	Aug. 1953	July 1953	June 1953	May 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Feb. 1953	Jan. 1953	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	June 1950
All commodities	111.0	110.6	110.9	109.5	109.8	109.4	110.0	109.6	109.9	109.6	110.7	111.1	111.8	100.2
Farm products	97.9	r 96.4	97.9	95.4	97.8	97.3	99.8	97.9	99.6	99.2	103.6	104.9	108.6	94.5
Fresh and dried produce	96.0	98.0	94.7	109.9	105.4	105.9	105.8	102.2	107.3	112.3	113.2	111.7	115.6	89.8
Grains	88.2	86.5	85.4	84.2	93.4	93.8	94.7	93.1	94.6	96.1	98.5	95.0	96.9	89.6
Livestock and poultry	90.6	88.1	95.9	86.8	91.7	87.5	91.7	91.2	92.7	86.8	93.0	94.8	99.3	99.8
Plant and animal fibers	103.6	103.9	105.0	104.0	104.3	103.4	104.6	102.7	100.9	101.9	107.1	109.6	113.3	107.3
Fluid milk	98.7	97.6	96.4	93.1	93.6	96.7	100.5	103.0	105.3	108.9	113.1	114.8	113.8	81.6
Eggs	122.5	113.8	106.2	106.5	98.7	102.5	100.6	89.1	93.9	99.6	117.6	124.8	112.5	70.6
Hay and seeds	81.5	85.1	85.5	89.8	93.7	95.3	97.5	94.9	97.2	98.3	98.5	99.7	96.4	87.6
Other farm products	146.1	r 144.3	140.7	136.7	135.4	137.1	142.8	134.5	133.3	134.7	132.5	136.0	136.6	122.4
Processed foods	106.5	104.8	105.5	103.3	104.3	103.2	104.1	105.2	105.5	104.3	107.7	108.5	110.3	98.8
Cereal and bakery products	110.4	r 108.4	108.5	107.9	109.0	109.2	108.9	107.6	106.8	106.8	107.1	108.4	106.5	96.5
Meats, poultry, fish	97.2	93.6	97.0	91.6	93.8	89.2	91.2	98.2	99.3	93.9	102.0	104.1	109.4	102.4
Dairy products and ice cream	111.3	110.7	110.0	107.7	107.9	108.5	109.7	110.9	111.9	113.0	115.5	115.9	116.4	90.0
Canned, frozen, fruits and vegetables	104.7	r 104.7	105.0	103.7	104.0	104.4	105.1	105.5	105.4	105.0	106.0	105.9	106.9	98.0
Sugar and confectionery	110.1	110.5	109.8	109.8	109.6	109.7	109.6	108.0	108.0	108.2	109.9	110.7	110.5	94.7
Packaged beverage materials	169.8	169.8	169.8	164.6	164.6	168.1	168.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	136.9
Animal fats and oils	106.6	r 82.2	72.4	60.9	64.2	60.4	60.2	53.8	52.1	51.0	57.0	58.4	60.4	63.9
Crude vegetable oils	65.8	r 62.9	63.1	68.4	70.5	75.4	78.6	70.5	70.4	71.1	66.8	63.9	63.3	67.9
Refined vegetable oils	68.8	70.9	78.0	79.8	79.8	79.8	79.8	69.9	77.0	69.3	67.0	64.9	65.7	67.4
Vegetable oil end products	80.5	83.4	84.0	84.6	86.5	85.0	84.3	83.3	83.5	81.7	81.1	81.7	80.8	79.2
Other processed foods	116.8	116.7	117.3	120.2	121.5	120.5	120.9	114.4	112.8	116.9	122.1	124.3	127.6	106.6
All commodities other than farm and foods	114.8	r 114.9	114.8	113.9	113.6	113.2	113.4	113.1	113.1	112.9	112.8	113.0	113.2	102.2
Textile products and apparel	97.2	97.5	97.5	97.4	97.6	97.4	97.5	98.5	98.8	98.2	98.6	99.2	99.5	93.3
Cotton products	93.7	r 94.1	94.1	93.4	93.3	92.9	93.1	96.1	97.0	97.7	98.4	99.2	98.9	90.0
Wool products	111.2	111.8	111.7	111.6	112.0	111.3	111.9	111.5	113.0	112.6	112.6	113.2	112.4	105.3
Synthetic textiles	86.7	86.7	87.5	87.5	87.4	88.0	87.9	88.3	88.1	87.8	89.0	89.5	89.0	91.3
Silk products	134.7	134.7	134.7	134.7	133.0	131.6	141.4	141.4	141.4	139.7	139.3	140.0	139.3	88.8
Apparel	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.4	99.9	99.9	99.6	99.9	100.0	98.3	98.3	98.4	99.3	92.7
Other textile products	82.9	86.5	85.3	85.5	83.8	82.5	82.8	83.5	83.1	84.4	86.9	94.5	95.0	96.3
Hides, skins, and leather products	99.7	99.9	100.0	101.0	100.4	97.9	98.1	98.0	97.3	99.0	97.6	96.6	96.5	99.1
Hides and skins	74.2	74.6	73.4	76.3	74.8	66.4	64.8	66.5	62.1	70.6	69.2	65.0	64.4	94.3
Leather	94.5	95.0	96.1	98.0	97.3	92.7	93.5	91.9	92.0	92.9	90.1	89.9	89.3	98.2
Footwear	111.8	111.8	111.7	111.7	111.5	111.5	112.1	112.1	112.0	112.0	111.0	110.6	110.6	102.7
Other leather products	99.3	r 99.5	99.7	100.3	100.0	99.3	99.0	99.0	99.2	100.3	99.6	99.2	99.9	98.2
Fuel, power, and lighting materials	111.1	r 111.0	111.1	108.3	107.1	107.4	108.4	108.1	107.8	107.2	106.7	106.6	106.2	102.4
Coal	112.3	r 111.7	111.8	111.2	110.8	111.2	114.4	115.9	116.3	116.1	115.6	113.3	107.6	104.8
Coke	131.8	131.8	131.8	131.8	131.8	131.8	131.8	131.8	131.8	129.0	124.3	124.3	124.3	115.6
Gas	105.7	r 105.7	106.1	108.2	108.2	109.5	109.5	109.5	108.0	104.9	104.9	100.4	100.3	94.8
Electricity	99.1	r 99.1	98.5	98.5	97.4	98.0	100.7	100.7	99.6	98.5	98.0	98.8	101.3	101.3
Petroleum and products	116.5	116.5	116.8	111.1	109.4	109.3	109.0	107.9	107.9	107.9	108.1	108.5	108.5	103.1
Chemicals and allied products	106.7	106.3	106.2	105.6	105.5	105.8	104.2	103.6	103.6	103.3	103.5	103.9	104.0	92.1
Industrial chemicals	120.0	120.2	120.2	119.2	118.0	117.0	113.9	113.1	112.8	112.3	112.7	113.9	114.3	94.3
Paint and paint materials	107.1	106.3	106.1	106.1	106.1	106.0	106.0	105.9	106.2	106.1	106.3	106.8	107.0	94.6
Drugs, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics	93.5	93.5	93.6	93.1	93.1	93.6	91.6	91.4	91.5	91.3	91.9	92.0	92.1	91.3
Fats and oils, inedible	51.1	r 46.9	46.7	46.6	49.9	55.9	59.0	52.7	53.5	52.8	53.1	51.0	48.9	48.8
Mixed fertilizer	111.5	r 111.2	110.6	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.8	111.2	111.1	110.9	110.7	110.3	101.2
Fertilizer materials	113.0	113.8	113.8	110.6	112.9	113.2	112.8	112.7	112.9	113.0	111.1	111.0	111.0	98.5
Other chemicals and products	103.3	102.9	102.8	102.6	103.0	103.1	102.9	102.9	103.1	103.1	102.9	103.0	103.0	91.1
Rubber and products	124.1	r 123.5	124.6	125.0	125.4	124.8	125.7	126.2	127.5	127.7	126.4	125.0	126.3	109.5
Crude rubber	120.1	120.0	121.1	122.7	124.2	122.3	126.6	129.4	135.5	137.3	130.3	126.6	128.3	129.0
Tire casings and tubes	126.4	125.1	126.4	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.3	125.3	126.3	126.3	126.3	106.1
Other rubber products	123.2	r 123.2	124.1	124.5	124.7	124.2	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.3	125.2	125.2	103.6
Lumber and wood products	119.2	r 120.4	121.1	121.5	121.8	122.2	121.7	121.1	120.8	119.7	119.7	120.2	120.4	112.4
Lumber	118.3	r 119.3	120.2	120.7	121.0	121.5	120.9	120.3	120.1	119.8	120.0	120.2	120.6	113.5
Millwork	131.5	131.7	131.6	132.0	132.0	132.0	131.9	131.9	129.3	128.3	127.5	127.7	127.2	110.9
Plywood	107.4	r 112.4	112.7	112.4	112.4	112.0	112.0	110.9	108.5	102.3	102.3	106.1	106.0	101.7
Pulp, paper, and allied products	116.9	116.2	115.8	115.8	115.4	115.3	115.1	115.3	115.8	115.9	115.5	115.5	115.6	95.9
Woodpulp	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	109.3	109.3	96.6
Wastepaper	109.6	98.5	85.0	85.0	85.0	88.3	83.8	83.8	87.0	89.3	65.7	71.2	78.5	79.0
Paper	126.5	125.9	125.1	124.7	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.0	103.3
Paperboard	126.0	123.6	123.7	123.2	123.1	123.1	123.4	123.5	124.2	124.4	124.8	124.6	124.6	97.2
Converted paper and paperboard	112.3	112.1	112.1	112.4	111.4	111.4	111.1	111.8	112.3	112.3	112.3	112.2	112.6	93.2
Building paper and board	123.0	123.0	123.0	123.0	123.0	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	115.8	115.8	106.3
Metals and metal products	128.4	r 129.4	129.3	126.9	125.7	125.0	125.5	124.6	124.0	124.0	123.9	124.1	124.6	108.8
Iron and steel	134.5	r 136.2	135.7	130.9	128.9	127.7	127.7	127.8	127.1	127.0	127.0	127.3	127.5	113.1
Nonferrous metals	122.8	r 124.5	126.4	127.6	126.6	126.2	131.5	124.4	122.5	122.3	122.5	122.9	124.7	101.8
Metal containers	128.6	128.6	128.6	126.6	126.6	126.5	125.3	125.3	125.3	125.4	125.1	125.1	124.2	109.0
Hardware	136.8	135.6	134.7	134.5	133.2	127.9	126.2	125.9	125.9	125.9	125.3	125.3	123.8	111.1
Plumbing equipment	118.7	118.7	116.4	115.5	113.8	113.8	114.3	114.3	113.6	118.1	118.1	118.1	118.1	103.2
Heating equipment	115.8	r 115.6	115.1	114.6	114.4	113.8	113.9	113.9	113.8	113.6	113.6	113.7	113.7	102.0
Structural metal products	117.9	117.8	117.5	114.4	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.9	113.9	113.9	114.1	114.0	113.6	100.1
Nonstructural metal products	127.0	126.3	125.4	124.1	124.0	122.8	122.2	126.7	126.5	126.5	125.9	125.8	125.6	113.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D-8: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities [1]—Continued

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	Sept. 1953 [2]	Aug. 1953	July 1953	June 1953	May 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Feb. 1953	Jan. 1953	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	June 1950
Machinery and motive products	124.0	r 123.7	123.4	122.9	122.4	122.0	121.8	121.6	121.5	121.4	121.4	121.3	121.5	106.3
Agricultural machinery and equipment	122.3	122.3	122.7	122.6	122.4	122.3	122.2	121.8	121.8	121.7	121.6	121.5	121.5	108.3
Construction machinery and equipment	130.9	r 130.5	130.8	129.4	129.1	128.6	127.1	126.2	126.2	126.3	126.2	125.8	125.8	108.1
Metalworking machinery	132.6	131.9	131.8	131.3	130.1	129.8	129.1	129.0	129.0	129.0	128.9	129.1	129.2	108.8
General purpose machinery and equipment	127.8	r 126.9	125.8	124.9	123.8	123.6	122.1	122.0	121.9	121.9	121.8	121.8	122.3	107.0
Miscellaneous machinery	124.0	r 123.9	123.3	122.4	122.0	120.6	120.3	120.1	119.7	119.6	119.6	119.4	119.2	105.0
Electrical machinery and equipment	125.9	r 125.6	124.8	124.2	122.6	121.3	119.9	119.7	119.6	119.6	119.5	119.0	119.7	102.1
Motor vehicles	118.6	118.6	118.6	118.6	118.6	118.9	120.0	119.9	119.8	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	106.7
Furniture and other household durables	114.9	114.8	114.7	114.3	114.1	113.9	113.1	112.9	112.7	112.3	112.1	112.0	112.0	103.1
Household furniture	114.2	r 113.8	113.8	114.1	114.0	113.8	113.6	113.4	113.2	113.0	112.8	112.6	112.6	101.8
Commercial furniture	125.8	125.8	125.8	125.7	124.3	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.0	123.2	123.2	123.2	122.5	106.2
Floor covering	125.2	125.3	125.2	124.8	125.0	124.2	124.1	124.1	124.1	122.7	122.4	122.4	122.4	109.1
Household appliances	109.1	108.9	108.8	108.1	108.1	108.0	107.9	107.4	107.4	107.5	107.2	107.2	107.3	100.1
Radios	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.4	94.9	94.9	95.5	95.5	95.0	95.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Television sets	74.0	r 74.0	74.3	75.0	74.9	74.9	74.9	75.6	74.5	74.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Other household durable goods	126.9	r 126.9	126.7	125.5	125.4	125.4	121.8	121.7	121.2	119.6	119.6	119.5	119.5	106.8
Nonmetallic minerals—structural	120.7	119.6	119.4	118.1	117.2	116.9	115.1	114.6	114.6	114.6	114.5	114.4	113.8	105.4
Flat glass	124.7	124.7	124.7	122.9	116.4	116.4	116.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	105.6
Concrete ingredients	119.3	118.6	118.4	118.2	117.9	117.6	113.8	113.1	113.1	113.1	112.9	113.0	112.9	105.7
Concrete products	117.4	116.1	115.6	115.5	115.5	114.2	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.7	112.7	112.7	112.7	104.8
Structural clay products	131.7	r 131.4	131.1	125.1	124.7	124.6	124.3	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	121.3	110.5
Gypsum products	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	118.3	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	102.3
Prepared asphalt roofing	110.6	105.8	105.8	106.2	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	98.9
Other nonmetallic minerals	118.0	r 117.8	117.3	116.4	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.1	112.7	112.0	105.7
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages [4]	116.2	115.6	115.6	114.9	114.8	114.8	114.8	111.9	111.9	110.8	110.8	110.8	110.8	101.4
Cigarettes [4]	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	112.0	112.0	105.7	105.7	105.7	105.7	102.8
Cigars [4]	103.5	103.5	103.5	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.4	102.4	102.4	102.4	100.6
Other tobacco products [4]	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	121.5	121.5	122.4	120.3	120.3	118.4	118.4	118.4	118.4	103.3
Alcoholic beverages [4]	111.2	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.1	110.7	111.2	111.2	111.2	111.2	100.9
Nonalcoholic beverages	125.1	125.1	125.1	120.6	119.9	119.8	119.8	119.8	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	100.8
Miscellaneous	94.8	r 96.4	95.3	93.8	99.7	98.5	101.7	101.2	103.0	105.1	105.7	108.4	108.3	96.9
Toys, sporting goods, small arms	114.0	r 114.0	114.1	114.0	114.3	113.7	112.9	112.8	112.8	113.1	113.2	113.2	113.1	104.8
Manufactured animal feeds	81.9	85.0	82.7	83.7	91.1	88.7	95.0	94.4	97.9	102.1	103.3	108.4	108.3	93.7
Notions and accessories	93.5	r 93.5	93.2	93.2	93.2	93.2	94.3	92.9	92.9	92.9	91.1	90.9	90.8	88.7
Jewelry, watches, photo equipment	101.8	101.8	101.8	101.8	101.9	101.8	101.8	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	96.6
Other miscellaneous	119.3	r 119.6	119.8	119.9	120.3	121.1	121.0	121.2	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	105.4

[1] The revised wholesale price index (1947-49=100) is the official index for January 1952 and subsequent months. The official index for December 1951 and previous dates is the former index (1926=100). The revised index has been computed back to January 1947 for purposes of comparison and analysis. Prices are collected from manufacturers and other producers. In some cases they are secured from trade publications or from other Government agencies which collect price quotations in the course of their regular work. For a more detailed description of the index, see A Description of the Revised Wholesale Price Index, Monthly Labor Review, February 1952 (p. 180), or reprint Serial No. R. 2067.

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Not available.

[4] Figures shown in this series are the official indexes. Beginning with January 1953 the method of calculating excise taxes and discounts was changed and official indexes for earlier dates are not strictly comparable with these. For analytical purposes indexes prior to 1953 have been recalculated for comparability and are available on request.

r Revised.

TABLE D-9: Special wholesale price indexes [1]

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1953									1952				1950
	Sept. [2]	Aug.	July	June	May	April	March	February	January	December	November	October	September	June
All foods	106.6	104.8	104.9	103.8	104.1	103.4	104.0	104.1	105.0	104.5	108.6	109.5	110.7	95.0
All fish	104.9	107.8	102.5	100.9	106.5	98.9	102.8	108.0	110.5	104.6	113.2	101.6	108.1	92.4
Special metals and metal products	126.1	r 126.8	126.8	125.0	124.1	123.6	124.2	123.5	123.0	123.0	122.9	123.1	123.4	108.3
Metalworking machinery	139.7	r 139.1	138.8	138.7	138.2	137.6	136.6	136.5	136.4	136.4	136.3	136.3	136.3	109.8
Machinery and equipment	127.0	r 126.5	126.0	125.3	124.4	123.7	122.8	122.5	122.4	122.4	122.3	122.2	122.4	106.1
Total tractors	124.1	123.7	124.3	123.8	123.8	123.6	122.8	121.7	121.7	121.6	121.5	121.3	121.3	107.5
Steel mill products	142.7	142.7	142.7	137.1	134.4	131.1	131.1	130.9	131.1	130.9	130.9	131.0	131.2	114.9
Building materials	120.4	120.8	121.3	120.5	120.2	119.9	119.2	118.7	118.5	118.3	118.4	118.6	118.7	107.5
Soaps	86.1	85.8	85.8	85.5	87.1	87.2	86.7	86.6	87.1	87.2	86.8	87.0	87.0	80.9
Synthetic detergents	91.0	91.0	90.8	90.8	90.8	90.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	82.9
Refined petroleum products	115.6	115.6	116.1	109.1	109.1	108.9	108.6	107.2	107.7	107.7	108.0	108.4	108.5	102.1
East coast petroleum	113.8	113.8	113.8	107.3	107.8	109.3	108.8	108.8	111.6	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	98.1
Mid-continent petroleum	109.6	109.6	109.7	100.0	99.6	98.6	99.6	99.7	101.0	101.0	101.8	101.8	102.0	101.8
Gulf coast petroleum	122.8	122.8	124.1	116.8	116.8	115.2	114.6	111.6	115.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	109.7
Pacific coast petroleum	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	108.7	104.2	104.2	104.2	107.0	107.0	94.1
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper	116.7	116.1	115.6	115.6	115.2	115.2	115.0	115.2	115.7	115.8	115.4	115.5	115.6	95.6

[1] See footnote 1, table D-8.

[2] Preliminary.

r Revised.

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E–1: Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes [1]

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935–39 (average)	2,802		1,130,000		16,900,000	0.27
1947–49 (average)	3,573		2,380,000		39,700,000	.46
1945	4,750		3,470,000		38,000,000	.47
1946	4,985		4,600,000		116,000,000	1.43
1947	3,693		2,170,000		34,600,000	.41
1948	3,419		1,960,000		34,100,000	.37
1949	3,606		3,030,000		50,500,000	.59
1950	4,843		2,410,000		38,800,000	.44
1951	4,737		2,220,000		22,900,000	.23
1952 [2]	5,117		3,540,000		59,100,000	.57
1952: September	522	628	250,000	378,000	3,300,000	.39
October	459	768	450,000	584,000	5,000,000	.53
November	269	535	98,800	215,000	1,560,000	.20
December	179	369	33,600	82,300	854,000	.09
1953: January [2]	350	500	200,000	250,000	1,250,000	.15
February [2]	350	550	120,000	200,000	1,000,000	.12
March [2]	450	650	180,000	230,000	1,100,000	.12
April [2]	500	700	275,000	350,000	2,500,000	.27
May [2]	525	750	270,000	370,000	3,000,000	.34
June [2]	500	725	250,000	400,000	3,750,000	.40
July [2]	475	700	200,000	410,000	3,000,000	.30
August [2]	450	675	230,000	400,000	2,800,000	.31
September [2]	375	600	110,000	210,000	1,550,000	.17

[1] All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for one or more shifts in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

[2] Does not include memorial stoppage in coal mining industry.

[3] Preliminary.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F–1: Expenditures for new construction [1]

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)														
	1953										1952			1952	1951
	Oct.[p]	Sept.[r]	Aug.[r]	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Total	Total
Total new construction [4]	$3,223	$3,290	$3,319	$3,270	$3,199	$2,941	$2,735	$2,521	$2,278	$2,361	$2,550	$2,858	$3,094	$32,638	$30,805
Private construction	2,113	2,165	2,199	2,181	2,149	1,998	1,851	1,729	1,575	1,627	1,795	1,934	2,007	21,812	21,864
Residential building (nonfarm)	1,045	1,077	1,105	1,111	1,110	1,007	944	893	758	816	942	1,021	1,051	11,100	10,973
New dwelling units	920	950	970	972	980	880	830	770	675	735	850	915	935	9,870	9,949
Additions and alterations	100	102	110	112	107	105	94	74	64	63	74	91	98	1,045	934
Nonhousekeeping [5]	25	25	25	24	23	22	20	19	19	18	18	18	18	185	190
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) [6]	516	506	498	492	479	451	426	430	434	431	433	443	441	5,014	5,152
Industrial	183	179	179	178	187	192	193	198	201	201	193	194	193	2,329	2,117
Commercial	179	174	168	165	152	129	113	114	112	109	112	113	105	1,137	1,371
Warehouses, office, and loft buildings	76	71	66	60	56	52	49	49	50	51	50	49	46	515	544
Stores, restaurants, and garages	103	103	102	105	96	77	64	65	62	58	62	64	59	622	827
Other nonresidential building	154	153	151	149	140	130	120	118	118	121	128	136	143	1,557	1,664
Religious	46	45	43	41	38	35	33	33	34	35	37	38	39	399	452
Educational	40	39	38	36	34	32	31	30	31	32	33	33	33	351	345
Social and recreational	16	15	15	15	14	13	11	10	10	11	11	12	12	125	164
Hospital and institutional [7]	26	26	27	27	26	26	25	26	26	27	28	30	34	394	419
Miscellaneous	26	28	28	30	28	24	20	19	17	16	19	23	25	288	284
Farm construction	119	144	158	155	148	138	120	109	100	97	97	112	133	1,610	1,646
Public utilities	423	428	427	410	399	380	352	329	275	275	314	347	375	4,003	3,729
Railroad	49	44	44	43	41	40	40	34	27	29	43	38	48	438	399
Telephone and telegraph	55	54	54	53	52	52	48	48	43	44	45	48	53	570	487
Other public utilities	319	330	329	314	306	288	264	238	205	202	226	261	274	2,995	2,843
All other private [8]	10	10	11	13	13	12	9	8	8	8	9	8	7	85	64
Public construction	1,110	1,125	1,120	1,089	1,050	953	884	792	703	734	755	924	1,087	10,826	9,331
Residential building [9]	45	47	43	46	50	49	49	47	48	47	49	49	51	654	595
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities)	379	378	373	372	384	374	369	353	315	328	342	361	379	4,119	3,469
Industrial	150	150	154	154	169	162	158	153	123	131	142	154	166	1,667	946
Educational	160	155	150	147	142	140	139	133	131	132	134	136	137	1,619	1,513
Hospital and institutional	23	25	26	28	32	33	34	33	33	34	36	38	40	473	528
Other nonresidential	46	48	43	43	41	39	38	34	28	31	30	33	36	360	482
Military and naval facilities [10]	116	116	121	121	121	115	114	111	101	109	111	121	128	1,388	887
Highways	395	400	405	375	330	260	200	140	110	115	112	240	362	2,860	2,518
Sewer and water	69	73	71	67	63	61	60	57	54	56	56	58	61	692	716
Miscellaneous public service enterprises [11]	21	23	19	19	17	15	14	13	11	13	13	16	19	193	213
Conservation and development	74	76	77	79	76	70	70	65	56	61	67	74	81	854	853
All other public [12]	11	12	11	10	9	9	8	6	5	5	5	5	6	66	80

[1] Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Building Materials Division, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building authorized (tables F–3 and F–4) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F–2.

[p] Preliminary.

[r] Revised.

[4] Includes major additions and alterations.

[5] Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

[6] Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

[7] Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

[8] Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

[9] Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

[10] Covers all construction, building as well as nonbuilding (except for production facilities, which are included in public industrial building).

[11] Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

[12] Covers public construction not elsewhere classified such as parks playgrounds, and memorials.

TABLE F-2: Value of contracts awarded and force-account work started on federally financed new construction, by type of construction [1]

Type of construction	Value (in thousands)													
	1953 [2]								1952 [2]				1952 [2]	1951 [2]
	Aug.	July	June	May [r]	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec. [r]	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Total	Total
Total new construction [4]	$294,079	$159,142	$329,573	$245,615	$276,006	$226,027	$179,773	$220,337	$645,851	$337,705	$294,344	$515,056	$495,161	$4,730,211	$4,230,552
Airfields [5]	9,623	9,995	9,715	4,207	20,935	16,567	3,264	12,047	12,661	17,442	13,740	9,849	8,624	140,991	278,630
Building	60,175	33,355	118,379	98,903	138,440	70,417	111,985	134,990	194,654	223,273	143,316	373,397	371,023	2,596,961	2,183,951
Residential	30	(6)	1,114	620	3,025	580	4,807	371	1,171	797	2,383	1,172	5,391	23,296	8,966
Nonresidential	60,145	33,355	117,265	98,283	135,415	69,837	107,178	134,589	193,483	222,476	140,933	372,225	365,632	2,573,665	2,174,985
Educational [7]	17,481	13,229	14,574	11,169	16,714	15,874	8,194	5,275	15,679	14,771	13,046	10,311	13,368	130,949	60,570
Hospital and institutional	5,289	6,463	12,773	22,117	5,303	9,755	5,192	15,790	9,516	15,788	19,499	4,985	30,950	211,877	305,787
Administrative and general [8]	2,135	1,607	4,806	4,462	4,078	1,978	1,785	4,931	3,538	3,122	3,245	5,394	1,511	43,195	57,146
Other nonresidential building	35,240	12,056	85,412	60,535	109,320	42,230	92,007	108,593	161,750	188,795	105,143	351,535	319,803	2,187,644	1,751,482
Airfield buildings [9]	2,203	1,090	17,694	10,145	11,829	2,300	7,972	7,435	12,819	7,754	11,456	1,858	7,766	80,671	91,911
Industrial [10]	20,611	4,404	32,184	31,187	71,527	13,915	77,240	68,641	111,090	139,666	46,898	302,347	272,824	1,305,481	897,055
Troop housing	3,048	2,378	9,423	4,451	6,617	15,019	1,612	13,862	14,520	17,736	7,522	11,933	18,292	285,602	225,909
Warehouses	160	1,405	8,382	5,197	4,902	2,977	1,110	8,667	8,167	15,441	20,102	12,007	10,659	276,455	75,824
Miscellaneous [11]	9,218	2,779	17,729	9,555	14,385	7,929	4,143	9,988	17,554	8,198	19,165	23,390	10,262	239,435	460,783
Conservation and development	14,663	11,564	24,352	14,129	10,665	37,096	4,379	21,444	18,852	20,969	31,634	27,581	7,912	287,498	396,841
Reclamation	11,086	4,060	4,540	9,419	3,083	5,577	444	10,461	5,724	3,456	6,902	13,970	2,894	92,916	86,928
River, harbor, and flood control	3,577	7,504	19,812	4,710	7,582	31,519	3,935	10,983	13,128	17,513	24,732	13,611	5,018	194,582	309,913
Highways	105,446	94,738	121,908	109,809	92,717	90,443	47,092	42,101	56,795	48,714	77,715	79,002	95,734	1,005,808	850,946
Electrification	10,695	5,293	40,042	11,815	2,981	4,743	8,709	3,304	346,455	10,935	2,633	9,153	1,549	515,962	305,193
All other [12]	3,477	4,197	15,117	6,752	10,267	6,761	4,344	6,481	16,434	16,372	25,306	16,074	10,319	183,091	214,991

[1] Excludes classified military projects, but includes projects for the Atomic Energy Commission. Data for Federal-aid programs cover amounts contributed by both owner and the Federal Government. Force-account work is done not through a contractor, but directly by a Government agency, using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own properties.

[2] Beginning with data for January 1953, awards of less than $25,000 in value are excluded; over the past 2 years the total value of such awards has represented less than 1% of the total.

[r] Revised.

[4] Includes major additions and alterations.

[5] Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under "Other nonresidential" building construction.

[6] Less than $25,000.

[7] Includes projects under the Federal School Construction Program, which provides aid for areas affected by Federal Government activities.

[8] Includes armories, offices, and customhouses.

[9] Includes all buildings on civilian airports and military airfields and air bases with the exception of barracks and other troop housing, which are included under "Troop housing."

[10] Covers all industrial plants under Federal Government ownership, including those which are privately operated.

[11] Includes types of buildings not elsewhere classified.

[12] Includes sewer and water projects, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

[13] December 1952 volume is high principally because of contracts let for expansion of TVA facilities to provide power for the Atomic Energy Commission and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

TABLE F-3: Urban building authorized, by principal class of construction and by type of building [1]

Period	Valuation (in thousands)								Number of new dwelling units—Housekeeping only				
		New residential building							Privately financed				
		Housekeeping					Nonhousekeeping [2]	New nonresidential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs				
	Total all classes [3]	Privately financed dwelling units				Publicly financed dwelling units				Total	1-family	2-family [4]	Multifamily [5]	Publicly financed
		Total	1-family	2-family [4]	Multifamily [5]									
1942	$2,707,573	$898,570	$478,658	$42,629	$377,283	$296,933	$22,916	$1,510,688	$278,472	184,892	138,908	15,747	30,237	95,946
1946	4,743,414	2,114,833	1,830,260	103,042	181,531	355,587	43,369	1,458,602	771,023	430,195	358,151	24,326	47,718	98,310
1947	5,563,348	2,885,374	2,361,752	151,036	372,586	42,249	29,831	1,713,499	892,404	502,312	393,606	33,423	75,283	5,933
1948	6,972,784	3,422,927	2,745,219	181,493	496,215	139,334	38,034	2,367,940	1,004,549	516,179	392,532	36,306	87,341	15,114
1949	7,208,144	3,724,924	2,845,399	132,365	747,160	265,627	39,785	2,410,315	937,493	575,286	413,543	26,431	135,312	32,194
1950	10,480,380	5,819,360	4,850,763	178,985	798,612	327,553	84,504	3,156,475	1,092,458	758,499	624,377	33,310	140,812	38,953
1951	8,918,108	4,380,137	3,817,697	171,343	391,097	387,478	37,875	2,815,669	1,097,011	534,605	435,219	29,995	69,491	66,640
1952	8,926,672	4,647,014	4,080,435	213,790	352,789	400,378	81,713	2,637,037	1,130,534	563,211	457,389	37,454	68,368	53,626
1952: January	827,773	267,068	230,354	16,287	20,426	28,084	1,432	159,148	71,441	34,426	27,902	2,892	3,632	3,419
February	611,085	345,392	300,987	17,276	27,160	26,089	1,632	160,555	77,417	43,237	35,003	3,019	5,215	3,047
March	783,787	408,661	353,504	18,897	36,341	80,957	4,570	197,739	91,869	50,026	40,294	3,471	6,351	10,094
April	858,403	465,793	409,964	20,425	35,404	75,698	3,257	219,891	94,074	56,325	45,964	3,566	6,795	9,235
May	829,940	443,519	388,013	20,737	34,769	62,057	6,729	211,040	106,595	53,352	43,672	3,550	6,130	6,736
June	887,561	411,226	368,060	17,489	25,678	63,566	3,605	291,571	117,502	48,909	41,107	3,080	4,722	7,008
July	807,019	420,396	369,052	17,301	33,983	22,554	2,395	252,128	109,607	50,636	41,842	2,938	5,856	2,483
August	781,678	401,450	347,555	19,001	34,894	12,119	5,781	232,974	99,354	48,768	39,110	3,289	6,369	1,663
September	800,125	438,618	384,202	20,719	33,697	18,947	7,247	233,598	104,745	52,528	42,767	3,888	6,173	1,701
October	822,292	450,175	388,207	17,479	44,489	15,680	4,243	246,654	105,539	52,785	42,655	3,055	7,075	1,624
November	644,786	319,189	276,724	14,498	27,967	21,822	7,451	217,987	79,237	38,314	30,854	2,821	4,939	2,475
December	602,222	275,896	233,845	13,770	27,981	35,172	3,370	214,990	73,094	33,906	26,309	2,485	5,111	4,141
1953: January	800,397	278,931	233,076	13,369	32,492	32,280	5,153	195,643	78,390	34,914	26,833	2,347	5,734	3,973
February	665,229	331,971	281,720	16,345	33,906	33,111	3,101	213,028	84,088	39,953	31,047	2,815	6,091	3,869
March	941,507	482,342	417,691	19,861	44,790	80,979	6,803	268,016	103,478	56,998	44,647	3,342	8,979	9,268
April	1,015,508	501,327	438,360	20,964	42,003	26,005	7,077	362,123	119,037	57,225	46,074	3,524	7,627	3,918
May	910,269	454,976	395,168	20,095	39,713	23,150	6,235	311,049	114,859	52,739	42,477	3,294	6,968	2,457
June	896,099	447,829	395,891	16,970	44,959	19,976	4,677	288,053	125,563	51,721	41,351	2,635	7,735	2,282
July [6]	884,993	410,779	352,921	17,967	39,882	5,210	11,135	332,523	124,425	46,697	37,015	2,906	6,776	571
August [7]	800,640	394,584	338,526	14,682	41,376	9,730	13,109	275,264	107,954	44,846	35,673	2,246	6,927	1,046

[1] Building for which building permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits.

The data cover federally and nonfederally financed building construction combined. Estimates of non-Federal (private and State and local government) urban building construction are based primarily on building-permit reports received from places containing about 85 percent of the urban population of the country; estimates of federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded, which are obtained from other Federal agencies. Data from building permits are not adjusted to allow for lapsed permits or for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction. Thus, the estimates do not represent construction actually started during the month.

Urban is defined according to the 1940 Census, and includes all incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more in 1940 and a small number of places, usually minor civil divisions, classified as urban under special rule.

Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because of rounding.

[2] Covers additions, alterations, and repairs, as well as new residential and nonresidential building.

[3] Includes units in 1-family and 2-family structures with stores.

[4] Includes units in multifamily structures with stores.

[5] Covers hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings.

[6] Revised.

[7] Preliminary.

TABLE F-4: New nonresidential building authorized in all urban places,[1] by general type and by geographic division [2]

Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)														
	1953								1952					1952	1951
	Aug.[3]	July [4]	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Total	Total
All types	$275,264	$332,523	$288,053	$311,049	$362,123	$298,016	$213,028	$195,643	$214,990	$217,087	$248,654	$233,568	$232,974	$2,637,037	$2,815,669
New England	11,260	16,233	17,486	21,323	22,552	14,538	4,958	12,952	7,308	14,312	20,554	16,337	17,527	165,928	197,698
Middle Atlantic	44,055	40,125	46,485	47,769	50,012	40,731	29,334	21,679	30,952	32,323	30,510	41,537	37,217	440,529	423,142
East North Central	74,730	102,275	68,768	76,925	92,818	49,537	57,025	38,805	46,413	80,315	55,290	55,860	54,531	807,588	744,183
West North Central	23,836	30,470	18,584	32,934	25,074	19,846	19,280	11,544	18,391	10,736	25,093	24,915	24,610	215,776	205,435
South Atlantic	40,810	44,496	35,810	36,831	52,476	22,261	35,083	36,272	26,219	21,967	21,322	23,856	22,017	276,783	306,907
East South Central	9,522	8,558	10,164	6,575	11,631	10,891	9,150	7,246	7,737	9,879	11,915	10,443	10,977	120,165	117,328
West South Central	22,425	28,101	41,131	28,552	50,846	28,222	22,049	26,948	23,035	17,547	22,861	22,221	14,476	274,142	281,888
Mountain	9,961	17,762	10,749	11,082	17,502	12,836	8,978	9,602	9,958	6,904	12,950	7,500	6,554	101,699	103,345
Pacific	38,663	44,503	38,877	49,058	69,154	28,170	36,599	46,895	44,886	53,105	46,162	30,879	45,066	444,429	435,953
Industrial buildings [5]	41,198	39,523	37,982	46,826	48,178	32,097	23,252	19,088	26,302	30,342	22,773	40,434	22,803	351,520	513,077
New England	1,291	1,982	2,553	2,237	1,904	2,559	1,284	1,179	2,512	1,923	1,514	3,423	1,679	28,097	31,916
Middle Atlantic	4,729	6,213	7,335	7,133	9,010	6,983	3,725	3,086	4,121	6,088	4,522	7,825	3,967	60,949	97,144
East North Central	21,156	18,399	12,380	20,762	10,228	7,787	5,051	4,458	9,469	11,612	5,059	13,460	7,136	111,539	205,815
West North Central	2,147	3,055	1,225	1,246	2,316	2,369	1,629	1,712	1,752	1,582	3,954	2,911	3,154	24,305	25,308
South Atlantic	2,341	2,199	3,774	3,689	12,340	1,752	1,577	2,780	4,076	1,142	1,936	3,444	851	25,237	24,181
East South Central	1,359	662	707	447	3,771	924	577	1,552	109	1,938	399	869	2,089	16,084	28,584
West South Central	2,258	801	1,026	1,713	1,987	856	361	707	647	640	812	1,177	1,143	17,192	18,328
Mountain	356	625	209	492	668	709	4,478	489	338	1,208	361	1,086	611	6,103	6,103
Pacific	5,562	5,587	8,774	9,107	5,954	8,178	4,572	3,108	3,280	4,214	4,215	4,437	2,571	61,934	78,629
Commercial buildings [6]	90,723	112,910	95,137	101,017	124,887	84,822	62,400	64,662	83,181	83,673	84,291	75,309	59,996	686,346	739,912
New England	3,649	3,487	2,832	4,420	7,481	5,180	1,374	5,103	1,647	2,219	2,557	2,762	4,254	28,766	36,506
Middle Atlantic	12,571	16,200	16,237	21,708	17,639	14,338	9,739	7,149	9,319	12,632	12,519	15,982	9,125	121,120	111,793
East North Central	20,176	26,805	16,182	17,706	35,344	14,945	12,915	11,078	16,949	9,555	25,863	11,778	13,414	144,107	155,535
West North Central	8,056	6,699	6,808	10,296	12,813	8,278	4,193	2,178	4,495	4,292	6,048	7,518	8,730	58,056	43,208
South Atlantic	21,102	22,294	12,903	14,316	11,493	9,166	11,234	10,470	7,474	6,615	9,246	8,102	6,887	87,085	99,315
East South Central	3,083	3,666	3,405	2,782	2,951	2,885	2,017	3,385	1,951	1,466	2,547	2,106	2,030	26,018	36,535
West South Central	5,715	12,671	20,558	10,736	13,493	13,347	9,201	11,829	9,786	6,437	8,038	11,800	5,356	91,774	90,132
Mountain	3,149	5,095	3,307	4,204	10,471	3,186	3,031	4,697	1,235	2,132	6,441	2,903	1,572	30,392	26,161
Pacific	13,162	15,934	13,906	14,799	13,201	16,499	8,696	8,778	10,325	9,326	11,029	14,144	8,538	101,612	137,730
Community buildings [7]	98,993	136,250	102,894	119,215	123,702	114,991	80,144	71,923	85,808	105,549	84,771	81,482	110,577	1,101,141	1,146,507
New England	4,541	8,911	6,649	8,881	9,282	4,397	1,861	1,230	2,145	8,001	6,750	8,309	9,210	78,221	108,079
Middle Atlantic	23,349	9,949	12,890	14,677	19,593	16,169	14,899	9,840	15,971	30,392	10,435	13,811	19,482	181,155	167,899
East North Central	20,019	46,284	26,956	25,579	27,351	19,144	14,396	18,737	13,746	18,161	15,764	20,169	22,433	227,139	261,047
West North Central	9,985	18,026	7,136	17,728	6,626	10,319	9,515	6,199	9,416	3,247	12,210	10,105	8,713	101,712	106,060
South Atlantic	8,913	15,814	13,390	15,572	24,538	7,181	15,202	9,082	9,315	11,386	7,978	5,155	10,400	115,572	142,408
East South Central	3,885	1,469	4,500	2,258	3,575	4,977	5,886	1,451	3,918	5,743	8,011	6,113	4,415	87,008	43,328
West South Central	11,011	8,758	15,499	12,920	14,414	10,292	9,093	11,498	9,069	8,624	8,428	6,685	5,196	117,264	124,350
Mountain	4,877	9,246	5,385	3,800	4,718	7,515	621	3,053	7,253	2,541	3,356	2,540	3,003	34,827	52,160
Pacific	12,414	17,792	10,518	17,871	13,605	34,997	9,290	10,905	15,053	17,453	11,812	8,569	26,812	174,243	141,209
Public buildings [8]	6,145	4,384	13,700	13,824	13,476	6,003	22,739	10,937	13,720	5,814	23,037	6,838	8,268	152,537	109,308
New England	20	20	420	1,294	916	149	67	606	70	463	6,421	350	1,488	14,951	4,354
Middle Atlantic	285	361	6,145	1,585	609	51	266	40	546	731	165	1,342	273	19,434	16,242
East North Central	731	666	1,260	5,467	5,743	1,133	17,488	673	1,638	2,222	1,188	607	559	15,656	25,332
West North Central	285	467	606	332	1,502	51	452	243	682	0	344	603	777	4,246	2,463
South Atlantic	1,227	611	4,114	1,197	287	189	1,812	1,027	1,926	1,212	814	2,492	538	16,547	18,147
East South Central	13	0	175	419	639	490	105	125	0	248	50	519	730	10,841	305
West South Central	212	14	178	390	2,608	648	330	450	1,119	349	2,163	111	323	7,348	15,899
Mountain	96	506	5	320	419	0	307	280	281	184	451	520	95	14,480	4,101
Pacific	3,277	1,718	790	2,850	753	3,302	1,912	7,485	7,458	405	11,240	286	3,486	80,035	22,466
Public works and utility buildings [9]	11,498	14,140	12,113	7,787	31,547	11,482	12,758	20,819	14,313	8,740	9,839	7,919	7,780	135,525	115,708
New England	507	536	3,632	2,860	1,597	1,716	379	4,651	344	924	1,260	359	78	6,296	8,801
Middle Atlantic	1,151	5,335	1,112	709	1,065	1,586	345	735	1,477	494	791	1,413	1,954	23,540	11,161
East North Central	4,184	1,509	3,904	605	7,383	1,700	4,611	2,314	2,247	5,019	661	1,829	1,824	33,612	35,028
West North Central	1,363	614	1,174	573	351	376	1,840	778	1,465	226	330	700	195	7,618	9,672
South Atlantic	1,602	2,078	181	673	2,541	1,767	3,858	5,919	1,287	949	420	986	950	12,736	9,629
East South Central	123	889	28	287	24	848	180	380	312	154	419	407	988	3,726	1,988
West South Central	890	1,760	654	777	15,505	662	812	1,470	246	312	784	1,002	807	19,991	11,058
Mountain	462	951	74	44	128	120	20	312	340	257	128	444	397	3,365	2,094
Pacific	1,156	468	1,354	1,258	2,954	2,708	713	4,290	6,596	416	5,105	782	588	24,648	26,279
All other buildings [10]	26,707	25,316	25,226	22,390	20,334	18,620	11,736	8,218	13,666	12,909	21,894	21,595	23,550	209,968	191,227
New England	1,193	1,297	1,401	1,631	1,372	537	292	252	681	781	2,052	1,135	817	10,599	10,944
Middle Atlantic	1,972	1,987	2,766	1,937	2,097	1,625	700	830	1,539	1,991	2,077	2,260	2,516	22,331	18,935
East North Central	8,464	8,612	8,077	6,809	6,770	4,829	2,564	1,847	2,364	3,745	6,753	8,020	9,166	65,234	59,426
West North Central	1,999	1,609	1,635	2,758	1,465	1,453	651	447	582	1,389	2,007	3,108	2,041	19,839	18,727
South Atlantic	5,565	1,499	1,478	1,384	1,277	2,209	1,300	994	2,141	673	931	1,969	2,588	19,605	13,329
East South Central	1,060	1,872	1,349	383	671	778	388	353	1,447	330	467	429	725	6,497	6,587
West South Central	2,339	4,096	3,218	2,046	2,540	2,417	2,182	994	2,228	1,185	2,635	1,446	1,751	20,573	18,821
Mountain	1,021	1,340	1,767	2,221	1,158	1,307	523	762	509	583	2,213	906	676	12,651	12,726
Pacific	3,093	3,004	3,535	3,213	2,985	3,470	3,077	2,036	2,174	2,292	2,761	2,622	3,071	32,638	32,640

[1] Building for which permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits. Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because of rounding.

[2] For scope and source of urban estimates, see table F-3, footnote 1.

[3] Preliminary.

[4] Revised.

[5] Includes factories, navy yards, army ordnance plants, bakeries, ice plants, industrial warehouses, and other buildings at the site of these and similar production plants.

[6] Includes amusement and recreation buildings, stores and other mercantile buildings, commercial garages, gasoline and service stations, etc.

[7] Includes churches, hospitals, and other institutional buildings, schools, libraries, etc.

[8] Includes Federal, State, county, and municipal buildings, such as courthouses, city halls, fire and police stations, jails, prisons, arsenals, armories, army barracks, etc.

[9] Includes railroad, bus and airport buildings, roundhouses, radio stations, gas and electric plants, public comfort stations, etc.

[10] Includes private garages, sheds, stables and barns, and other buildings not elsewhere classified.

TABLE F-5: Number and construction cost of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by urban or rural location, and by source of funds [1]

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) [2]		
	All units			Privately financed			Publicly financed					
	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total	Privately financed	Publicly financed
1925	937,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0	$4,475,000	$4,475,000	0
1933 [3]	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	48,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
1941 [4]	706,109	434,300	271,800	619,500	369,500	250,050	86,600	64,800	21,800	2,826,192	2,530,765	$295,427
1944 [5]	141,800	96,200	45,600	138,700	93,200	45,500	3,100	3,000	100	496,054	483,231	12,823
1946	670,500	403,700	266,800	662,500	395,700	266,800	8,000	8,000	0	3,769,767	3,713,776	55,991
1947	849,000	479,800	369,200	845,600	476,400	369,200	3,400	3,400	0	5,643,436	5,617,425	26,011
1948	931,600	524,200	406,700	913,500	510,000	403,500	18,100	14,900	3,200	7,203,119	7,028,980	174,139
1949	1,025,100	588,800	436,300	988,800	556,600	432,200	36,300	32,200	4,100	7,702,971	7,374,269	328,702
1950 [6]	1,396,559	827,900	568,200	1,352,200	785,600	566,600	43,800	42,200	1,600	11,788,595	11,418,371	370,224
1951	1,091,300	595,300	496,000	1,020,100	531,300	488,800	71,200	64,000	7,200	9,800,892	9,186,123	614,769
1952	1,127,000	609,600	517,400	1,068,500	554,600	513,900	58,500	55,000	3,500	10,208,983	9,706,276	502,707
1951: First quarter	260,300	147,800	112,500	248,900	137,200	111,700	11,400	10,600	800	2,293,974	2,191,489	102,485
January	85,900	49,600	36,300	82,200	46,400	35,800	3,700	3,200	500	755,500	721,014	34,586
February	80,600	47,000	33,600	76,500	43,200	33,300	4,100	3,800	300	716,529	681,607	35,022
March	93,800	51,200	42,600	90,200	47,600	42,600	3,600	3,600	(7)	821,745	788,868	32,877
Second quarter	329,700	192,000	137,700	280,200	148,500	131,700	49,500	43,500	6,000	2,964,810	2,549,238	415,572
April	96,200	51,900	44,300	92,300	48,300	44,000	3,900	3,600	300	855,652	828,339	38,313
May	101,000	55,400	45,600	97,600	52,300	45,300	3,400	3,100	300	922,661	895,309	27,352
June	132,500	84,700	47,800	90,300	47,900	42,400	42,200	36,800	5,400	1,175,497	825,590	349,907
Third quarter	276,000	141,200	134,800	270,400	135,700	134,700	5,600	5,500	100	2,527,033	2,472,196	54,837
July	90,500	45,900	44,600	86,800	42,300	44,500	3,700	3,600	100	827,173	791,783	35,390
August	89,100	45,900	43,200	88,300	45,100	43,200	800	800	0	804,317	795,624	8,693
September	96,400	49,400	47,000	95,300	48,300	47,000	1,100	1,100	(7)	895,543	884,789	10,754
Fourth quarter	225,300	114,300	111,000	220,600	109,900	110,700	4,700	4,400	300	2,015,075	1,973,200	41,875
October	90,000	44,400	45,600	88,900	43,400	45,500	1,100	1,000	100	806,955	796,682	10,273
November	74,800	38,500	36,000	72,200	36,200	36,000	2,300	2,300	(7)	672,078	650,660	21,418
December	60,800	31,400	29,400	59,500	30,300	29,200	1,300	1,100	200	536,042	525,858	10,184
1952: First quarter	246,500	137,400	109,100	226,800	119,100	107,700	19,700	18,300	1,400	2,167,659	2,006,918	160,741
January	64,900	36,100	28,800	61,400	32,800	28,600	3,500	3,300	200	566,665	537,697	28,968
February	77,700	42,900	34,900	74,300	39,700	34,600	3,400	3,100	300	682,893	654,631	28,264
March	103,900	58,500	45,400	91,100	46,600	44,500	12,800	11,900	900	918,099	814,590	103,509
Second quarter	319,300	175,800	143,500	294,900	152,700	142,200	24,400	23,100	1,300	2,920,186	2,705,653	214,533
April	106,200	59,000	47,200	97,000	50,400	46,600	9,200	8,600	600	949,001	874,524	74,477
May	109,600	60,700	48,900	101,000	52,400	48,600	8,600	8,300	300	1,006,552	926,803	79,749
June	103,500	56,100	47,400	96,900	49,900	47,000	6,600	6,200	400	964,633	904,326	60,307
Third quarter	302,500	156,000	146,500	297,700	151,600	146,100	4,800	4,400	400	2,761,316	2,718,369	42,947
July	102,600	52,400	50,200	101,100	50,900	50,200	1,500	1,500	(7)	945,587	931,214	14,373
August	99,100	50,800	48,300	97,400	49,400	48,000	1,700	1,400	300	895,675	882,446	13,229
September	100,800	52,800	48,000	99,200	51,300	47,900	1,600	1,500	100	920,054	904,709	15,345
Fourth quarter	258,700	140,400	118,300	249,100	131,200	117,900	9,600	9,200	400	2,359,822	2,275,336	84,488
October	101,100	53,800	47,300	99,200	52,100	47,100	1,900	1,700	200	928,677	910,701	17,976
November	86,100	46,000	40,100	82,300	42,300	40,000	3,800	3,700	100	785,969	751,664	34,305
December	71,500	40,600	30,900	67,600	36,800	30,800	3,900	3,800	100	645,176	612,971	32,205
1953: First quarter	257,100	140,600	116,500	238,100	123,800	114,300	19,000	16,800	2,200	2,346,213	2,183,710	162,503
January	72,100	38,400	33,700	68,200	35,400	32,800	3,900	3,000	900	641,703	610,344	31,359
February	79,200	43,100	36,100	73,800	38,600	35,200	5,400	4,500	900	720,234	674,399	45,835
March	105,800	59,100	46,700	96,100	49,800	46,300	9,700	9,300	400	984,276	898,967	85,309
Second quarter [8]	324,300	165,900	158,400	315,000	158,000	157,000	9,300	7,900	1,400	3,083,256	3,000,120	83,136
April	111,400	57,400	54,000	107,400	54,100	53,300	4,000	3,300	700	1,057,899	1,022,836	35,063
May	108,300	55,200	53,100	105,600	52,500	53,100	2,700	2,700	(7)	1,027,221	1,001,693	25,528
June [8]	104,600	53,300	51,300	102,000	51,400	50,600	2,600	1,900	700	998,136	975,591	22,545
Third quarter [8]												
July [8]	96,000	(10)	(10)	95,600	(10)	(10)	400	(10)	(10)	920,787	916,972	3,815
August [8]	94,000	(10)	(10)	93,000	(10)	(10)	1,000	(10)	(10)	904,778	895,598	9,180
September [8]	92,000	(10)	(10)	89,000	(10)	(10)	3,000	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)

[1] The estimates shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing units.

These estimates are based on building-permit records, which, beginning with 1945, have been adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and beginning in 1946 on field surveys in non-permit-issuing places. The data in this table refer to nonfarm dwelling units started, and not to urban dwelling units authorized, as shown in table F-3.

All of these estimates contain some error. For example, if the estimate of nonfarm starts is 80,000, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that an actual enumeration would produce a figure between 48,000 and 52,000.

[2] Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

[3] Depression, low year.

[4] Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

[5] Last full year under wartime control.

[6] Housing peak year.

[7] Less than 50 units.

[8] Revised.

[9] Preliminary.

[10] Not available.

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